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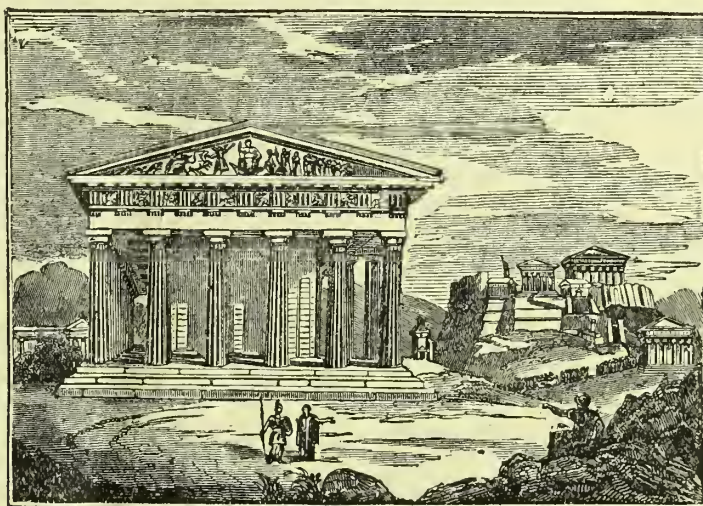
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Applications must be from about 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried. They must have had certified training in a course of Swedish Gymnastics, and have had experience in teaching in a School. Preference will be given to applicants who have also a University Degree. Daily work, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Applications should be addressed, not later than JULY 13, 1914, to A. H. SHARMAN, Esq., care of The Director, Egyptian Education Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., from whom further information and copies of the application form may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, EGYPT

#### DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Applications are invited for the following appointments to date from the beginning of OCTOBER next:—

1. ASSISTANT MASTER OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT THE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY AND COMMERCE, CAIRO.

2. ASSISTANT MASTER OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT THE BULAK TECHNICAL SCHOOL, CAIRO.

Both appointments will be in the grade of salary from L.F. 24 to L.F. 32 a month. An allowance of L.E. 25 will be paid after arrival in lieu of passage money. No board or lodging is provided.

Candidates must be from 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried. They must possess a University Degree in Honours and have had teaching experience.

Before making a formal application intending candidates should apply in writing to THE DIRECTOR, Egyptian Educational Mission, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., for a copy of the note of particulars and of the form of application. No applications can be received after JULY 21.

June 24, 1914.

### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

#### THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DAVENTRY.

A SENIOR ASSISTANT MISTRESS is REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER next, principally to teach English Subjects. Geography or Drawing desirable as a subsidiary subject. A Degree, or its equivalent, and experience are essential. The salary offered is 90l. per annum, resident, rising to 100l. per annum.

An ASSISTANT MASTER is also REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER next to teach Mathematics and Natural Science: experience in Cadet Corps work is also looked for. The salary offered is 110l. per annum, resident, rising to 140l. per annum.

Further particulars and forms of application, which must be returned not later than MONDAY, July 13, 1914, can be obtained from the undersigned.

J. L. FOLLAND, Secretary for Education.

County Education Offices, Northampton, June 24, 1914.

### BATLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

#### GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss D. L. BAKEWELL.

WANTED, on SEPTEMBER 17, 1914, a FORM MISTRESS, with Honours Degree in History. Experience or Secondary Training essential. Subsidiary subject, Mathematics. Commencing salary 120l. per annum.—Form of application (which must be returned to me not later than JULY 10, 1914) may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from

G. R. H. DANNY, M.A., Oxon, Director of Education.

Education Offices, Batley, June 27, 1914.

### COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of MODERN LANGUAGE MASTER at Strand School.

Commencing salary from 150l. to 200l. according to previous experience, rising to 300l. by yearly increments of 10l. Candidates should have obtained Honours in a Final Examination for Degree held by a recognized University. In special cases the Degree requirement may be relaxed, provided a candidate is otherwise specially qualified. A thorough knowledge of French and German, both written and oral, is essential.

Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, July 13, 1914. Every communication must be marked "H.L." on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an applicant. No relative of a member of the Advisory Sub-Committee of the School is eligible.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.



## COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the positions of HEAD OF THE LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT AT THE KENNINGTON ROAD COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, Kennington Park, S.E., and at the BLACKHATH ROAD COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, S.E.

The persons appointed will be required to attend for about Three Hours on each of the Two Evenings a week for the whole of the Session (September, 1914, to Whitsuntide, 1915), to give instructions in one language and correct the homework of their students, to advise upon and supervise the instruction in Languages (chiefly French, German, and Spanish), and apart from their own teaching, to make during the Session at least fifteen visits of a supervisory character to other Language Classes in the Institute. The salary will be at the rate of Fifty Guineas for the Session of about thirty-four weeks.

In the case of Blackheath Road Commercial Institute, the appointment will not be renewed after the end of the Session, 1914-15.

Applications must be on forms "T.17 (b)" to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1914. Every communication must be marked "T.6" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an applicant. LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

## COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of FORM MISTRESS at the COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, LUTHAM, specially qualified to teach Mathematics, and able to teach English.

Commencing salary from 1901. to 1701, according to previous experience, rising to 2201, by yearly increments of 101. Candidates should have obtained Honours in Mathematics in a Final Examination for a Degree held in a recognized University.

Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1914. Every communication must be marked "H.4" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an applicant. No relative of a Member of the Advisory Sub-Committee of the school is eligible.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

## BOROUGH OF BOOTLE.

## SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the Preparatory Form (Boys of ages 8-10 years).

Candidates must have had Secondary School teaching experience, and will be expected to take all the usual form subjects for boys of that age, including Hardwork.

The appointment will be, in the first instance, for one year; commencing salary, 1001.

Forms of application to be obtained from THE SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION, Town Hall, Bootle, and returned not later than JULY 15, 1914.

## NORFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## EAST DEREHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Governors of the above named School invite applications for the following appointments for SEPTEMBER:—

1. FORM MISTRESS specially qualified in French. Experience and residence abroad essential. Initial salary 1151.

2. FORM MISTRESS specially qualified in Geometry and Modern Geography. Experience essential. Degree desirable. Initial salary 1101.

Applications, together with copies of testimonials, should be sent not later than JULY 18, 1914, to

A. E. WHITBY, Clerk to the Governors  
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## LITERATURE

## ENGLISH HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

MR. BUTLER has written a very able and stimulating book on the first Reform Bill. As a son of the Master of Trinity and a grandson of Sir James Ramsay, he has a family reputation for scholarship to maintain, and he shows himself fully equal to the task. His book presents a vivid picture of the Reform era, and also throws new light, from family papers and other sources, on the inner history of the Bill. Mr. Butler does not track its Parliamentary course in detail; others have done that in volumes of incredible dullness. He prefers to show how the Bill came into being as a Whig measure, how it assumed its final form, and how, after many vicissitudes, it was accepted by the Commons, the Lords, and the Crown. The controversy of 1911 over the Parliament Bill directed attention once again to King William's promise in 1832 to

*The Passing of the Great Reform Bill.* By J. R. M. Butler. (Longmans & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

*The Life of Charles, third Earl Stanhope.* Commenced by Ghita Stanhope. Revised and completed by G. P. Gooch. (Longmans & Co., 10s. net.)

*A Great Adventuress: Lady Hamilton and the Revolution in Naples (1753-1815).* By Joseph Turquan and Jules d'Aurillac. (Herbert Jenkins, 12s. 6d. net.)

make peers to override the House of Lords, and this episode is fully and fairly discussed by Mr. Butler.

It is a curious fact that, though Reform had long been in the air, and had been persistently advocated by a few bold or eccentric spirits in the House of Commons, it was not the avowed policy of Lord Grey and the official Whigs just before the death of George IV. In February, 1830, Grey dissuaded his son, Lord Howick, from moving a Reform resolution.

"I do not see [he writes] what advantage you would derive by hampering yourself with a question which will always be opposed by the Crown, and on which you cannot rely on the support of the people. Assist in carrying the measure if a fair opportunity should offer, but do not pledge yourself in such a manner as may give ground hereafter, if you should be connected with the Government, as I hope to see you, for reproach in not pushing it. *Experto crede.*"

Yet when Grey took office in the following November, almost his first act was to appoint a Cabinet Committee of four, headed by the Radical Durham and the less advanced Lord John Russell, to draft a Reform Bill. Mr. Butler is unquestionably right in holding that Grey was influenced by the popular agitation organized by Attwood in Birmingham and by Place and others in London, which had been greatly stimulated by the middle-class French Revolution of July. Place's papers, as Mr. Graham Wallas first showed, illuminate the movements of the unrepresented masses, and Mr. Butler has made good use of them. But Grey was in no mood to satisfy the Radicals. He wanted to carry the moderates along with him, and was fearful of going a step too far in dealing with what he called "the perilous question." The Committee of Four proposed the ballot, but Grey and most of his colleagues agreed that this would be a revolutionary change, and struck it out of the draft Bill. King William, as Grey had probably foreseen, declared that he could never have accepted the ballot or universal suffrage, but, somewhat to his Minister's surprise, he agreed to the rest of the scheme—doubtless without knowing whither it would lead him.

Fortified in advance by the King's approval, the Cabinet decided to spring the Bill on the House. Every one knows how Russell's speech of March 1st, 1831, explaining the measure, excited amazement, indignation, and ridicule. Mr. Butler seems to agree with Brougham that, if the Tories had declined to debate so wild a measure (as they thought it), and had insisted on a division, they would have won. They had expected nothing so drastic, and had resolved not to oppose the first reading, so that the opportunity was lost. Delay favoured the Government. Moderate Whigs, at first unfriendly, reconciled themselves to the Bill. On March 22nd the second reading was carried by a single vote. Mr. Butler makes it clear that if Grey had been beaten in this division he must have resigned. The King positively refused to

let him dissolve. The same difficulty was met a month later. Anticipating defeat in Committee, Grey asked leave to dissolve, but did not get it. When, however, on April 19th the defeat actually occurred on Gascoyne's amendment not to reduce the number of English members, and Grey advised a dissolution, the King gave way. Mr. Butler agrees with Miss Martineau in thinking that this was the real crisis of the Reform struggle. The King had a good case for refusing to dissolve a Parliament not six months old; it was not by any means certain that the Tories could not form a Ministry, though they were still divided by personal feuds. When once William had agreed to dissolve, he was launched on a career from which there was no retreat. He was universally regarded as a Reformer, although he really disliked Reform, and he was led on irresistibly to take the side of the Commons against the Lords in 1832.

Mr. Butler's detailed account of the process by which the King was induced at last, on May 18th, 1832, to consent to "a creation of peers to such extent as shall be necessary to enable him [Grey] to carry the Bill" is of profound interest. In January William had agreed in principle to create an undefined number of peers, on condition that eldest sons and Scotch or Irish peers were first called up, and that only three commoners were ennobled. The Cabinet had suggested ten to begin with, but the King said he would rather create twenty-one than be compelled to have a second edition. Apparently William did not realize the gravity of the measure. On March 30th he qualified his assent, but in reply to a demand on April 5th for fifty or sixty peers he expressed his readiness to create forty. Thanks to the moderate Tories, the Lords read the Bill a second time by a majority of nine on April 16th. But the postponement of the first two clauses by a strict party vote in Committee on May 7th forced a crisis. Grey said he would resign unless the King would agree to create not fewer than fifty peers: "our perfidious Billy," as Creevey called him, refused. Even Peel admitted in private that the King had a bad case.

At this stage the popular agitation, which had languished in the winter, revived. Business was at least partially suspended in the great towns. Place and his Reformers planned barricades and a run on the banks: "To stop the Duke, go for gold," as Place's handbill suggested. The stories of disaffection in the Army seem to rest on a slight foundation; but Somerville may have been telling the truth when he said in his memoirs that the Scots Greys at Birmingham were restless at the thought of being employed to check Reform demonstrations. It is not clear that Wellington's failure to form a Ministry was in any way due to fear of the people. Peel and many of the wisest Tories would have nothing to do with a Tory Ministry avowedly designed to pass a Reform Bill. They preferred to remain true to their principles even in defeat. With a divided party Wellington was



bound to fail, irrespective of the agitation among the voteless in the country. He refused office on May 15th, but the King still declined to create peers for Grey. On May 17th William made a final effort, by asking the Tory peers to stay away from the House. When this came to nothing, because Wellington thought it unconstitutional personally to abdicate his functions as a peer, the King had no resource but to yield to the Whigs. Sir Henry Taylor by a calculated indiscretion allowed the Opposition to know the contents of the King's pledge on May 20th, and they let the Bill pass through its remaining stages.

Unlike most Reform historians, Mr. Butler is commendably cautious in discussing the probable consequences of Grey's departure from office. He thinks, however, that "an insurrection on the plan described by Place must almost certainly have broken out" if a Tory Reform Ministry had come in, and he seems to doubt whether the Army could or would have suppressed it. This must be a matter of opinion. But it may be suggested that he does not allow for the middle-class Whig's dislike of the populace—a sentiment which would very soon have found expression if riots like those at Bristol and Nottingham had broken out. The middle-class Whig wanted a vote for himself, but he was by no means anxious for the enfranchisement of the working-man. The trade-unionists saw this from the first, and were very lukewarm in their support of the Reform Bill. Mr. Butler should follow up his excellent book with a study of Chartism, for which he is evidently qualified by a judicial temper and the sympathetic imagination of the true historian.

The third Earl Stanhope (1753–1816), though an active politician and a versatile inventor, has had to wait a hundred years for a biographer. The reason is that he was born too soon, and died before any of his ideas came to fruition. The admirable Life of him, begun by the late Miss Ghita Stanhope, his great-great-granddaughter, and completed by the practised hand of Mr. Gooch, is thoroughly sympathetic in tone, but it shows very clearly why Stanhope failed to impress his generation favourably, and was outdistanced in the race for power by many men with far less ability, and why, therefore, he has been almost forgotten.

Grandson of the first Earl, George I.'s Minister, and son of the second Earl, who was, in Lalande's opinion, the finest English mathematician of his time, Charles Stanhope belonged to the ruling caste. But the death of his elder brother from consumption induced his parents to settle at Geneva, so that their only surviving child might have every chance of growing up to manhood. Charles (now Viscount Mahon) was taken from Eton at the age of 10, and educated at Geneva until he was nearly 21. Probably he learnt a great deal more than he would have done at home—although his strict parents never called on Voltaire at Ferney; but there

can be no doubt that this early training in the puritanical little Republic, where the young English "milord" was an object of awe, spoilt Stanhope's chances of attaining high political rank.

When he returned to England, he found himself unable to mix with the young men of his rank and age. His Genevan austerity stamped him as eccentric. He did not drink nor gamble nor bet; his mother complained that "his stocks have been this twelve month in rags." He was deeply interested in natural science, and he professed advanced democratic principles. In the days of Charles James Fox Mahon must have seemed an oddity. Now while many men, like Disraeli, have begun life with an unconventional pose which they gradually discarded, Stanhope remained unconventional to the end. In the troubled years of the American revolt he was able to work with the Whigs. Soon after his return home he contested Westminster under the patronage of Wilkes against the Court. "Mahon outroaring torrents in their course," as 'The Rolliad' said, attracted notice by his stentorian voice and violent sentiments, but was at the bottom of the poll. Then he married Lord Chatham's eldest daughter, his second cousin, and became very friendly with his young brother-in-law, William Pitt. He attended Lord Chatham when the great man made his last speech to the Lords, protesting against the surrender of our American sovereignty. After the death of his first wife he married Louisa Grenville, her cousin, and thus strengthened his connexion with the great Whig faction. From 1780 to 1786 he sat for Chipping Wycombe as a nominee of Lord Shelburne's, and worked hard for Parliamentary Reform, then in its early aristocratic phase. As one of the Shelburne Whigs he denounced Fox's coalition with North, and warmly supported Pitt when he boldly took office at the end of 1783. He declined the offer of a place in the Ministry. But he soon began to assume the part of the candid friend. He criticized some details in Pitt's first Budget. He resented Pitt's lukewarmness towards Reform after the failure of the Bill of 1785 for buying up decayed boroughs. When he succeeded to the earldom in 1786, Stanhope was drifting apart from the Prime Minister. As a peer, his first act was to assail Pitt's famous scheme for a Sinking Fund, though he did not see its chief fault, namely, that it involved the borrowing of money at a high rate of interest to pay off a debt at a low rate in years when there was a deficit. He worked with Wilberforce for the abolition of the slave trade. He supported Pitt on the Regency question against Fox and the Prince of Wales. The outbreak of the French Revolution, however, sent him and Pitt into opposing camps.

It is a merit of this biography that it describes fully Stanhope's persistent efforts to promote friendly relations with revolutionary France, and, after war broke out, to bring it to an end. He was chairman of the Revolution Society on

November 4th, 1789, when Dr. Price preached before them the sermon that set Burke writing his 'Reflections on the French Revolution.' Stanhope signed the society's address to the National Assembly, and published a 'Letter to Burke' which, though soon eclipsed by the more powerful pamphlet of Sir James Mackintosh, caused him to be regarded in France as the chief English advocate of the Revolution. Stanhope left the Revolution Society in 1790, but remained faithful to its tenets, though as a peer he was a voice crying in the wilderness. On January 6th, 1795, when he moved to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of France, he found himself in a minority of one. The biographers find no evidence for the story that he "once rebuffed a supporter in the lobby with the words, 'You spoiled that division.'" But it is hard to believe that Stanhope did not take a certain pride in the thought that he was the one righteous man in the assembly. He withdrew from the House for five years, resuming his hopeless task in 1800, and continuing it till his death in 1816. Even Lord Holland was reluctant to co-operate with the political Ishmael. Stanhope anticipated many later reforms in the Bills and motions which Mr. Gooch has unearthed from the Debates; few of them received any consideration, except his proposals for toleration and for the codification of the law.

As a man of science and inventor Stanhope was full of ideas and enthusiasm, but failed to achieve anything very definite. Miss Stanhope compiled an interesting account of her ancestor's early steamboat and of his improvements in shipbuilding. He took out a patent for his first vessel, fitted with a sort of rudimentary screw propeller, as early as 1790. Boulton & Watt were unable to design a suitable engine for it. Stanhope himself essayed the task, and seems to have given hints to Fulton, whom he met in 1793. Between 1792 and 1798 Stanhope was engaged on an experimental vessel for the Admiralty, the "Kent Ambi-navigator," but it does not appear that she ever went under her own steam, though she sailed well. Stanhope's most useful invention was that of stereotyping, which was acquired by the Clarendon Press; here again he failed to perfect it, for his plaster moulds were too costly, and had to be superseded by the now familiar papier mâché. He devised a new system of tuning, a "demonstrator" for the mechanical solution of logical problems, a device for rendering materials safe from fire, and so on. He spent thousands on experiments. But he was probably too versatile and confident to attain complete success in any one of his numerous lines of research.

Lord Holland observes that Stanhope was "a bad husband, an unkind, perhaps an unjust father." His children all left him. Two of the daughters married commoners, much to his annoyance. Lady Hester went to live with her adoring uncle Pitt. The heir, Lord Mahon, went abroad, and the family rejoiced with the



Margravine of Baden on the saving of the youth from "the infernal principles of Jacobinism" advocated by Stanhope. After his marriage, Mahon brought an action against his father for improper dealings with the family estates, and won the case. Lady Stanhope remained at Chevening, but her life was embittered by the presence of a German woman, who had come as a musician, but contrived to take entire control of the Earl and his household. In his last years he allowed this Mrs. Lackner to institute such rigid economies that, according to his son, "he lived on soup, on the most meagre diet, on barley water sweetened with sugar, and, as Sir Joseph Banks thinks, starved himself to death." But he left Mrs. Lackner 5,000*l.*, and did not mention his family in his will. His contemporaries doubtless thought that the Jacobin had remained only too consistent to his unpopular principles, even to the end. Yet this able memoir shows that Stanhope had good qualities and considerable talents, though he lacked discipline and tact. The book is illustrated with two portraits and four of Gillray's caricatures, and has a good Index.

When two Frenchmen resolve to give to the world the result of their examination into the story of Nelson and Lady Hamilton, we naturally feel some curiosity about it, especially when they claim to have discovered new material. We are sorry to say that the result of 'A Great Adventuress' is not of an altogether novel type. It sets forth statements of facts true and facts new; but unfortunately they are never concurrent. The true facts are familiarly known, and have long been so; the new facts are drawn either from utterly untrustworthy sources or from the authors' imagination. As an instance of this, we may quote the suggestion that Emma (to give her the name by which she is best known) was the illegitimate daughter of a nobleman. This is, of course, possible, but it is entirely unsupported by evidence, so that the authors can only say of it, "it is incapable of proof or refutation." They say that Mr. Walter Sichel's opinion that Emma was born on April 26th, 1765, is "based solely" on her baptismal certificate. This is wrong; it is largely—we might say, principally—based on the marriage certificate of her reputed parents, dated January 11th, 1764, and the total absence of any hint of illegitimacy.

When the authors of this extraordinary book go on to speak of Nelson, they have much to tell us: much that is not only new, but even startling. He was, they find, cruel by nature; they think so mainly, if not entirely, because he ordered the sentence on Caracciolo to be carried out—a sentence, too, which he took measures to have passed in accordance with instructions from the Queen and the influence of Emma, by himself selecting the members of the court: all which, as an English admiral, he had no power, legal or moral, to do. That Nelson was

at Naples by order of the British Government, for the purpose of supporting the King of Naples; that from that king he had full power; that he had nothing to do with the trial, and that Emma had nothing to do with the execution—all this, in its several bearings and to its fullest extent, has been proved so often that the shortest reference to it is all that we can permit ourselves. But not only was Nelson, according to the writers, cruel, he was also crafty, deceitful, and malicious, apparently, again, because he determined that the King's instructions were to be obeyed. It is certain that much dirt has been thrown on his reputation in the matter of the Jacobin revolt. But this, again, has been fully argued, and the whole available evidence put before us by Mr. Gutteridge, whose work—such is the capacity of the French writers for judging—is put on a par with—or, indeed, rather below—the works of Capt. Brenton or Mrs. Gamlin.

But the main points of Emma's story are undoubtedly the two in consideration of which Nelson, with his dying breath, besought the liberality of the Government for her. On all this Messrs. Turquan and d'Auriac are curiously guarded; they say but little, and that doubtfully, which is, indeed, their only plan. It is fairly certain that both stories, if not altogether false, are widely embroidered, and the writers seem unable to decide whether this is entirely the work of Nelson, or whether Emma may not have had her share in it. It is repugnant to them to stigmatize a beautiful woman as a deliberate liar; it would be much more agreeable to them to heap the responsibility of the falsehoods on Nelson. There can, of course, be no doubt that Nelson entirely believed them, but when we look for the source of his information, we can see that it must have been Emma herself. The evidence is not Nelson's, any more than his statement that Emma was the most pure-minded and virtuous of women.

In conclusion, we think the authors have been ill-advised in putting the book on the English market, not so much because it offends English sentiment as because it treats historical questions in a manner contrary to the critical canons accepted in England.

## TWO LETTER-WRITERS.

MORRITT OF ROKEBY, whose 'Letters' are before us, recalls a centenary due next week. Just a hundred years ago Sir Walter Scott was confiding to a few intimate friends the secret of his authorship of 'Waverley,' the first volume of which appeared on July 7th, 1814. One of these privileged confidants was John B. S. Morritt, M.P., of Rokeby Park, who, as Scott informed Joanna Baillie on making

*The Letters of John B. S. Morritt of Rokeby*, Edited by G. E. Marindin. (John Murray, 10*s.* 6*d.* net.)

*Letters of Edward Dowden and his Correspondents*. (Dent & Sons, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

his acquaintance in the autumn of 1808, had

"wandered all over Greece, and visited the Troad, to aid in confuting the hypothesis of old Bryant, who contended that Troy town was not taken by the Greeks."

Morritt is remembered to-day more for this illustrious friendship, cemented by the poem of 'Rokeby' in 1812, than for his classical scholarship, but his enthusiasm in that direction is fully disclosed in the collection which is now published for the first time, under the editorship of Mr. G. E. Marindin. Happily for the general reader, the erudition of the Squire of Rokeby is not of an overbearing kind, as Scott himself acknowledged with gratitude, being himself "but a slender classical scholar"; and these familiar letters, written in the midst of the revolutionary upheaval towards the close of the eighteenth century, abound in illuminating sidelights on the background of that struggle.

Morritt was in the enviable position of being young and rich when he started on his adventurous pilgrimage to classical lands in 1794. He was too level-headed a Yorkshireman to care for the questionable delights of the fashionable youth of London in those days. A sound scholar, absorbed in Greek and Latin literature, he embarked on his travels immediately after taking his degree at Cambridge. To say that he was delighted with his experiences is to give but a feeble idea of his whole-hearted enjoyment. "I am more mad about Greece than ever," he wrote thence to his mother; "every hill I see here is interesting, and seems like an old friend after what one has read about them." No hardship or danger could deter him from exploring the remoter remains of Crete and Asia Minor, as well as of Greece and Rome; and, though he makes light of the risks in his letters home, they were often considerable enough to warrant an armed escort. He did a little surreptitious digging himself for the benefit of the Rokeby Collection, and bought a varied assortment of relics and art treasures for the same purpose. It was not until years afterwards that he added to this collection the famous "Rokeby" 'Venus,' which was lately the victim of the militant Suffragists at the National Gallery. Later spade-work in the Near East has revealed much that would have caused Morritt to modify some of his views, especially in his adoption of the theory that the Homeric Troy was on the heights of Bali Dag, near Bunarbashi. Here, as elsewhere, a timely word is introduced by Mr. Marindin, pointing out these and other views in the light of Schliemann's discoveries, and the more recent work of such investigators as Dr. Dörpfeld and Sir Arthur Evans.

The young explorer writes of his researches without pedantry, and with a sprinkling of genuine Attic salt. His impressions of travel are as sprightly as Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's letters earlier in the eighteenth century—letters which the present correspondence resembles in its pictures of Court life in



Vienna, Constantinople, and elsewhere. Morritt remains curiously unmoved by the crisis of the Revolution and the Coalition War against France, though on more than one occasion he succeeded in avoiding the French forces only just in time. He began his journey home in 1796, when the young General Bonaparte was beginning his triumphant campaign in Italy, and he was fortunate to reach England without mishap.

In some respects these last chapters are the most important of all. His letters from Naples are specially entertaining for their vivid portraits of the King and Lady Hamilton. Like many another man, the writer fell under the spell of "Emma's" soft enchantment. If he did not lose his heart to her exceptional beauty, he completely lost his head over her famous "attitudes." Sometimes, as he told his mother, Lady Hamilton would pose for above two hundred of these for the benefit of Sir William's guests, and "represents nothing but what the most modest woman may see with pleasure." In short, he declared, "suppose Raphael's figures, and the ancient statues, all flesh and blood, she would, if she pleased, rival them all." To his sister Anne he was even more enthusiastic. Lady Hamilton's frailties both before and after this period have been so freely recorded that Morritt's chivalrous defence is worth repeating:—

"You may suppose her really an extraordinary woman; without education, without friends, without manners, when she came here, she has added to all the outward accomplishments of a woman of education, a knowledge of Italian, French, and music, which last, with a very fine voice, she executes divinely. Add to these the most difficult of all, the *ton* of society, which she has raised herself to, and though not the most elegant, she is certainly on a par with most women of the circles she is in. This would be alone a proof of very superior sense; but her conduct to her husband is a stronger one. As he does nothing but admire her, from morning till night, as he would a fine painting, it is a delicate point, and yet she manages it so well that, without affectation and without prudery (which would only make people recollect how things are altered), she keeps him and everybody else in order, and behaves in the most exceptional manner."

Like the vast majority of private letters of a bygone age, this correspondence of an impressionable and cultured traveller has a wonderful power of recreating the atmosphere of the eventful period in which it was written. Many of the letters have a curiously modern ring about them. The correspondent's message to Anne in the spring of 1794 "that Bond Street is as gay as usual" might have been written this week; wherever he went, he seems to have had little difficulty in receiving a regular budget of letters from home; and a journey off the beaten track across the Balkans to-day would probably be fraught with at least as much danger as Morritt faced when he rode unharmed across that restless peninsula. The world after all has advanced little in some respects since Morritt started from Pall Mall for the Near East at the end of February, 1794.

The collection of 'Letters of Edward Dowden and his Correspondents,' interesting as it is, and covering the whole stretch of Dowden's life, from his 16th to his 70th year, exhibits him, perhaps, less fully, and has less in it to engage the reader, than the lately published series of his letters to E. D. D. Dowden was most himself in his moments of greatest and most intimate seclusion, and, though his friendships were many, and his goodwill universal—though, too, the candour and trustfulness of his nature give all his letters a delightful air of freedom and unreserve—his exchange of ideas is, for the most part, semi-professional, and concerned, pleasantly, but more or less perfunctorily, with the passing events of a life, the salient feature of which was its smooth course, its uneventfulness. He was appointed quite as a youth to the professorship at Dublin which has so recently lost him; and only once, and for a very short time, did he entertain thoughts of a change, when he received the offer of a chair, carrying a high salary, at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, "the one University in the world founded expressly for study on the part of the professors." Dublin, however, could not afford to let him go, and he remained to the end to be the representative of culture in Ireland, his mind "the first point touched by anything new in the world of ideas outside."

The editors of this collection intended at first to group the letters under the names of their recipients, not, as they have now done, in chronological order; and it is easy to see that there was much to be said in favour of that plan. Dowden's letters to his brother John would have given almost the effect of a small informal autobiography, if placed together; and several small series which the wider chronological arrangement has not disturbed—the letters, for example, to and from Mr. Gosse on the Swinburne-Furnivall controversy—are among the most amusing and characteristic things in the volume.

Dowden's spiritual seriousness sometimes drove him into activities not congenial to his temperament, and undertaken out of homage to ideals of many-sidedness and completeness. His admiration of Goethe was based upon much unconcealed antagonism; and his love of Whitman drew more, perhaps, from what he missed of Whitman's fibre and comprehensiveness than from what he shared of his tenderness and intuition. So, no doubt, it was because his instinct would have led him to shrink from the political struggle, that he came to play a conspicuous part in it, and to be a familiar figure on Unionist platforms. Political and literary ideals do not always run perfectly in harness. We find Dowden writing "to Swinburne, Kipling, and Alfred Austin for songs for Unionists in Ireland." Swinburne's song, the MS. of which was recently sold.

"had something about 'black as...creed of priest,' which, I objected, would not do for our Catholic Unionists. He replied that his text for once should be 'like the opinions dearest to the heart of Mr. Gladstone and

could be changed to order.' 'Beast' took the place of 'priest' in the revised version. ....Kipling wrote that if the song came to him he'd send it (which never happened); but he thought we 'needed drilling a damned sight more than doggerel!' My reply was that the two were not incompatible."

## SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

COMMENTING on the pageantry organized by Scott as "stage-manager" during George IV.'s visit to Scotland in 1822, Lockhart says that far too much was made of the Highlanders, "a small and almost always an unimportant part of the Scottish population"; and historians may be deemed liable to a similar charge, when we consider to how great an extent the Jacobite tradition has been permitted to encroach on more substantial themes. The author of 'The Scottish War of Independence: a Critical Study,' is of an entirely different opinion. He holds that the Highlands have long been treated with "ignorance, neglect, and, I regret to say, contempt by Scottish historians," and his object is to do justice to "the part played by the Highlands and the rest of Celtic Scotland in the War of Independence." His book is mainly a reprint of articles contributed to *The Inverness Courier*, and we should have liked it better had the form and the temper of controversial journalism been less faithfully preserved. It is possible to dissent with sufficient vigour from one's predecessors without using such phrases as "that monstrous conclusion" and "this sort of stuff."

Mr. Barron is, however, a master of his subject, as well as a lucid and forcible writer; and those who have accepted the current estimate of the period may have at least to modify their views. He argues that the Scots at the close of the thirteenth century were still in the main a Celtic people, though many of them spoke English as the official and commercial language, and that the process of national consolidation on this basis had gone much further than is generally recognized. The knights and nobles who bore Norman names had frequently, we are told, as much Celtic blood in their veins as some of the present Highland chiefs; and it was fortunate for their ancestors that so many of the Celtic earls had left only daughters to inherit their estates. In regard to the settlement of foreigners on the east coast, it is maintained that these were more often Flemings than English, and were as readily absorbed, except in the case of Aberdeen, as are immigrants or their children in the United States. Lothian was an obvious exception; but the author's contention is that resistance to England originated, and was

*The Scottish War of Independence: a Critical Study.* By Evan Macleod Barron. (Nisbet & Co., 16s. net.)

*The Old Scots Navy from 1689 to 1710.* Edited by James Grant. (Navy Records Society.)

*O'Neill and Ormond.* By Diarmid Coffey. (Maunsell & Co., 6s. net.)



most persistently maintained, north of the Forth and Clyde; and in proof of this he points to the fact that as late as August, 1313, the English held all the strongholds of Lothian, and nothing outside it except the isolated castles of Stirling and Bothwell. Proximity to the Border may, however, be held sufficient to account for the submission of Lothian. An introductory sketch, tracing and illustrating the growth of the national and anti-English spirit (which is rather asserted than proved), would have been a valuable addition to the work; and we should like to have had also some sort of epilogue, with a view to explaining how the pre-eminence claimed for the Celts at this period was so far from being maintained.

It is probably in their relation to Wallace that Mr. Barron's researches will have most interest for the general reader. He describes fully a rising in Moray, which had previously received little attention, and of which Andrew de Moray, son of Sir Andrew, was leader. It was one of several such risings, concerted presumably by the Bishop of Glasgow, and the most successful; for whilst a more pretentious force had capitulated at Irvine, and Wallace, after several daring exploits, was lurking in Selkirk forest, the revolt in Moray spread southwards to the Tay; and it was the success of this movement which "caused Wallace to leave the recesses of Selkirk forest and make common cause with the north-eastern counties." Mr. Barron reminds us that Andrew de Moray and Wallace are mentioned in contemporary documents as joint leaders of the Scots; that in this connexion the name of De Moray always comes first; and that, whilst Wallace was the younger son of an obscure knight, his colleague was heir to great possessions in Clydesdale as well as in the north. The conclusion is that, if Andrew de Moray had not been mortally wounded at Stirling Bridge, he would probably have eclipsed Wallace as the national hero; and, in support of his conjecture, the author remarks that the military dispositions made by the two leaders at Stirling Bridge appear to have been borrowed from the Moray campaign, and were very unlike those which Wallace, on his own initiative, adopted at Falkirk.

The greater part of the book is devoted to an ingenious and judicious reconstruction of the career of Bruce, whom Mr. Barron is at great pains to absolve from the charge of inconsistency and ill-faith. The murder of Comyn was, he holds, entirely unpremeditated; but its consequences enable us to realize the strength of those inter-tribal antipathies which precluded the Highlands from being more than a subordinate factor in the national life:—

"The Celts were ever noted for their devotion to the ties of family and blood. To the man of Buchan in the year 1308, therefore, the war in which he was engaged was not in any sense a war in favour of England, or a war against Scotland. It was simply a righteous war against the bloody enemy of his chief, and therefore of himself."

The narrative of Bannockburn is based on that recently published by Mr. Mackenzie, "another Highland writer," in which the Scots are represented as the attacking force, not the attacked, though the author differs from Mr. Mackenzie in thinking that the opportune appearance of the camp-followers was "part of a deliberate plan." There are three maps, a useful Table of Contents, and an excellent Index.

'The Old Scots Navy' will be a new subject to most people. Probably few Englishmen and not many Scotsmen know anything of Scots naval history beyond what lies in 'The Yellow Frigate,' a novel, and 'Andrew Barton,' a ballad, which, it may perhaps be thought, has no relation to history at all. They have, however, a little, as may be verified in the Exchequer Rolls and Treasurers' Accounts; for the fact is that, though not at all conspicuous in Scottish history, there were, from the thirteenth century, sporadic and desultory attempts to establish some sort of sea power: at first, under the Alexanders, in order to subjugate the Western Isles; afterwards, during the early and concluding years of the Hundred Years' War, to take some small part in the hostilities against the English; and later for the simple defence of the Scottish coasts and sea-borne trade against pirates and privateers of all kinds.

So far as there is any definite history of these attempts, the earliest is in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when James IV. did send a by no means contemptible contingent to the French fleet at Brest. Much of the history of this, buried in the details of the more important French fleet, may be found in the story of that little war, as set forth for the Navy Records Society by the late Alfred Spont, and the shortness of the effort may be judged by the fact that "the great ship," the *St. Michael*, was built at the enormous cost of 30,000*l.* in 1511, and was sold to the French king in 1514. Nor was the effort revived for more than a hundred years. There was certainly nothing that could even hint at opposition in 1544, when the English fleet sacked Leith and burnt Edinburgh; in 1547, when it interfered with effect in the battle of Pinkie; or again in 1560, when it was the deciding factor in the expulsion of the French.

After the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, the policing of the Scottish seas was left mainly to the English navy, though from time to time ships were bought or hired by the Scottish Privy Council to take part in this duty. Quite the most important and extended of these efforts—if, in fact, it was not a rapid succession of four efforts—was that which is illustrated in Mr. Grant's interesting volume, just issued by the Navy Records Society, which opens to us some curious glimpses into little-known incidents connected with the Revolution of 1688. As this involved Great Britain in war with France, and to some extent in civil war in Ireland, it let loose on all its coasts the numerous tribe of French corsairs, who

also, together with French ships of war, specially scourged the western coasts of Scotland, and endeavoured to command the communication between Scotland and Ireland. Then the Privy Council took action, and formally commissioned two hired ships, of 18 and 12 guns respectively, at the same time engaging two or three others, which are spoken of as privateers, but were more distinctly taken into the service of the State. One of these—the *Phoenix* of Coleraine, commanded by Andrew Douglas—had the opportunity of rendering valuable service at the relief of Londonderry, pretty much in the manner described by Macaulay. Douglas—as Mr. Grant shows—was really a Scot, a native of Glasgow, though, apparently some ten years earlier, he had moved with his family to Coleraine, where he had sustained heavy, almost ruinous loss at the hands of the Nationalists. The two commissioned ships—the *Pelican* and *Janet*—did meantime, in their small way, keep the sea for some months; but in August fell in with three much larger French men-of-war—ships of 36, 30, and 24 guns—carrying over a battalion of infantry to join Dundee, who, in fact, was already dead. This, however, had no influence on the fate of the two ships, which were taken, although they most gallantly defended themselves. According to the account presented by Mr. Grant from a contemporary pamphlet, "there were killed of our people, the two captains, 156 men; and of the enemies, one French captain, two lieutenants, 218 men, and many wounded." We should hesitate about asserting the accuracy of these numbers. The fate of Capt. Brown, of the *Janet*, as described, seems peculiar:

"His right arm was shot off with a cannon bullet; yet, notwithstanding, he maintained the fight resolutely, and continued giving directions and orders to his men until he received seven musket bullets in his body, the last of which killed him dead."

With the capture of these two so-called frigates, the first part of this effort came to an end, but was immediately renewed, for the purpose of protecting the trade of the Clyde and the Forth, not only from the French privateers, but also from the violence of their English friends, whose men-of-war pressed Scots seamen and searched Scots ships for "enemy goods," and whom privateers freely robbed in pretended zeal for the Navigation Act in its relation to North America and the West Indies. Very probably the Scots were violating the English Colonial law; but they, none the less, objected to the action of the privateers, and by their own right arm, as well as by letters to the King, did much towards ending the nuisance.

Perhaps the most curious incident detailed by Mr. Grant is the siege of the Bass Rock, which, "through the knavery of the sergeant," was seized for King James in June, 1691, and held for three years against such efforts as the Privy Council could order. Several small vessels were commissioned and appointed to the blockade, but proved ineffectual. They were either beaten off or evaded, and the Rock



was held until April, 1694, when larger and more powerful ships were appointed; the blockade was made effective, and the fort surrendered on very favourable terms. With permission to stay in Scotland or to go over to France at their choice, and with arms, baggage, and all the honours, the garrison marched out, sixteen in number. After the peace, the Darien scheme, supported by commissioned ships, occupied the minds of the Scots for some few years, and with the renewal of the war came the old necessity of defending the coasts, and especially of checking the insolence of the English privateers.

This led to the final establishment of a Scottish navy. Three ships were built—the Royal William, the Royal Mary, and the Dunbarton Castle—and commissioned by Thomas Gordon, Mathew Campbell, and James Hamilton. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice that from their form the commissions of these captains were, in reality, warrants. As, however, they were afterwards accepted in England as commissions, it is a matter of merely verbal interest. The story of this little navy, and especially of its difficulties with English men-of-war, under a foreign, though closely allied flag—difficulties of “flag and topsail,” difficulties about a morning and evening gun, and such like—the difficulty also about the Annandale, which is mentioned in more general histories without clear recognition of the point at issue,—all is given in detail by Mr. Grant for, as we think, the first time. At the Union the three Scots ships, with all the English, were amalgamated into one British navy; the Royal William’s name being changed to the Edinburgh, the Royal Mary’s to the Glasgow, the Dunbarton Castle remaining unchanged. They had not a long life. The Glasgow was sold in 1719; the Edinburgh was converted into a breakwater at Harwich in 1709; the Dunbarton Castle was captured by a French privateer of 40 guns in 1708. On his return to England in the following year, her captain, Campbell, was honourably acquitted by court-martial; but he had no further service, and died in 1723. Hamilton died in the West Indies in 1708; Gordon resigned his commission on the accession of George I., and entered the Russian navy, in which he rose to the rank of admiral, and died in 1741.

We cannot conclude without complimenting Mr. Grant on the excellent way in which he has performed a task which, to a landsman, must have offered many difficulties. We can only regret that, presumably, his distance from London has prevented him from determining with exactness the true spelling of several names: Every, for instance, appears as “Ivory.”

Mr. Coffey shows his valour in attacking the most complicated period in Irish history, and his ‘O’Neill and Ormond,’ a study of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, based wholly upon contemporary documents, illustrates present problems. Was the “rebellion” of 1641 a rebellion at all? The “rebels” consistently professed their

entire loyalty to King Charles so long as he was free, and though the King at first, when his mind was probably poisoned by exaggerated stories of a general massacre, denounced the Ulstermen as traitors, he soon called a truce, and later permitted a treaty with them, which brought him into very troubled waters in Scotland and England. The “rebels,” in spite of much royal shiftiness and several disappointments, clung to their treaty and their loyalty, even in spite of the meddling of a singularly intransigent Papal Nuncio. Except that they were Catholics and insisted on Catholic liberty, whilst our present Ulstermen are Protestants and insist on Protestant freedom, there is not a pin to choose between the two movements—both loyal to the Crown and the connexion with England, both insubordinate to the English House of Commons and the ascendancy of a religious sect. It is true that the 1641 men in Ulster were chiefly Celts dispossessed of their tribal lands only a generation before, and Owen Roe O’Neill had an hereditary title to rebel; but three hundred years’ possession can hardly be called a short title for our modern Ulsterman to style himself Irishman.

Mr. Coffey does not indulge in such comparisons, but sticks steadily to the story of the war—if war it can be called, when it was interrupted by several “cessations” and abortive treaties of peace, and had never a decent battle to boast of; except Benburb, where O’Neill properly thrashed Monroe the Scot, partly because the Parliamentarian pikemen had cut a foot or two off the staves of their pikes, as an eyewitness testifies, to make them easier to carry in a wind. Indeed, were it not for the terrible suffering it caused, and its many tragic incidents, this famous rebellion would read like a farce. The suicidal jealousies of the leaders, lay and clerical; the insensate quarrels of the touchy, hot-headed Irish chiefs; the futile marches and countermarches, sieges and retreats; the total incapacity of the noble rebels to unite for their common interests, would be ludicrous if they did not imply so much misery to a devastated country. Mr. Coffey records some of the barbarities on both sides with praiseworthy impartiality, and tells how Catholic Castlehaven “hanged several people, including a clergyman,” whereupon Protestant Inchiquin, not to be outdone, must needs hang the Catholic Dean of Cork, and thus invite Castlehaven to offer the counter-check quarrelsome by hanging Dean Barham at Rostellan, “which actions,” says Bellings, the historian of the Catholic Confederacy, “how justifiable soever by the law of arms, yet made a great noise and increased the animosities between them.” But, to do him mere justice, Mr. Coffey avoids these details of the shambles as much as possible, and we owe him our thanks for sparing us in the matter of the “massacres.”

On this thorny subject, as indeed on most others, he is thoroughly sound, though perhaps he hardly gives sufficient weight to the fact, powerfully urged by

Mr. Dunlop in his recent work on ‘Ireland under the Commonwealth,’ that the *belief* in the alleged massacres, artfully stimulated in Puritan England, had just the same effect upon English opinion and anti-Roman prejudice as if a general massacre of Protestants had really taken place. The actual degree of barbarity—for some there undoubtedly was—cannot be judged until the “Depositions” still lying in manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, are fully and literally printed—a work too long delayed. An adequate critical investigation of their credibility would then follow for the first time—though in saying this we do not disparage Miss Hickson’s spirited effort to deal with part of these disputable documents.

With Mr. Coffey’s general estimates of the various parties to the contest and of their leaders we have no quarrel, except that he glorifies Owen Roe O’Neill at the expense of every one else. O’Neill was a typically brave Irishman, a fine soldier, and a moderately good general, though he could not keep his men in order, and they got a bad name for pillage and devastation. But O’Neill, a hero if you will, if rather an arrogant and unmanageable one, was no statesman, and his devotion to his Church overbalanced his patriotism. To Owen O’Neill and the Papal Nuncio Rinuccini most of the divisions and fiascos of the rebellion were due. Had O’Neill joined the moderate party of the Supreme Council and smothered his hatred of Ormond, the peace of 1646 might have been a workable arrangement, though it is difficult to see of what use after Naseby any treaty with the defeated King could be. But the old rivalry of North and South was then, as ever, strong in Ireland. “The whole country groans under the burden of the Ulster creaghts”; and, on the other hand, “it is impossible to describe the glee of O’Neill” when he heard that the Catholic troops under his rival Preston had been trounced at Dungan’s Hill. As usual, the deadly divisions between Irishmen defied cohesion. Mr. Coffey pays a deservedly high tribute to the splendid qualities of Ormond, but thinks that, as a venerated Irishman of one of the leading and ancient families, he was “one of the chief causes of the divisions amongst the Irish,” and wishes he had joined the Catholic Confederacy in 1643, when “the whole history of the rebellion might have been changed.” But this is bootless speculation. Ormond could not honourably have joined the Catholic conspiracy.

Mr. Coffey is not sufficiently explicit about Glamorgan’s mission. He forgets that Charles made his flighty envoy promise to do nothing without Ormond’s approval. The concluding chapter on the Cromwellian settlement is inadequate, and had better have been omitted. Mr. Coffey apparently has not studied the documents printed in Mr. Dunlop’s volumes. By two unlucky misprints, the Cessation of 1643 is given as “1663” on p. xv and “1642” on p. 134, where the



map is misleading in avowedly omitting to indicate how much of the North was in Protestant hands. The Introduction deals too cursorily, and not quite accurately, with the plantations in Ulster. But the narrative of the rebellion itself, from 1641 to 1649, is remarkably clear and impartial, and is substantiated by constant references to contemporary documents, including the Halliday and Bradshaw Tracts, Carte MSS., and manuscripts at Trinity College, Dublin, which imply a considerable amount of research.

### VENICE AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

IN noticing Mrs. Richardson's book on 'The Doges of Venice,' we remark that historically it is the Dogeship rather than the individual Doge that counts. The Venetian constitution was so skilfully moulded by the governing aristocracy to suit the changing needs of the times that it lasted for eleven hundred years, only crumbling to pieces from old age at Napoleon's fatal touch; and during the whole of that time the Doge was at the head of the State. But when once the attempt to make the office hereditary had been foiled, and the elaborate machinery for the Doge's election had been evolved, the constitutional history of the Dogeship became the story of the steps by which it was shorn of its power by the ever-watchful oligarchy. This doubtless explains why the volume before us is the first systematic account of the one hundred and twenty holders of the office.

Such an undertaking inevitably resolves itself into an attempt to rewrite the history of Venice from a different angle. Our information about the private life and character of the early and most powerful Doges is necessarily scanty. As time went on, it became more and more usual to regard the office as the crowning distinction of a long career in the public service, the Doge generally being elected at about the age at which a Pope is now raised to the See of St. Peter. Consequently most of them had done their best work before their election. It is true that many of them showed an astonishing vitality. Enrico Dandolo's able leadership of the Crusade that ended in the capture of Constantinople when he was over ninety is, perhaps, the most memorable instance. But, as a rule, their presence on active service was valuable more as an example of the courageous endurance of hardships—which they never refused to give—than for the actual help they could afford. Their influence lay, rather, in the council-chamber, where it was, however, jealously kept in check by the Ten. Even a Doge as powerful as

Tommaso Mocenigo seems a shadowy figure when compared with a king of no greater importance in another country. Only occasionally can Mrs. Richardson allow us glimpses behind the scenes. We read, for instance, of Lorenzo Celsi's love of horses—a strange, but not unnatural passion in a Venetian—or Gritti's fondness for good food. The insult offered by Michele Steno when a young man to a lady of the Faliero household resulted in the conspiracy which culminated in the execution of Marino Faliero, the one traitor among the Doges. Yet he lived to be a distinguished Doge himself, in whose reign Padua was conquered by Venice. He was famous, too, for his loquacity, of which we are given some amusing instances.

But when all is said, the Doge's position was almost as characteristic as that of the city he governed. A member of Henry of Luxembourg's suite remarked that the Venetians appeared to consider themselves a veritable quintessence, recognizing neither Church, nor Emperor, nor sea, nor land. From the East they drew their wealth, and to the East they naturally turned, brooking no interference from the West. Their Doges loyally identified themselves with this policy, of which the style of St. Mark's, their private chapel, is symbolic. It is true that in early days they often resigned and spent their last years in monasteries. The great Crusader, Domenico Micheli, who captured Tyre, died a monk in San Giorgio. But they were at the head of a nation of traders, and religious enthusiasm never prevented them from securing solid advantages for their country by the defeat of the infidel. Venice always resented Papal aggression. Yet, when she happened to be on good terms with the Holy See, her Doges more than once obtained permission to trade with the Turk, on condition that she did not supply him with slaves, timber, iron, or arms. Indeed, her very existence depended on this trade, and it is noteworthy that, before the capture of Constantinople by the unbelievers, more than one Doge went to the East for his bride. The loss of her Eastern empire and the change in the trade-routes of Europe sounded the inevitable death-knell of Venice. Francesco Morosini's heroic defence of Candia was the last great feat of the City of the Lagoons; but it was not until his fighting in the East was nearly over that he was elected Doge.

Venice was at all times a city of splendid entertainments, and Mrs. Richardson enlivens her narrative with descriptions of some of the gorgeous ceremonies and pageants in which the princes of this wealthy aristocracy played a leading part. Nor does she forget the crowning of the few Dogesses who enjoyed that privilege. As Venice sinks into decay, there is less incident in the story, and room is found for a detailed account of the difficulties of the Countess of Arundel with the English Ambassador, Wotton, and the Venetian Government. To our mind, the efforts of reformers like the Procurator Pisani in

the eighteenth century are related at greater length than they deserve.

The book has obviously been carefully put together. It is intended for the general reader rather than the specialist, but its utility would have been greatly increased by including a complete list of the Doges, and giving the chapters headings more indicative of their contents than 'Watchdogs and Hounds of War' or 'Theology and a Woman of Wiles.' It is profusely illustrated by portraits of Doges, many of which are taken from the series in the Palazzo Ducale.

"Perhaps no more daring experiment has been tried on a large scale upon the face of the earth than that embodied in the Ottoman Ruling Institution. Its nearest ideal analogue is found in the Republic of Plato, its nearest actual parallel in the Mameluke system of Egypt; but it was not restrained within the aristocratic Hellenic limitations of the first, and it subdued and outlived the second."

With these arresting words Prof. Lybyer begins the second chapter of his book on 'The Government of the Ottoman Empire in the Time of Suleiman the Magnificent,' and, startling as they may be to many readers, their truth will be admitted by all serious students of mediæval history. But never before has the essential character of Ottoman government been presented so strikingly as in this notable treatise of the American professor. Most people probably think of the Osmanlis as pure Turks, and the Sultan as the purest of all Turks; yet, owing to nearly all his ancestresses having been of foreign Christian stock, it has been calculated that the reigning Sultan has only about one-millionth portion of Turkish blood in his veins, and the Osmanlis who ruled the Turkish Empire from the fourteenth century down to the present days of enlightenment were almost all the descendants of Christians. Every one has read of the "tribute children," and the recruiting of the famous Janissaries; but few realize that the same method was applied to every branch of the Ottoman civil and military service:—

"The Ottoman system deliberately took slaves and made them ministers of state; it took boys from the sheep-run and the plow-tail and made them courtiers and husbands of princesses; it took young men whose ancestors had borne the Christian name for centuries and made them rulers in the greatest of Mohammedan states, and soldiers and generals in invincible armies whose chief joy was to beat down the Cross and elevate the Crescent. It never asked its novices, 'Who was your father?' or 'What do you know?' or even 'Can you speak our tongue?' but it studied their faces and their frames, and said, 'You shall be a soldier, and if you show yourself worthy, a general'; or 'You shall be a scholar and a gentleman, and if the ability lies in you, a governor and a prime minister.'"

Vambéry estimated that the Ottoman nation never received more than 25,000 men of Turkish blood, all told. The rest were made up by slaves, taken as children from Christian parents of the various nationalities restrained from mutual destruction by the strong hand of the Osmanli,

*The Doges of Venice.* By Mrs. Aubrey Richardson. (Methuen & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

*The Government of the Ottoman Empire in the Time of Suleiman the Magnificent.* By Albert Howe Lybyer. (Milford, 8s. 6d. net.)



or adult renegades captured in war. The status of slavery, it is well known, carries no stigma of inferiority in the East. On the contrary, a man's slave almost ranks among, and may even be favoured above, his own sons, and every slave in Mohammedan countries reckons himself in every way the superior of a free but hired servant. The Ottoman government was simply, in Sir Paul Ricaut's words, "a wonderful fabric of slavery." History, says Prof. Lybyer, "may have known as large a slave-family, but certainly none that was more powerful and honourable, better provided for and rewarded, more obedient, and more contented." The careful education and physical training which the Christian boys (and girls) received from the State raised them far above the level of their origin. They were taken from their poor homes at an age when they were least likely to feel the wrench, and when they were not old enough to have any fixed religious convictions; and they were offered as Moslems every opportunity of great achievement that the most ambitious could imagine, and that few of them could ever have dreamt of. Some Christian parents, it is certain, grieved for their loss, but others took pride in their sons' advancement, just as many at all times have seen nothing but glory in selling their daughters to be trained and educated for the harems of the Sultan and the great men of the empire.

Drawing the best material from many races, the "hospitable incorporating spirit" of the Ottoman nation, which knew no race aversions and no pride of race, built up, in an amazingly short time, that great authority to which, in Dr. Lybyer's opinion—and he is a professor of European History—"the world probably owes most of that measure of enlightenment, culture, and order which can be found in the Levant to-day." Despite violence and injustice, he holds that the result of "the Ruling Institution" was the creation of "a great, and on the whole a durable and useful empire," and this was largely due to the mixture of races, the choice of the fittest, and the fact that the ideas of the slaves—the governing class—were drawn from varied religions and civilizations, though all had to submit, at least formally, to Islam.

Prof. Lybyer's emphatic distinction between the machine of government, or "the Ruling Institution" of slavery, which descended through Persia from ancient Turkish tradition, and "the Moslem Institution," which provided for religion and (at least theoretically) for law, and which was derived from Arabia and Judæa, is the salient point of this brilliant essay, originally a thesis for the author's degree of Philosophical Doctor. The former Institution was the active, the latter the reflective, principle in the nation. The two interacted, but in the long run the religious system mastered the imperial, and "muscle was controlled by mind." So Dr. Lybyer puts it roughly; but he would probably be the last to maintain that mind was not active in the Ruling Institution. He has not, perhaps, given

as much consideration to the Moslem Institution as to the other; but whatever may be thought of his view that "the Ruling Institution was originally liberal, both religiously and in its receptivity of new ideas, but it departed from its liberal tendency in much the same proportion that the Moslem Institution increased in power," he has produced a work of great erudition and research, and much original thought, which should furnish food for reflection to many readers who entertain the usual uninformed ideas about the Turks.

His bibliographical apparatus is very large, probably almost exhaustive for works outside the Turkish language; and he has not only brought the results of the elaborate and bulky researches of D'Ohsson and Von Hammer within readable compass, but has also made excellent use of the abundant evidence of the authoritative sixteenth-century Italian writers, the Venetian archives, and the delightful letters of Busbeque, ambassador of Charles V. to the Sublime Porte. Both Bibliography and Index are admirable.

#### FRENCH REMINISCENCES.

THE latest English rendering of Anatole France is called 'On Life and Letters.' We should have preferred such a title as 'Reminiscence and Interpretation'; that is, in essence, what Anatole France revels and excels in; he is a dilettante in the use of apposite instances. Anthologies rouse him to memories and quotations, interspersed with his own characteristic comments on many a charming, but almost forgotten or ignored poet. Antiquities elicit his personal views, ancient and modern: on St. Antony, for example, and his temptations ("prophetic as regards the saint, but contemporary as regards ourselves"), as represented in M. Henri Rivière's water-colours, he makes us a present, a delightful and convincing gift, of the hermit's origin, doings, and even ideals, in his best 'Thaïs' manner. We wonder if he ever witnessed the St. Antoine marionette show at Rouen Fair. We must suppose not, for otherwise he would surely have woven that quaint representation into his delicate texture.

Renan's 'Histoire du Peuple d'Israël' recalls to the writer his own childish view of Dieu Père (very much what we remember in illustrations of the 'Nuremberg Chronicle') :—

"I thought Him, between ourselves, a little strange, violent, and wrathful; but I did not ask Him for any explanation of His actions: I was accustomed to see all grown-up people act in an incomprehensible manner."

In 'Joan of Arc and Poetry' he is dealing with a subject he has made his own, in

*On Life and Letters.* By Anatole France. Second Series. Translated by A. W. Evans. (John Lane, 6s.)

*My First Years as a Frenchwoman, 1876-9.* By Mary King Waddington. (Smith, Elder & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

one sense at least, and every sentence is enlightening and sympathetic.

Anatole France, of course, loves dictionaries and encyclopædias, tracing out, as we should expect, many an arabesque and spiral of fantasy from their fact-ridden, but all the more inspiring columns; bibliography is no less welcome to him for those disquisitions that charm himself at least as much as they do his readers. But then even a date is enough: 1814, for example, conjures up a score of pictures, linked together in lucid interpretation.

As a critic Anatole France is perplexing, from our point of view. In "Gyp" he finds pleasure by contraries, by a sort of process of elimination: the world which "the dear Countess" describes is not worth regretting; therefore her books are tranquillizing for the ascetic. Of Zola one work is chosen, 'Le Rêve,' and is carefully torn to shreds. But as Zola of all people—note-book idealist that he is—should not have attempted such fairytales, the attack is really a series of sword-thrusts into an image stuffed with straw; the ironical tierce and carte, the irresistible but unresisted "bottes de Jésuite" are unnecessary displays of energy. For that matter, Anatole France should not take rapier in hand at all unless, seated in an arm-chair, he is to discourse on the delicacy of the blade and the historic parallels to the design of the hit.

Against M. Georges Ohnet he uses not even the rapier, rather the mace, the holy-water sprinkler, the Tudor staff fitted with "handgonnes." He belabours the "poisonous ironmaster," savagely and with an almost indecent fury. It is a relief to end the article and turn to its successor on the love of books: "You love them for their utility? Is that Love?" But in touching M. Ohnet and Zola, Anatole France is himself in imminent danger of such utilitarianism.

In respect of translation, Mr. Evans has avoided the failure that would have awaited many another: we reserve our opinion as to whether Anatole France is in reality translatable, but at least his translator has reproduced something of the delicate and subtle atmosphere. It is, however, surprising to find "passe aux murs éventrés" rendered "cross the strewn walls."

The American lady who became the wife of one of the best-known French ambassadors in London needs no introduction to English readers. Her account of 'My First Years as a Frenchwoman' concerns France in the years between 1876 and 1879, and in it Madame Waddington shows how, on her marriage in 1874, her husband being then a Deputy, she was at once plunged into new surroundings, and introduced to great houses such as those of the Ségurs, Remusat, Casimir Périers, Gallieras, D'Haussonville, and Léon Sais. She talks brightly of the difficulties she encountered at the beginning of her life in Paris, when she was struck by an absence of sympathy at her first dinners, and was bored with talk which was exclusively French, almost Parisian.



When she had for the first occasion to receive royalty at her dinners, she was a little afraid, never having spoken to a royal personage in her life, and she tells how she went to the Duc Décazes and got him to coach her in her duties. M. Waddington was so much of an Englishman by descent and education that he was spoken of in France as "cet Anglais qui nous représente"; and Queen Victoria remarked of him that

"it was very difficult to realize that she was speaking to a French minister—everything about him was so absolutely English, figure, colouring, and speech."

Pleasant gossip and amusing stories abound in the book. One of the tales about the abuse of the privilege of sending things in the French Foreign Office "valise" recalls the rumour that our own Foreign Office once felt inclined to grumble when Queen Victoria sent a grand piano in their "bag." Madame Waddington notes that when her husband became Minister of Foreign Affairs, he made changes, and restricted the privilege to official papers and documents. She adds that this rule "really was perhaps well observed"; and the insertion of the word "perhaps" suggests that Madame Waddington knows how the privilege is still used, or abused, in France, as here.

Some of the talk about the Congress at Berlin, at which M. Waddington was the chief representative of his country, professes to show that the French protectorate of Tunis "was entirely arranged" by him in a long and confidential conversation with Lord Salisbury. The cession of Cyprus to the English was a disagreeable surprise to the French, and, when M. Waddington went to Lord Salisbury about it, the latter, according to the present book, is said to have "quite understood" the feelings of the French, and to have expressed his willingness to make an arrangement about Tunis. Madame Waddington claims that her husband originated the scheme; but the real fact, we believe, is that Lord Salisbury made the first move, by saying to the French, "Why don't you take Tunis?" The French were at first embarrassed by the offer; but Madame Waddington shows that now, when the move has proved a success, every one in France "claims to have taken the initiative."

Of the many good stories we must name two about the Shah's visit to Europe in 1879. It is said that when he had looked on at the dancing at a court ball for some little time, and was tired of it, he turned to the Prince of Wales, and remarked, "Tell those people to stop now, I have seen enough." On another occasion, when the Shah was presented to a European monarch and his consort, who were both old, he looked at the royal lady without speaking, and then, turning to her husband, remarked, "Laide, vieille, pourquoi garder?"

Of King Edward, when Prince of Wales, Madame Waddington writes:—

"He always seemed to enjoy life, never looked bored, was unfailingly courteous and interested in the people he was talking

to. It was a joy to the French people to see him at some of the small theatres, amusing himself and understanding all the sous-entendus and argot quite as well as they did."

The author has taken no trouble with her style. She simply writes as she would talk, and has the habit of constantly using foreign words and phrases when English ones would serve her purpose just as well. There are many mistakes in names which could easily have been corrected.

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*Truths or Truisms.* By William Stebbing.  
Part III. (Milford, 4s. net.)

To encompass truth by enunciating truisms is to come as near, perhaps, as we shall get to squaring the circle. All essayists of the wisest type are really bent on achieving this apparently impossible task, and for this reason, if for no other: it is an agreeable thing to watch the mental processes by which at times the unattainable result has come at least within the range of the vision. To declare that Dr. Stebbing's philosophy is mature is in itself a truism. He has a clarity of style as well as a lucidity of diction which are admirable.

As on previous occasions, he is to be considered an apostle of the larger—no, of the largest view. "Life," he writes, "is a continual battle, a running fight with circumstances." If that be so, shall we not reason that we all ought to learn to be soldiers? Yet the tendency of circumstances is too strong for most of us as a rule: mere drilling will not conquer them. To use an old and possibly an obsolete aphorism, we are more apt to be ruled by our stars than to rule them; and this is much the same thing as saying that, though a field-marshal may be made out of a drummer, the chances are that the beater of drums will never conduct any higher form of martial music. From this set of arguments therefore about 'Circumstances,' only a very little in the way of consolation for life's battle can be gained. The Universe is against you, Dr. Stebbing argues, and you are almost bound to find yourself outnumbered. Stand up to the Universe if you can, for courage is the greatest of assets. In all probability you will best outwit the schemers against your peace by refusing to take them seriously. "The besiegers, a miscellaneous medley as they are, have a trick of dispersing at a show of resolute resistance." Such is the message and the moral.

We note that Dr. Stebbing is rather hostile to the providing of morals. Yet the goal of a moral is incidentally included, and if we have truly grasped his preponderant teaching, it runs to the effect that life is too full of jars to be taken optimistically. On the other hand, if pessimism has crept in, it is not of an unbending type, and when we read the reflections on 'Second Sight' or 'The Elasticity of Time,' we feel that, by accepting the elusiveness of sense—and allowing time's relativity—the threatened cynicism of the message has already

received its quietus. Suppose a man joyous enough to revel in the passing absurdity of existence. Suppose him tremendously alive to the oddness or crassness of events. But these are just the aspects of life on which many a temperament tends to dwell. They morbidly extend their sway—very often till the whole man succumbs to them. Yet mental enjoyment, surely, can be enlarged till it embraces every circumstance and every conception when once you welcome the metaphysical admission that there is really no time. Time is, in a word, unreal. To draw this vital truth from an essayist makes us cry "O si sic omnes!" But it is even more satisfactory to extract the intermediate, underlying humour. Dr. Stebbing is great on crotchets, for example. With him we watch the oddities and whimsicalities of our fellow-creatures, finding a new charm hovering about them. As he quaintly suggests, crotchets are things that

"let students of human nature into its idiosyncrasies, enabling them from a particle to construct the whole crotcheteer, as Owen resuscitated the dodo from a single grilled bone."

Dr. Stebbing is quite right when he tells us that crotchets are precious in human existence, that our best and greatest have been engagingly subject to them, and that, great or little, we cannot get on without them. In like manner he has managed to illuminate many other obscure places and phases of thought.

We cannot treat exhaustively these myriad fancies, but the final appeal for all, when any issue has to be tried out, would seem to be to the sense of proportion. A sense of proportion, among other things, will assuredly teach us the folly of self-tormenting:—

"It is astonishing how the ingenuity given to man for him to smooth his way by it through the ordinary vexations of existence is constantly perverted to the invention of superfluous, self-devised annoyances."

It is interesting to follow the author's graceful circling round this prolific theme:—

"Self-tormenting, while preferring to operate on a large scale, does not disdain the smallest. It hurls State against State, and embroils parishes and hamlets. It has created semi-detached villas, to facilitate the embittering of two homes. And it condescends to bestow its attention on mere individual men. In its ordinary phases indeed the habit has the air of being rather specifically a social creature. But I cannot believe that it might, like measles and smallpox, never have come into existence had the human race consisted of hermits, born, like the eels of Antiquity, from horsehairs.

We can all supply an indefinite amount of context for such reasoning as this; but can we all develop a sense of proportion? Or can any of us defy the tricks played by the nerves? On these and many other puzzling questions, Dr. Stebbing writes brilliantly, arrestingly; and in his 'Gospel of Proportion,' though he seems anxious to deny the soft impeachment, he appears, after all, as one who might easily be taken for a moralist.



*Essays.* By Alice Meynell. (Burns & Oates, 5s. net.)

THIS collected edition of essays is uniform with the volume of Mrs. Meynell's 'Poems' published last year. Virtually all the essays contained in her five little books are included here, and there are also four studies not previously reprinted.

The reputation achieved by Mrs. Meynell's essays has a happy and a deep significance. In an age when quantity rather than quality is the outstanding characteristic of literary production, it is emphatically to the good that highly finished work with no utilitarian textbook qualities should be both written and appreciated. Mrs. Meynell's prose is compact of the good things of style. There is a fine feeling for the right word: does she not herself say?

"For doubtless, right language enlarges the soul as no other power or influence may do. Who, for instance, but trusts more nobly for knowing the full word of his confidence?... The poet pledges his word, his sentence, his verse, and finds therein a peculiar sanction."

Her work reveals also a pleasing rhythmical effect, and those negative virtues which count for so much in the essay: the absence of ornateness, of strivings for effect, and the rest. But Mrs. Meynell's manner is less disputable than her matter. While this never loses its peculiar distinction, it is at times apt to be too digressive. 'The Colour of Life' scarcely exceeds four pages, yet, in common with several studies as short as itself, it ends upon a topic which has no obvious connexion with the rest of the essay.

The point of view which finds expression in this book is individual and fastidious. Mrs. Meynell's taste, like her style, makes her repudiate essentials. In 'A Point of Biography' she draws attention to the descriptions of death-scenes to which so many biographers are addicted, crying out here, as elsewhere, against the profanity of publishing a picture of an act that is supremely personal, and entirely unnecessary to our knowledge of the subject. The Shelley Memorial at Oxford, which represents him drowned, is severely condemned for this reason. "The death of a soldier—*passé encore*. But the death of Shelley was not his goal." So too, in one of the new essays, Mrs. Meynell attempts to do justice to the much-abused Mrs. Samuel Johnson, finding in her husband's declaration, "It was a love-match on both sides," complete justification for the apparently uneven marriage. Mrs. Meynell's pen will attack coarseness, whatever form it takes. Victorian caricaturists, Leech and Keene especially, are assailed from a standpoint which is unfortunately rare. Lovers of Dickens must sorrowfully admit a foundation for her indictment, that in no ordinary ignominy "is woman so common and so foolish for Dickens as she is in child-bearing."

Perhaps the most delightful essays here are those on 'The Darling Young.' It is

not often that a writer can retail a number of child-stories without conveying the impression that he or she is the parent of prigs. Children are commonly—for literary purposes—regarded from a single angle. Mrs. Meynell does not commit this error; she does not relate a single story which could not come from a human and unspoilt child. Speaking of the forgetfulness of children, she mentions a London little girl who watched a fly on the wing, and named it "bird." This reminds us of the extraordinary case of "forgetfulness" noted by Darwin in the Zoological Gardens, and recorded by Samuel Butler. A little boy and girl, aged 4 and 5, came up to the hippopotamus cage, the occupant of which closed his eyes for a minute. "That bird's dead," said the girl; "come along."

Mrs. Meynell's subjects cover a considerable range—books, arts, women, and happy phrases are the occasions of her essays; but her manner of treatment is too individual to submit to categories. We are sure of sympathy, colour, and a rapid succession of images, and we sometimes forget the subject, or at least the original subject, in the quick transition from thought to thought. After reading through a few essays, we are left with an impression composed of such a variety of elements as almost to defy analysis. It is a feeling which only a distinguished few can convey.

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*The Church of England.* By Edward William Watson. "Home University Library." (Williams & Norgate, 1s. net.)

THERE are two ways of writing a history of the Church of England in such a brief space as that to which the learned Prof. Watson is restricted in the "Home University Library." The one is to make the story hang round the doings of great men, and to seek to interest by the inspiration of great characters; the other is to reduce the personal equation to its lowest, and survey the field broadly, dwelling rather on social than individual life, on movements rather than men. Dr. Watson has chosen the second course, and has evidently been willing to sacrifice all chances of an attractiveness which might have seemed superficial. He has written as though he had an eighteenth-century horror of "enthusiasm," and as though he extended his aversion to cover the word in its present as well as its former meaning. The publishers say that he

"gives a bird's-eye view of the development of the Anglican Church from its foundation, through the troubled times of the mediæval system and the Reformation, to the quiet of the present day";

but we are bound to add that the bird's view is taken from a lofty place in the sky. The claim of the Church to relieve distress, to preach deliverance to the captive, to convert, to lead, to be the enduring witness of the love of God and the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, finds little

record in Prof. Watson's pages. The Christian priest steps "into the place of his pagan predecessor"; the Reformer carries on the duties of the Romanist; the permanent features seem to be the parishes in their secular place in the national civilization, the law courts, and the endowments. The stress of conflict is almost as much in the background as the stress of social service: we are led up by the bypaths rather than the King's highway to "the quiet of the present day." Then we reach the highly judicious conclusion, as we are on the verge of perceiving that things are not so very quiet after all to-day, that

"if the explanations and doctrines which have clustered round the historic ministry are an obstacle to union, the fact of the succession which links the English Church to the beginnings of Christianity is conspicuous, and is to-day a magnet of attraction to English-speaking Christians."

But at the same time, if a reader should rise from Prof. Watson's book with a feeling that the Church of England is, and always has been, a humdrum institution, worthy of no more enthusiasm than a municipal council or a Fat Stock Club, he will not think that the writer himself is entirely without feeling. The Professor does not like

"that cult of bishops as such, apart from their personal qualities or the importance of their sees, which perhaps reached its climax at the Lambeth Conference of 1898."

He finds the earlier history less interesting or less important than the later. He gives the barest mention of Dunstan and Aidan, none of Cuthbert or Edward the Confessor. He makes Anselm an Italian, not, as he certainly was, a man of Burgundy. He writes that "substantial victory rested with" Henry II. rather than Thomas à Becket. He disposes of the Reformation with almost equal rapidity, and only commits himself to a single rash judgment—which the history of the early Church would hardly confirm—when he thinks that the English prelates who consecrated bishops for Scotland in 1610 thus "expressed a judgment of their own in favour of" the Presbyterian ministry.

A large portion of the book is given to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, from which some forgotten personages, especially Herbert Marsh of Cambridge and Peterborough, emerge into unusual prominence. The chapters, however, are no studies of personal character: neither Arnold nor Keble, Wesley nor Newman, rouses any spark of feeling; and Tractarians and Evangelicals are alike disposed of with an air of frigid detachment.

The whole survey is eminently judicious, if not judicial; its strength certainly does not lie in any conspicuous sense of proportion (as we cannot fail to notice when we find Dr. Hampden mentioned as frequently as Cranmer); and it leaves us with an impression of the Church which Prof. Watson represents somewhat like that which Magee is said to have derived from some one else's sermon, that "there was not enough Gospel in it to save a tomtit."



## FICTION.

*The Royal Runaway and Jingalo in Revolution.* By Laurence Housman. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

SEQUELS to political skits experience even a greater danger of unfavourable comparison with their forerunners than do other sequels. If the original lampoon fulfils its best purpose, that is to say, if it opens the eyes of the reader to the ridiculousness of contemporary affairs, the situation cannot recur with its first freshness. This drawback must be taken into consideration when we remark of this sequel to 'John of Jingalo' that we wish we could say of its author as one of his characters does of the King—"you are always giving me new ideas."

A sense of disappointment is also largely mitigated by another consideration. Mr. Housman is not writing for the converted, though, mindful of that, we question whether the book starts in a manner to arouse the interest of those ignorant of its predecessor. So we advise all such persons to read 'John of Jingalo,' which we noticed on October 12th, 1912.

Mr. Housman would appear to be anti-bureaucratic and pro-syndicalist, though the failure of the revolution engineered by the latest form of labour combination forces us again to the conclusion that only a change in the average individual outlook will really help towards removing the curse of unremitting toil.

We withhold any account of the background and action because the setting with which so much of the first part is taken up reminds us far too much of stage carpenters at work in full view of the audience, and the action is also too obviously the medium for the expression of the author's views. A glaring instance of the lack of the author's usual artistry is the arbitrary division of his text into chapters. Such divisions as he has made have the air of brief respites in the perusal of nearly four hundred closely printed pages. Mr. Housman has not here the terseness which is advisable in a work of the sort. Should any readers be tempted to close the book when they are not more than half-way through, we ask them at least to read section i. of chap. vi.

Never before have we felt so great a desire to annotate a text, because we doubt if those who lack sympathetic understanding will comprehend many of the author's allusions. For instance, how many seeing the words "So even a dead King can keep the peace for a little time" will be reminded of that extraordinary phase of industrialism when a reduction in wages regarded as absolutely inevitable was postponed owing to a monarchical event?

Great expectation has, we feel, made us ungrateful for what is after all both an amusing and enlightening commentary on recent events, particularly of the present century. Mr. Housman must recognize in our criticism a tribute to the innate sympathy, high ideals, and clear thinking which we know him to possess.

*The New Road.* By Neil Munro. (Blackwood & Sons, 6s.)

HACKNEYED though the history of the Jacobite risings may be, it is impossible to read Mr. Munro's recital of that period of intrigue and guerrilla warfare without realizing their romantic side. The event on which the various incidents of this story hang is the making of a great road through the heart of the Highlands, beginning at Stirling and extending as far as the stronghold of the Lovats in Inverness. This opening up of a foreign land had a far-reaching effect in bringing the rebellious clans to order, by reducing their aloofness. They naturally gave the soldiery engaged in road-making many a lesson in the patience essential to pioneers. Travel at such a time and over such a country held many adventures for the enterprising, and though Æneas, Mr. Munro's hero, ostensibly sets out merely in furtherance of his uncle's trade, his journeyings are dogged by mysterious enemies, and his consequent perils manifold. For companion he had Ninian Campbell, scout to John, Duke of Argyll, to whose knowledge of men and moorcraft he owed his safe convoy.

We are more than once reminded, in this story of the flight, through the heather, of Alan Breck and David Balfour after the Appin murder. Like that famous couple, the pair pass through a hostile countryside, and shake off their pursuers time and again, only to fall afresh into new snares. For various reasons, they shun the publicity of the "New Road," and choose to travel by night through lonely glens and passes, and beside silent lochs. The author thus has ample opportunity of displaying his knowledge of Highland landscape and Highland weather. The following description of the moor of Rannoch may serve to illustrate the colour and precision of his word-painting:—

"The inn stood on a desert edge; behind rose up the scowling mountains of Glen Coe, so high and steep that even heather failed them, and their gullies sent down streams of stones instead of foam. Eastward, where the inn-front looked, the moor stretched flat and naked as a Sound...all untracked and desert-melancholy. Its nearer parts were green with boggy grass, on which the cannoch-tuft—the cotton sedge—was strewn like flakes of snow; distantly its hue was sombre—grey like ashes, blackened here and there with holes of peat. The end of it was lost in mist from which there jutted, like a skerry of the sea, Schiehallion. God-forgotten, man-forsworn, wild Rannoch, with the birds above it screaming, was, to Æneas, the oddest thing, the eeriest in nature, he had ever seen."

Mr. Munro's figures are well drawn. In a few strokes he touches-in a portrait. He has, however, a preference for those no longer in their first youth. Of Janet Campbell, beloved of Æneas, he gives little description, her features partaking, apparently, of the indefinable; and he has been rather niggardly with the love-making. Ninian is distinctly the best portrait in the gallery. His shrewdness, humour, loyalty, and resource make him delightful.

*Beasts and Super-Beasts.* By H. H. Munro. (John Lane, 6s.)

A COLLECTION of the sketches with which "Saki" has delighted readers of various papers is welcome, if only for the fact that they afford a consecutive view of that amusing personage, Clovis Sangrail. He figures in several fantastic episodes, and illuminates them with his pleasing and paradoxical witticisms, notably in 'The Hen' and 'Parental Responsibilities.'

'The Unkindest Blow' suggests a new form of strike which might well serve for the early autumn season of journalism; and 'The Schwartz-Metterklume Method' deserves at least some notice from modern experts on education and lovers of the dramatic method of teaching history; similarly 'The Storyteller' and 'The Defensive Diamond' should be a signal help to many a raconteur. These four tales are a proof that "Saki" can be instructive as well as ornamental. Altogether, the book is an amusing collection of pleasant improbabilities, and should make a most appropriate gift for unduly practical materialists.

*The Story of Fifine.* By Bernard Capes. (Constable & Co., 6s.)

THE epicure in sensations may desire to read this summer idyll of a man and a woman amid the scenes in Provence and Languedoc which it so ably depicts. Mr. Bernard Capes has worked to a better purpose than fulfilling such ideal wishes, for the reader surrounded by a familiar rampart of bricks and mortar may in spirit, guided by the author, glide past them and gently hover among the old-world hills and towns.

It is a pity that the author thought it necessary to surround his picture of a man and a woman romantically thrown together, abandoning themselves to sweet love and laughter, by a frame sordid in comparison; and some of his philosophizings seem too superficial to accord with the primitive beauty of his text. But we will say no more, or we shall spoil a lingering sense of whimsical airiness by reflection.

*The Progress of Sydney Lawrence.* By Miles Wanliss. (A. & C. Fifield, 6s.)

SYDNEY LAWRENCE is meant to represent a type of modern girlhood, but the author seems to have confused more than one type, and so has produced an inconsistent character. Is it likely that a studious, shy girl who writes essays on the Infinite Tact of Christ, the Broad-mindedness of Christ, &c., would also indulge in the slang often affected by "up-to-date" girls? In the first chapters the girl declares her intention of never marrying, and speaks of love as a "temporarily unhinged condition." But the opportunity of tracing the breaking down of the barriers, and showing the new world that would gradually have dawned on her, is missed, and the author makes the inward surrender come too suddenly. The subsequent misunderstandings are, however, more skilfully portrayed, and the interest is sustained to the end.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Chief Corner-Stone**, edited by W. T. Davison, 5/ net. C. H. Kelly  
Essays towards an exposition of the Christian faith of to-day.

**Hodges (George)**, *THE HUMAN NATURE OF THE SAINTS*, 5/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co. New edition.

**May (Rev. T. H.)**, *THE PLACE AND WORK OF PROPHETS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH*, 1/6 net. S.P.C.K.

"Notes" compiled by the author for his own information on a subject concerning which, he says, he was "deeply interested, but profoundly ignorant."

**McClure (Edmund)**, *MODERNISM AND TRADITIONAL CHRISTIANITY*, 6d. net. S.P.C.K.

An additional section to the second edition of 'Modern Substitutes for Traditional Christianity.'

**Roberts (Griffith)**, *WHY WE BELIEVE THAT CHRIST ROSE FROM THE DEAD*, 2/ net. S.P.C.K.

The substance of addresses delivered in Bangor Cathedral. Its purpose is not to deal directly with the speculations of German Rationalism and modern Liberalism, but rather to examine the foundations on which the Christian belief rests, with the help afforded by the results of modern scholarship and research.

**Spirit (The) of Father Faber**, *Apostle of London*, 1/6 net. Burns & Oates

One of a new series called "The Spiritual Classics of English Devotional Literature." Each volume is to contain a selection of the best work of one of the masters of this branch of literature.

**Strong (T. B.)**, *THE MIRACULOUS IN GOSPELS AND CREEDS*, 6d. net. Longmans

Dean Strong explains that he intervenes with diffidence in the present controversy upon the attitude of the clergy as to the Creeds and the limits of legitimate variations of the interpretation of them. He feels, however, that the Church of England has reached a point of critical importance in this matter, and that one who, like himself, has studied the question for a considerable number of years, is bound to make such contribution as he can to its elucidation.

**Wright (Rev. T. H.)**, *OPEN ROADS OF THOUGHT IN THE BIBLE AND IN POETRY*, 6/ net. Oliphant & Anderson

These studies are "prompted by the conviction that no better way of establishing the truth of the Scriptures can be followed than to listen to its reverberation in the vast aisles of the Temple of Literature."

## POETRY.

**Bits of Things**, by Five Gorton Students, 1/ net. Cambridge, Heffer

This slender volume contains some thirty short poems.

**Butler-Thwing (Francis Wendell)**, *FIRST-FRUIITS*, paper, 1/6 net; boards, 2/ net. Privately printed

It would seem that the author of these poems and essays—a Harvard man—has a sense of humour. "Frankly [he says in his Foreword] I know that most of the verse and much of the prose is not worth publication, and that it is all astoundingly uninteresting."

**Cowl (R. P.)**, *THE THEORY OF POETRY IN ENGLAND*, its Development in Doctrines and Ideas from the Sixteenth Century to the Nineteenth Century, 5/ net. Macmillan

A selection from writers on poetry and literature, intended to open up to the student a branch of literary history which has been somewhat neglected. It is preceded by an Introduction.

**Lyrics of Gil Vicente**, translated by Aubrey F. G. Bell. Oxford, Blackwell

Mr. Bell explains that the more correct title of this selection would be 'Lyrics from Gil Vicente,' since he was not necessarily the author of all the lyrics inserted in his plays. The Portuguese text accompanies the translation.

**Smith-Dampier (E. M.)**, *MORE BALLADS FROM THE DANISH, AND ORIGINAL VERSES*, 2/ net. Melrose

There are four translations, and the original verses include 'The Ballad of Singing Swans,' 'Odin the Wanderer,' and 'Ballad of the Woeful King.'

## PHILOSOPHY.

**Whitney (George Tapley) and Fogel (Phillip Howard)**, *AN INTRODUCTION TO KANT'S CRITICAL PHILOSOPHY*, 4/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

The authors do not attempt to give a complete interpretation of Kant, but "have tried merely to give a statement of him which would bring out the continuity of the thought, which would emphasize the problems he considered and how they arose—in short, a statement which ought in some degree to meet the needs of the ordinary student."

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Barclay (Sir Thomas)**, *THIRTY YEARS' ANGLO-FRENCH REMINISCENCES, 1876-1906*, 12/6 net. Constable

"The present reminiscences include so much about myself," writes the author, "that they are in fact memoirs as regards my connection with France and the genesis and fulfilment of the Entente."

**Betts (Arthur)**, *ST. CLEMENT DANES IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES*, 1/ net. 50, Bedford Row, W.C. Reprinted from *The Juridical Review*.

**Bryce (George)**, *A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE*, 10/6 net. Sampson Low

Revised edition.  
**Hoare (Christobel M.)**, *RECORDS OF A NORFOLK VILLAGE*, being Notes on the History of the Parish of Sidestrand, with a Complete Transcript of the Registers, 1558-1858, 7/6 net. Bedford, 'The Beds Times' Publ. Co.

Mr. Walter Rye contributes a Preface. The edition is limited to 100 copies.

**Lloyd (Thomas)**, *THE MAKING OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE*, 4/6 net. Longmans

Originally intended to form a chapter or two in a forthcoming work on the growth and decay of civilization, as exemplified by the history of Rome. In the writing, however, it assumed proportions in excess of those contemplated, and the author decided to offer it in an independent form. He claims to advance a new view of the subject.

**Salt (Henry S.)**, *THE LIFE OF JAMES THOMSON ("B. V.")*, 2/6 net. Watts

Revised edition.  
**Steed (Henry Wickham)**, *THE HAPSBURG MONARCHY*, 7/6 net. Constable

Second edition. For review see *Athen.*, Jan. 3, 1914, p. 9.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Kelleher (D. L.)**, *LAKE GENEVA*, 6d. net. G. Lunn

A little book dealing with the associatious, scenery, and traditions of the district. It is claimed for Mr. Kelleher in the Preface that his prose is luminous. There are some black-and-white illustrations by Mr. George Flemwell.

**Kelleher (D. L.)**, *PARIS: ITS GLAMOUR AND ITS LIFE*, 6d. net. G. Lunn

A handy little volume containing an "impressionistic tour of Paris." A synopsis of essential details is placed at the end.

**Koenig (Rose)**, *THE DIARY OF A PILGRIM IN THE NETHERLANDS*, 1/ net. William Reeves

The places visited include Bruges, Courtrai, Tournai, Amsterdam, the Hague, and Antwerp.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Lamond (Henry)**, *A MIXED BASKET*, 2/6 net. Paisley, Alexander Gardner

Fishing sketches which have appeared from time to time in *The Glasgow Herald*. There are five illustrations by the author.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Catholic Studies in Social Reform**, a Series of Manuals edited by the Catholic Social Guild:

VI. *CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP*, by the Rev. Thomas Wright, 6d. net. King

Bishop McIntyre, who contributes the Introduction, is of opinion that "there are four points to consider in reference to the duties that Christian Citizenship places upon us. They are—first, what we mean by a man of public spirit; next, what is the most fruitful order in which our public spirit can be exercised? thirdly, where shall we find the wisest and the safest guidance for its operation? and fourthly, where shall we look for its most effective inspiration?" The author adds to his four chapters a brief bibliography of 'Readings.'

**Catholic Studies in Social Reform: VII. THE DRINK QUESTION**, by the Rev. Joseph Keating, 6d. net. King

The book is an attempt to give a clear analysis of the Drink Question, and to state to what extent and in what way Catholic principles are concerned in its solution.

**Spiller (G.)**, *THE MEANING OF MARRIAGE*, 1/ net. Watts

A manual for parents, teachers, young people, and husbands and wives.

## PHILOLOGY.

**Classical Review**, JUNE, 1/ net. John Murray

Includes 'The Aristotelian Enthymeme,' by Mr. R. C. Seaton; and a note on the 'Culex' by Dr. Warde Fowler, which, with an addition by Prof. R. S. Conway, opens up the question of Virgil's acquaintance with the future Augustus as a boy, also with Octavia, the Emperor's sister. A note on Polybius and Livy, by Prof. Spenser Wilkinson, raises again the question of Hannibal's route through the Alps; and Dr. A. S. Hunt in 'The New Lyric Fragments' criticizes some of the methods and details of Mr. Edmonds in his readings and restorations of May last.

**Gaselee (Stephanus)**, *PARERGA COPTICA: II. DE ABRAHA ET MELCHISEDEC; III. HYMNUS DE SINUTHIO*. Cambridge University Press

The text is given in Coptic, with Latin versions on the other side of the page, and notes by the editor. Two Greek accounts are added of the 'Abraham and Melchisedec.'

**New English Dictionary on Historical Principles (A)**, edited by Sir James A. H. Murray: *TRAIK-TRINITY*, 5/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

The words recorded number 3,936, and the quotations are well over 14,000. Sir James remarks on "the small number of words originally English."

## EDUCATION.

**Holmes (Edmond)**, *IN DEFENCE OF WHAT MIGHT BE*, 4/6 net. Constable

Some of the criticisms passed on Mr. Holmes's previous book on education, 'What Is and What Might Be,' convinced him that he had not made his meaning entirely clear. He therefore considers here the more vital objections raised by his critics, in the hope of giving a fuller and more illuminating interpretation of his main ideas.

**Teaching (The) of Greek at the Perse School**, Cambridge, "Educational Pamphlets," No. 28, 1/ Board of Education

It has been found possible to include in this report a considerable number of exercises worked by the pupils, with a view to enabling scholars to judge of the results achieved.

**University Correspondence College**, *THE CALENDAR, 1914-1915*, 1/ net. Cambridge, Burlington House

Contains the Principal's Report, and various information relating to examinations, &c.

## SCHOOL.

**Chambers's Supplementary Readers: A HERO OF THE INDIAN MUTINY**, by Escott Lynn; **WESTWARD HO!** by Charles Kingsley, 1/ each.

Abridged, and intended for use in upper classes.

**Chambers's Supplementary Readers: RUSSIAN FAIRY TALES; THE LITTLE MERMAID**, by Hans Andersen, 3d. each.

These little books are illustrated, and clearly printed in large type.

**Chignell (H. J.) and Paterson (W. E.)**, *ARITHMETIC*, 2 vols., together 3/6, separately 2/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

A school Arithmetic, extending to inverse compound interest and recurring decimals. A knowledge of logarithms is essential for some of the later examples.

**Classical Authors edited for Schools: CÆSAR, GALIC WAR**, Books I.-VII. (7 vols.); and **OVID, ELEGIAC POEMS**, Vol. I. **THE EARLIER POEMS: Vol. II. THE ROMAN CALENDAR; Vol. III. LETTERS FROM EXILE**, 2/ each. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The series of which these ten volumes are the first instalment was designed by the Oxford University Press four years ago. The general editor, Mr. A. E. Hilliard, explains in his Foreword that one of the conditions of the series was that no volume should be included in it which was not edited by a schoolmaster with practical and lengthy experience in teaching the author on whom he wrote; and, further, that every author must be dealt with by some editor with a real enthusiasm for his subject. For these reasons Dr. T. Rice Holmes was asked to edit Cæsar's 'De Bello Gallico,' and Mr. J. W. E. Pearce such portions of Ovid's 'Elegiac Poems' as it was deemed advisable to include.



## FICTION.

**Cross (Victoria),** THE GREATER LAW, 6/ Long  
Another of the author's stories of passion.

**Green (E. Everett),** THE DOUBLE HOUSE, 6/  
Stanley Paul

A story of many unsolved murders in India and the East, and of several love-affairs in the West of England. The hero and heroine live in a double house in Somerset, and the former's adventures in bringing to justice the man of the many murders are described.

**Hellgers (Louise),** MORE TABLOID TALES, 1/ net.  
Odhams

A collection of short stories, to which Mr. Bottomley has contributed a Preface describing the author as "*facile princeps—the ne plus ultra* of the storyette world."

**Housman (Laurence),** THE ROYAL RUNAWAY AND JINGALO IN REVOLUTION, 6/ Chapman & Hall  
See p. 15.

**John Long's Sevenpenny Novels:** THE BARTENSTEIN CASE, by J. S. Fletcher; ALTON OF SOMASCO, by Harold Bindloss.  
Popular editions.

**John Long's New Sixpenny (Paper) Novels:** THE BRANGWYN MYSTERY, by David Christie Murray; BENEATH THE VEIL, by Adeline Sergeant.  
Popular editions.

**Knight (E. F.),** THE CRUISE OF THE ALERTE, 1/ net.  
Nelson

Popular edition.

**Lane (Mrs. John),** ACCORDING TO MARIA, 1/ net.  
Lane

Popular reprint.

**Lyons (A. Nell),** ARTHUR'S, 1/ net.  
Lane

Cheap reprint.

**Merriman (H. Seton),** BARLASCH OF THE GUARD, 7d. net.  
Nelson

Popular edition.

**Merwin (Samuel),** ANTHONY THE ABSOLUTE, 6/  
Grant Richards

The story of the flight and pursuit of the heroine, told by means of a diary. The scene is laid in China, and the author discusses several sex problems.

**Munro (H. H.),** SAKI, BEASTS AND SUPER-BEASTS, 6/  
Lane  
See p. 15.

**Norman (E. A.),** LIFE VERSUS ROMANCE, 6/ Nutt  
One of the chief characters becomes a Roman Catholic against the wishes of her family, and at the end of the book is killed by a motor omnibus.

**Prowse (C. M.),** THE LURE OF ISLAM, 6/  
Sampson Low

Concerns the attraction of a Moslem marriage for "poor whites" and others in their station.

**Smith & Elder's Shilling Net Series:** THE HONOURABLE MOLLY, by Katharine Tynan; COURT ROYAL, by S. Baring-Gould; A LIFE'S MORNING, by George Gissing, 1/ net each.  
Cheap reprints.

**Tracy (Louis),** THE HOUSE ROUND THE CORNER, 6/  
Ward & Lock

This novel tells of a mysterious death in an old moorland house in Yorkshire, and shows how the hero of the love-story clears his prospective father-in-law from suspicion.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Blackwood's, JULY, 2/6**

'Bracketed First,' a short story by L. P. Jacks, occupies first place this month. Mr. Ian Hay contributes another instalment of 'The Lighter Side of School Life'; and other items include 'Michael Lok,' by Mr. James A. Williamson; 'The Pleasures of Eating,' by Mr. Bernard Capes; and 'The Bronco,' by Mr. John Pirie.

**Blast, No. 1, 2/6** John Lane  
See p. 26.

**British Review, JULY, 1/ net.** Williams & Norgate

The number opens with articles on 'The Irish Volunteers,' and closes with one on 'Pygmalion' at His Majesty's Theatre, by Mr. J. E. Harold Terry.

**Classical Quarterly, JULY, 3/ net.** John Murray

First place is given in this number to some 'Notes on Horace,' by Mr. Charles E. Bennett. 'A Transposition in Propertius,' by Prof. Housman, follows, and Dr. T. Rice Holmes discusses 'The Text of the "Bellum Gallicum" and the Work of H. Mensel.' Other contributions include 'A False Quotation from Plautus,' by Mr. F. W. Hall, and 'Verse-Weight,' by Mr. E. Harrison.

**Connoisseur, JULY, 1/ net.**

35-39, Maddox Street, W.  
Mr. F. E. Washburn Freund discourses in this number on 'The Darmstadt Historical Art Loan Exhibition,' Mr. Maciver Percival on 'Bead-Work Trinketry,' and Mr. Claude V. White on 'The Evolution of the Shoe.'

**Contemporary Review, JULY, 2/6**

10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.  
Mr. Harold Spender analyzes the present political situation in an article entitled 'The Last Stand'; Mr. Thomas Secombe writes on 'Scott: Waverley: July, 1814,' and Judge MacAnness on 'The Law in England and in India regarding Confessions to the Police.' Among the other contents we note 'The Insurance Act at Work,' by Mr. Sidney Webb and Rose Gardner.

**Cornhill, JULY, 1/**

Smith & Elder  
'Two Sinners,' a serial by Mrs. David G. Ritchie, begins in this month's number. 'A Truc Dream,' an unpublished poem by Mrs. Browning, is also included. Mr. A. C. Benson has an article on 'The Beauty of Age,' Sir Henry Lucy continues his 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness: Nearing Jordan.'

**Fortnightly Review, 2/6** Chapman & Hall

The problem of Albania is tackled this month by Dr. E. J. Dillon in an article called 'The Albanian Tangle'; Count Ilya Tolstoy continues his reminiscences of his father, which have been translated by Mr. George Calderon; Prof. Gaston Sévrette discusses M. Jean Richepin's lectures on Shakespeare, and Mr. Chiozza Money analyzes 'The Tribute of Modern Britain.'

**Gibbert Journal, JULY, 10/ per annum.**

Williams & Norgate  
Canon Adderley of Birmingham, who writes on 'Sacraments and Unity,' finds Mr. Coats's article on the same subject "to have been conceived in the most right and hopeful spirit possible." Altogether the number contains a dozen articles, besides 'Discussions,' 'Surveys,' and 'Reviews.'

**Nineteenth Century, JULY, 2/6** Spottiswoode

In 'An Ideal Alliance' Lieut.-Col. Alsager Pollock replies to Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who advocated, it will be remembered, an alliance between this country, Germany, and the United States. Among the other articles may be mentioned 'The Principal Lesson of the Balkan Wars,' by Sir Max Waechter; 'The Land Problem in the Highlands,' by Dr. G. B. Clark; and 'Is Man an Electrical Organism?' by Miss Arabella Kenally.

**Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland, Vol. VII. Part II., 2/6**

Viking Society  
The Notes in this issue mostly concern Thurso. There is an article on the 'Food of the Shetlanders Langsyne,' by Jessie M. E. Saxby, and one on 'Orkney and Shetland Folk,' by Mr. A. W. Johnston.

**Orkney and Shetland Records, Vol. I. Part XII. 2/6.** Viking Society

This consists of an Index.

## ANNUALS.

**Navy Annual (The), 1914,** edited by Viscount Hythe and John Leyland. Clowes

'The Navy Annual' appears this year somewhat later than usual, owing to the activities of Viscount Hythe in another direction. Mr. Leyland reviews the progress of foreign navies, and also describes some German dockyards he has visited. Capt. Robinson reviews, as usual, the progress of armour and ordnance, and contributes in addition a chapter on the naval events of the Balkan War. Competent officers have written articles on 'British and Foreign Aircraft' and 'Wireless Telegraphy in the Navy'; and Vice-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade contributes a survey of the arguments for and against the Right of Capture. The volume contains the usual comparative tables.

## GENERAL.

**Celibate's Apology (The),** by a Misogynist, 6d. net. Watts

Purports to be a paper read at a London club, and consists of sweeping generalizations on the foolishness and faults of woman.

**English Association (The), BULLETIN No. 23, June.**

Contains notes on the annual meeting, proceedings of committees and branches, new members, &c.

**Johnson (Stanley C.), SATURDAY WITH MY CAMERA, 3/6 net.** Grant Richards

A popular guide to amateur photography.

**Wilson (Woodrow), MERE LITERATURE, AND OTHER ESSAYS, 5/ net.** Constable

Eight essays which have, with one exception, been printed in *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The Century Magazine*, or *The Forum*.

## PAMPHLETS.

**Acland (H. D.), THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LAITY IN CHURCH COUNCILS, 2d. net.** S.P.C.K.

The author is of opinion that the laity should have full representation and an authoritative voice—on secular questions—in Church Councils

**Smith (G. C. Moore), THE POET AND THE ARTIST, AND WHAT THEY CAN DO FOR US, Pamphlet No. 28.** English Association

An address to Sheffield artisans.

**Walker (Rev. T. R.), THE CANON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, 2d. net.** S.P.C.K.

A paper read at Reading before the St. Luke's Branch of the C.E.M.S.

## SCIENCE.

**Akers (C. E.), THE RUBBER INDUSTRY IN BRAZIL AND THE ORIENT, 6/ net.** Methuen

The author aims at describing the essential conditions "so as to enable accurate deductions to be drawn, and a correct comparison made between the plantation industry of the East and the production of wild rubber in the Amazon Valley."

**Blumgarten (A. S.), MATERIA MEDICA FOR NURSES, 10/6 net.** New York, Macmillan Co.

Intended to develop intelligent, trained observation of the effects of drugs, and to enable the nurse to administer medicines accurately.

**Davies (George Mac Donald), GEOLOGICAL EXCURSIONS ROUND LONDON, 3/6 net.** Murby

Mr. Davies has aimed at providing a handy guide to geological field-work in localities easily reached from London.

**Galileo (Galilei), DIALOGUES CONCERNING TWO NEW SCIENCES, translated by Henry Crew and Alfonso de Salvio, 8/6** New York, Macmillan Co.

A rendering into current English of the text of Favaro's National Edition. Signor Favaro contributes an Introduction.

**Galloway (T. W.), BIOLOGY OF SEX FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS, 2/ net.** Harrap

The material for this book was first delivered as a series of talks to meetings of mothers and teachers.

**Marvels of Insect Life, Part III., 7d. net.** Hutchinson

A series with attractive illustrations.

## FINE ARTS.

**Gotch (J. Alfred), EARLY RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND, 15/ net.** Batsford

Second edition, revised.

**Lives of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects,** by Giorgio Vasari, newly translated by Gaston du C. de Vere, Vol. VII., 25/ net. Lee Warner

Pierino (Piero) da Vinci, Baccio Bandinelli, and Simone Mosca are included in this volume. The set will occupy 10 vols.

**Ogilvy (James S.), A PILGRIMAGE IN SURREY, 2 vols., 50/ net.** Routledge

Mr. Ogilvy has tramped about Surrey during the last three years painting and studying, and there are, he tells us, few roads or footpaths which he has not explored. The two volumes are enriched by 141 coloured plates—his own work.

**Van de Put (Albert), ARMORIAL PORTRAITS, Pt. I. Plates I.-III.** Temple Sheen Press

Three plates, with descriptive notes.

## MUSIC.

**Burgess (Francis), THE TEACHING AND ACCOMPANIMENT OF PLAINSONG, 3/6 net.** Novello

Based upon two lectures delivered at the Royal College of Organists.

**English Madrigal School (The): Vol. V. ORLANDO GIBBONS; Vols. VI. and VII. JOHN WILBYE; Vol. VIII. JOHN FARMER, 30/ net.** Stainer & Bell

Transcribed, scored, and edited by the Rev. Edmund Horace Fellows.



# DRAMA.

Galsworthy (John), *PLAYS*, Vol. III.: *THE FUGITIVE, THE PIGEON, THE MOB*, 6/

Duckworth  
'The Pigeon' was produced at the Royalty Theatre in January, 1912, and noticed in *The Athenæum* on February 3rd. The performance of 'The Fugitive' at the Royal Court Theatre was noticed on September 20th, 1913, and that of 'The Mob,' by Miss Horniman's Company at the Coronet Theatre, on April 25th, 1914.

# FOREIGN.

## POETRY.

Claudél (Paul), *DEUX POÈMES D'ÉTÉ, La Cantate à Trois Voix, Protée*, 3fr. 50.

Paris, 'Nouvelle Revue Française.'

Second edition.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Juster (Jean), *LES JUIFS DANS L'EMPIRE ROMAINE*, leur Condition Juridique, Économique, et Sociale. 2 vols. Paris, Geuthner

An exhaustive study of the subject, beginning with the earliest association of the Jews with the Romans.

Mémoires du Vice-Amiral Baron Grivel, *RÉVOLUTION—EMPIRE*, 7fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

Baron Grivel, whose memoirs are edited by his grand-nephew, had a varied and interesting career. He went to sea in 1796 at the age of 18, and in addition to taking part in numerous naval actions was present at Austerlitz with a detachment of marines. Unfortunately, his notes stop abruptly at the Restoration, though his death did not occur until 1869. M. G. Lacour-Gayet contributes a Preface.

## NOTES FROM DUBLIN.

THIS week a very agitated and anxious term came to its close. Perhaps its pleasantest feature was the election to Fellowship of Mr. J. H. Henry, whose examination did not disclose a tithe of his various talents. But every year it is becoming more obvious that the old system of electing after a tremendous examination, with hardly any other factor than the marks, has lived out its time, and must be replaced by some more elastic method. Hence there was all through the term a controversy about the possibility and the conditions of electing an occasional Fellow without examination; of alternating Fellowships yearly between science and classics; of adding new subjects, such as modern languages, which are necessary for the teaching even of ordinary classes in the College. But great bodies move slowly. Any important changes require the assent not only of the Governing Board, but also of a majority of the thirty-five Fellows, and any one who knows that Society knows how they agree on anything. The Provost's prolonged and serious illness prevented him from adding his force to that of the advocates of reform, nor, I regret to say, does it seem likely that he will recover his former health and vigour. The control of the College has therefore devolved upon the Vice-Provost, who can hardly inaugurate a new policy so long as his rule is temporary.

Still, progress has already been made, and there is good hope that the old College may presently be invigorated by an infusion of new blood. This has, indeed, already taken place by the appointment of Mr. Alison Phillips to the new Lecky Chair of Modern History. There has been delay in this appointment owing to the difficulty of realizing or estimating the value of the landed estate bequeathed to the College by the generosity of the late Mrs. Lecky. Moreover, the death and succession duties amount to a veritable plunder of the donor's benevolence. The moment these obstacles were even partially overcome the appointment was made. Mr. Phillips is so well known as an authority on the nineteenth century, in addition to his other various learning and experience, that no further words are here necessary. For the second (Erasmus Smith's) Chair, formerly held by Mr. J. H. Weaver

(now of Trinity, Oxford), out of a strong field of candidates Mr. Edmund Curtis was selected. He is known for his mediæval studies on the Normans in Italy, and his taste for Irish mediæval studies, including the language. These two importations, together with Miss Maxwell as assistant lecturer, will now equip the historical school of Trinity College as it has never been equipped before. It is interesting to note in this connexion that the practice of appointing highly distinguished lady graduates to lecture in history and in French has so far proved a decided success. There is no difficulty, in this College of high traditions, in keeping order. Students of either sex sit together and compete together without any feeling but that of honest rivalry.

The other topic of interest, not only to the College, but also to its graduates throughout the world, is the want of an adequate pavilion in the College Park, for the use of students and of teams of visitors for games and sports. The present building, at all times inadequate, is now nearly a ruin, and seems to those who use it not worth keeping in order, so that its existence is discreditable to the College. But an adequate new building will not cost less than 6,000*l.*, and, in a system where the Collegiate funds have also to cover all University expenses, it is not possible for the Governing Board to allocate such a sum for a modern want indirectly connected with education. It remains to be seen whether the thousands of Trinity men throughout the world will not by their active sympathy enable this useful ornament to be set up as the tribute of this generation to their venerable Alma Mater. The Graduates' Memorial Building, which fills so striking a place in the centre of the great court, may fairly be called the noble record of the generation that has mostly passed away.

G.

## SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY.'

130, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne,  
25 June, 1914.

MR. COBDEN-SANDERSON'S proposal to mark with inverted commas "impress us from a seal all ye have thought and done" removes his objection to the complete association of England and Spain as champions of liberty, but adds to the syntactical difficulties by introducing the bold ellipse "say to them." In company with Swinburne and some of the editors, Mr. Cobden-Sanderson is content to understand "impress us," &c., as a sort of double accusative, as if it meant "teach us all ye have thought and done." Mr. Forman, however, gets rid of one of the accusatives by reading "as" for "us," and Mr. Rossetti considers "all ye have thought and done" a vocative; but is there any precedent for personifying a relative clause? Neither can the double accusative be tolerated except as a *pis aller*, and I believe there is a way of escape: place a semicolon at "seal," and remove the stop at "done," thus:—

All ye have thought and done Time cannot dare conceal.  
Surely this is a great line. The alteration opens the way for an improvement in the preceding line: "from a seal" is a weak phrase, but can now be remedied by supposing that "from" is a misprint for "form." The whole passage then runs:—

Twins of a single destiny! appeal  
To the eternal years enthroned before us  
In the dim West; impress us, form a seal;  
All ye have thought and done Time cannot dare conceal.  
This, I venture to think, greatly improves the grammar and the structure, but the general sense remains equally obscure.

J. NETTLESHIP.

## THE TRANSLITERATION OF RUSSIAN.

June 19, 1914.

MAY I, through your columns, put in a plea for uniformity in the transliteration of Russian names? Both the Liverpool School of Russian Studies and the Royal Geographical Society have published schemes of transliteration; these are virtually identical, and are natural and simple. Yet editors and publishers, in the majority of cases, are apparently content to let writers go their own way and create unnecessary difficulties for the bibliographer, the memory, and for pronunciation. Those of us, to take an example, who read by eye alone, rather than by eye and ear, have some difficulty in recognizing Tourguénieff as an equivalent for Turgenyev; while the imitation of French renderings, such as Tolstoï, permissible by the rules of French pronunciation, leads to ridiculous errors in English mouths. Chekhov, with an initial T, is absurd, so is the termination *-eff* or *-ef*; the Russian ending is always *-ev*.

A TRANSLATOR.

## THE BELFAST BOOKSELLERS.

I AM delighted to have been the means of drawing such a charming, chatty chapter of fresh reminiscences from Mr. Frankfort Moore. It shows that his long traffic with romance has not affected his memory for facts, after all. He now admits that in the Belfast of his youth there were no less than seven new booksellers' shops—of sorts. Not bad, say I, for an Irish provincial town of some 160,000 inhabitants, and a rather different condition of things than any reader could ascertain from his book. They were all there in the sixties. Early in the seventies W. H. Smith & Son appeared on the scene, and as I left Belfast in the summer of 1878, I have no personal knowledge of the businesses in the eighties and nineties. As regards their stock, no bookseller can be expected to have on hand at all times a copy of the latest popular work. I have had to wait a day or two to procure such, even from a West-End bookseller.

I used the word "branch" in reference to Wm. Mullan's London house advisedly. The parent stem remained in Belfast before and after, and their books bore the imprint "London and Belfast," even as Blackwood's do that of "London and Edinburgh." Mr. Moore would have your readers believe that Mullan only published Jenkins's books, an 'Elocutionist,' and "about half a dozen other works." In their last list of publications I find no less than 106 titles enumerated, comprising works by Gladstone, Freeman, Sir Richard Burton, Capt. Mayne Reid, Blanchard Jerrold, Robert Buchanan, Henry Kingsley, and George Mac Donald.

James Reed may have been the veriest poetaster, but he has a niche in O'Donoghue's 'Poets of Ireland.' The first "proof" I ever saw was in his hands, when he was descanting upon its "bad English" to a rural rhymester. But what is more to the point, I bought from him one of the necessary school-books for which Mr. Moore had to send to London.

A well-read man, too, was Wm. McComb, who published not "two," but half a dozen volumes of his own verse.

In conclusion, I shall just mention as a final piece of evidence that it was not so difficult to procure up-to-date books in the Belfast of the seventies. In 1872, '75, '76, and '77 I bought there, as they appeared, the first four volumes, in verse and prose,



published by Mr. Frankfort Moore. I keep them still, mementoes of the days "when we were boys."

EDITOR 'IRISH BOOK LOVER.'

P.S.—I trust Mr. H. M. Beatty has by this time received a copy of Messrs. Hodges & Figgis's new Catalogue, containing about a couple of thousand titles of Irish works, and that he will be pleased to know that Mr. W. G. Neale intends "to remove the stigma that there is no bookseller in Ireland systematically issuing catalogues."

There was yet another copy of *The Athenæum* coming regularly to Belfast to my knowledge, beside that of the Rev. Dr. Crook. The Linen Hall Library file goes back to 1835.

## THE TRAINING OF GIRLS AND BOYS.

Highgate, June 29, 1914.

At the close of the report, in your last issue, of my speech at a recent educational conference occurs the following passage:—

"But it must not be forgotten that the future of each sex is, in the majority of cases, different, and that it is the more difficult task of the two to train girls so as to prepare both the majority who marry, and the minority who do not."

Nothing—not even a fresh paragraph—indicates that the opinion expressed is not mine, but the reviewer's. He ought surely to have written his report in such a form as to make misattribution impossible. Not only did I not say anything at all resembling the words quoted above, but I entirely dissent from them.

What married women need in order to fulfil their domestic duties properly is, in the first place, more money, and, in the second, better training of the mind. A woman who has been thoroughly taught a skilled trade can almost always earn a comparatively considerable addition to the family income; and a woman who has received the excellent training in professional skill, combined with further general education, which is given in the London Trade Schools (the subject under discussion), has also become incidentally capable of managing a household competently. Experience shows that the homes of skilled and intelligent London craftswomen are, in fact, well kept, clean, and comfortable, and that such women become not only devoted, but enlightened mothers. It is a current—may I venture to say, a masculine?—delusion that the best wives and mothers are to be produced by an education *ad hoc*.

CLEMENTINA BLACK.

\*\* The account of the educational conference at which Miss Black spoke was not a report, but contained comments throughout. The remark to which she takes objection was not meant to be understood as referring to her opinions, and the phrase "But it must not be forgotten" seemed to me to show a differing view.

But I cannot understand Miss Black's entire dissent. Does she mean that it is not a more difficult task to train efficiently girls who will manage a home and girls who will follow a calling than it is to train boys who will all do the latter? That is all my statement implies. Or does Miss Black consider any training in housecraft unnecessary? By all means let there be Trade Schools for girls, and let them be trained to earn a livelihood apart from marriage; but the ideal is not one wherein the mother leaves home to earn "a considerable addition to the family income." Nor is it an altogether masculine opinion that, given any particular girl, she will become a better wife and mother with a certain amount of education *ad hoc*.

THE WRITER.

## THE DISCOVERY OF ISOLDE'S CHAPEL.

IN *The Athenæum* of May 30th Mr. W. A. Henderson has a very interesting article on his discovery of the actual Chapel Izod or Isolde's Chapel at Palmerstown, co. Dublin. In view of the importance of this discovery, it may be well to point out a few facts.

1. Mr. Henderson states that the honour of discovering the *genius loci* of Chapelizod is due to Mr. Julian Moore in a communication to *The Athenæum* of April 12th, 1902. This is not so. I had pointed out the same fact in *The Freeman's Journal* of November 29th, 1901.

2. The first documentary proof of the existence of Chapel Isod was also pointed out by me, and communicated to Mr. Henderson. The exact date is July 20th, 1212.

3. Mr. Henderson has not thrown any light on how the modern parish of Chapelizod was formed. Lewis and Dr. Elrington Ball agree in the vague assertion that some time after the Restoration the churches of Palmerstown and Ballyfermot were united to Chapelizod. From a letter written by King Charles II. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated June 10th, 1667, we learn that the Archbishop of Dublin had shortly before this date united the parishes of Ballyfermot and Palmerstown to the parish of Chapelizod. Moreover, the King directed that the Rev. James Jerome was to have 30*l.* a year out of the rent of the town of Chapelizod; to be paid for ever to him "and his successors who shall have the cure of souls in the said parish."

4. We can fix the date of the new parish of Chapelizod as 1668, for on July 14th of that year the King wrote to the Lord Lieutenant to grant a lease for ninety-nine years to the Rev. James Jerome of "a ruinous house and a small piece of land near the town of Chapel Izolde wherein to live," he having undertaken to lay out 300*l.* on the house and lands.

5. Evidently the present church of Chapelizod was repaired between the years 1668–70. The Rev. Dr. Jerome spent far more than 300*l.* on the rectory house, inasmuch as Capt. George Mathew, writing to the Duke of Ormond on June 21st, 1682, says that "Doctor Hierome has begun great and costly works which, in my judgment, cannot be finished for less than 1,000*l.* or 1,100*l.*, besides the kennel." Jerome died in July, 1682, and on September 30th. the Bishop of Ossory recommended the Rev. Patrick Christian, S.F.T.C.D., as a likely successor (Ormond MSS., Hist. MSS. Com.).

6. On October 16th, 1694, Archbishop Marsh made a visitation of Chapelizod, and thenceforward old Chapelizod Church at Palmers town was allowed to get ruinous.

W. H. GRATAN FLOOD.

## THE PEMBROKE LIBRARY.

ON Thursday, June 25th, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold a selected portion of the library from Wilton House, Salisbury, the property of the Earl of Pembroke, the chief lots being: *The Apocalypse*, block book, c. 1460, 2,120*l.* *Ars Moriendi*, block book, 18 leaves only out of 24, 15th century, 500*l.* *Augustine, De Civitate Dei*, printed at Venice by Johann and Wendelin of Speier, 1470, 100*l.* *Joannes Balbus, Catholicon*, printed at Mayence, probably by Gutenberg, 1460, 440*l.* *Berlinghieri, Geographia*, printed by Nicolas Laurentii at Florence, c. 1480, 215*l.* *The Book of St. Albans*, 1486, 1,800*l.* *Biblia Pauperum*, block book, 30 leaves only out of 40, 15th century, 780*l.* *Cæsar, Opera*, editio princeps,

printed at Rome by Sweynheym & Pannartz, 1469, 600*l.* *Cessolis, Game and Playe of the Chesse*, printed by Caxton at Bruges, c. 1475, 1,800*l.*; another edition, 46 leaves only out of 84, printed by Caxton at Westminster, c. 1483, 300*l.* *Cicero, De Oratore*, printed at Subiaco by Sweynheym & Pannartz, 1465, 1,000*l.*; another edition, printed by the same printers at Rome, 1469, 200*l.* *Epistolæ ad Familiares*, same place and printers, 1469, 150*l.*; another edition, printed by Johann of Speier at Venice, 1469, 345*l.*; second Venetian edition, same printers and same year, 190*l.* *Epistolæ ad M. Brutum, &c.*, printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, 1470, 135*l.* *Rhetoricorum Libri IV., &c.*, printed by Jensen at Venice, 1470, 200*l.* *Tusculanæ Quæstiones*, same printer and place, 1472, 180*l.* *Tullye of Old Age, &c.*, printed by Caxton at Westminster, 1481, 1,050*l.* *Columna, Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*, printed by Aldus at Venice, 1499, 150*l.* *Dante, Divina Comedia*, printed by Neumeister at Fuligno, 1472, 990*l.* *Diets and Sayengis of the Philosophers*, printed by Caxton at Westminster, c. 1489, 1,050*l.* *Durandus, Rationale*, printed by Fust & Schoeffer at Mayence, 1459, 1,950*l.* *Eusebius Pamphilus, Liber de Preparatione Evangelica*, printed by Jensen at Venice, 1470, 100*l.* *Aulus Gellius, Noctes Atticæ*, printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, May 11th, 1469, 370*l.* *Godfrey de Bouillon*, printed by Caxton at Westminster, imperfect, 1481, 255*l.* *Hieronymus, Epistolæ et Tractatus*, 2 vols., printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, 1468, 180*l.* *Expositio in Symbolium Apostolorum, and Aristotle, Ethics*, both printed by Rood at Oxford, 1478 and 1479, 760*l.* *Higden, Polycricon*, printed by Caxton at Westminster, 1482, 270*l.* *Homer, Works*, printed at Florence, 1488, 360*l.* *Horæ B.V.M., French MS., 15th century*, 600*l.*; another, printed by Pigouchet, 1491, 180*l.* *Horace, Works*, printed at Venice, c. 1471, 500*l.* *Justinus In Trogi Pompei Historias*, printed by Jensen at Venice, 1470, 205*l.* *Lactantius, Opera*, printed at Subiaco by Sweynheym & Pannartz, 1465, 810*l.*; another edition, by the same printers at Rome, 1468, 250*l.* *Lascaris, Grammatica Græca*, printed at Milan, 1476, 235*l.* *Le Fevre, Recuyell of the Historiyes of Troye*, printed by Caxton at Bruges, 1472–5, 500*l.* *Livy, History*, printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, 1469, 320*l.* *Lucan, Pharsalia*, same printers and place, 1469, 240*l.* *Macrobius, Expositio in somnium Scipionis*, printed by Jensen at Venice, 1472, 1,600*l.* *Mirk, Festivall*, printed by Caxton at Westminster, c. 1490, 320*l.* *Ovid, Works*, printed by Azzoguidi at Bologna, 1471, 200*l.*; another edition, 2 vols., printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, c. 1471, 150*l.* *Petrarch, Sonetti, &c.*, printed at Venice, 1473, 100*l.* *Plautus, Comedies*, Venice, 1472, Treviso, 1482, and Milan, 1490, three editions in one volume, 305*l.* *Pliny the Younger, Letters*, printed by Valdarfer at Venice, 1471, 175*l.* *Natural History*, printed by Johann of Speier, 1469, 340*l.*; another edition, printed at Rome by Sweynheym & Pannartz, 1470, 100*l.*; *Landino's Italian version*, printed at Venice by Jensen, 1476, 225*l.* *Priscianus, De Octo Partibus Orationis, &c.*, printed at Venice by Wendelin of Speier, 1470, 135*l.* *Polyglot Psalter*, printed at Genoa, 1516, 260*l.* 27 Maps illustrating the *Geographia* of Ptolemy, 1,850*l.* *Quintilianus, Institutiones Oratoriae*, 1470, 166*l.*; another edition, printed by Jensen at Venice, 1471, 140*l.* *Rodericus Zamorensis, Speculum Vitæ Humanæ*, printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, 1468, 111*l.* *Seneca, Tragedies*, printed by Andreas Belfortis at Ferrara, c. 1474, 160*l.* *Servius Maurus Honoratus, Commentary on Virgil*, printed by Bernardo Cennini at Florence, 1471–2, 790*l.* *Silius Italicus, Punicorum Libri XVII.*, printed by Sweynheym & Pannartz at Rome, 1471, 146*l.* *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, block book, 15th century, 900*l.*; a Dutch translation of the same, 1,200*l.* *Suetonius, Twelve Cæsars*, printed at Rome by J. P. de Lignamine, 1470, 135*l.*; another edition, printed at Rome by Sweynheym & Pannartz, 1470, 360*l.* *Tacitus, Annals, &c.*, printed at Venice by Wendelin of Speier, c. 1473, 200*l.* *Valerius Maximus, Facta et Dicta*, printed by Schoffer at Mayence, 1471, 500*l.* *Virgil, Works*, printed at Venice by Wendelin of Speier, 1470, 300*l.*; another edition, printed at Milan, 1474, 340*l.* *Voragine, Legende di tutti i Sancti*, printed by Jensen at Venice, c. 1475, 110*l.*

The total of the sale was 38,936*l.*

## ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS.

ON Thursday, June 25th, Messrs. Sotheby sold the following illuminated manuscripts belonging to Mr. Henry Yates Thompson: *Horæ B.V.M.*, with 16 large miniatures and other decorations, French, 15th century, 700*l.* *Biblia Sacra Latina*, with 133 initial miniatures, Anglo-Norman, 13th century, 500*l.*



## Literary Gossip.

It will be a hundred years next Tuesday since Archibald Constable & Co. of Edinburgh published 'Waverley' anonymously on the system of half profits. Though it was the dull season, the edition of 1,000 copies went in five weeks. A second of 2,000 copies followed immediately, and a third and fourth of 1,000 each in October and November. It had reached an eighth edition in 1821.

Constable himself and the John Murray of the day at once detected the author. The variety of knowledge, the insistence on legend in verse, and the colossal memory revealed must have given a pretty broad hint. Clearly also the writer was not an exact scholar in Latin. Two quotations from Virgil in vol. ii. chap. xl. are both unmetrical, though the words substituted give the same sense.

WHY are Government publications not circulated among the press, as publishers circulate their books for review? The public bears the expense of their production, and ought to be made more fully cognizant than it is of their contents. No doubt a large number of our contemporaries would be unable to make use of them, but the periodicals which concern themselves with the more serious national interests ought certainly to have them within their purview, and it is hard to see why they should be compelled to purchase copies. We suggest that at least any particular works should be supplied gratis to the editor of any paper or magazine who desires to have them. It is not likely that this small concession would be abused. As it is, we receive for notice publications of the British Museum and the Record Office, which are much more elaborate than the usual Government Papers.

MR. R. E. PROTHERO was on Tuesday last elected as Burgess for Oxford University, and takes the late Sir William Anson's place in the House of Commons. He should be a real addition to that assembly, for he is both a man of letters and a man of business.

THE first Civic Exhibition to be held in the United Kingdom will open in Dublin on the 15th inst. Advantage is being taken of the fact that the Municipal Authorities Conference will be held in Dublin on the 14th and 15th to organize a civic pageant at which many of the municipal authorities will be represented in state. The exhibition will be held in the Linenhall Buildings.

THERE is a rather amusing article in *The Library Journal* for June on 'Social Activities of the Library.' The description seems to refer only to the Public Library at Rahway, N.J., but it no doubt proved suggestive to the librarians of other places when read at the bi-State Conference in Atlantic City last March.

The Rahway Library seems to have realized with indignation that it was reputed to be nothing but a library of

fiction, and to have set about correcting public opinion by the performance of social "good works." It circulates copies of the "laws of the various city departments"; advertises meetings of educational value; sets out bulletins and selected lists of plays that the playgoer will not find "impossible"; and gives advice on things in general, from the running of a school-paper in all its details to city problems such as those connected with the "shade tree commission."

It organizes elaborate flower shows, at which full information as to names and habits is furnished, the flowers being roses, asters, dahlias, and chrysanthemums. It has also two good examples of important public service to its credit. By its courageous action in posting up the Health Officer's milk report within its walls it has suppressed the business of one untoward member of the milk trade, and troubled or encouraged others according to their deserts; and through the "talks" on civic questions which take place there, it has brought about the discontinuance of certain objectionable picture shows.

MR. GEORGE WEBB HARDY has been writing to the papers to protest against the banning (unless specially ordered) of his book 'The Black Peril' by the Libraries' Association. He points out that not one of his reviewers has considered the book objectionable, and calls special attention to our own notice of it. He adds that his book represents ten years' study of the native question in South Africa. Yet its circulation is hindered "by a commercial organization that puts on its shelves not a few novels that can only be described as frivolous and improper." The Association is "a commercial organization"—that is the trouble; and those on whom its very existence depends make no adequate effort to control its strange operations.

MR. HARDRESS O'GRADY writes to point out that his book 'Reading Aloud and Literary Appreciation' is not a book on physiology, as our brief note on it last week (p. 888) might suggest, but deals with literary appreciation by means of reading aloud.

DR. J. M. SPAIGHT, who some years ago wrote a work dealing with War Rights on Land, is about to issue a new volume, which should interest the same body of readers, treating of the laws governing the use of Aircraft in War. It will be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

MR. HENRY HIGGS is issuing shortly through the same firm a volume setting forth the Financial System of the United Kingdom. He has, he states, limited himself, so far as possible, to describing the state of things which actually exists.

MESSRS. LONGMANS are publishing 'The Romanticism of St. Francis; and other Studies in the Genius of the Franciscans,' by Father Cuthbert. He endeavours to set forth the underlying principles of the great Franciscan Movement in the thirteenth century and afterwards, and studies

the mind of a Franciscan friar who died as late as 1911.

The same firm have in hand 'The Teacher's Day, and Other Poems,' by Mr. John Nickal. It will be interesting to see the modern elementary school life with which he deals on its poetic side.

MR. GILBERT THOMAS, the author of 'Birds of Passage' and 'The Wayside Altar,' will publish a volume of poems through Messrs. Chapman & Hall during the early autumn. It will be entitled 'The Voice of Peace.'

MR. MURRAY will shortly publish a little volume entitled 'English Church Ways,' which contains the matter put together by Dr. W. H. Frere for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures in Russia. It necessarily contains much that is obvious, but its special point of view may be expected to lend it some unusual interest.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish next Thursday 'The South Polar Times,' reproduced in facsimile as issued, type-written, and in three parts, during Scott's last expedition. The book is edited by Mr. Apsley Cherry-Garrard, Assistant Zoologist to the expedition, and it will include contributions by Scott and other members of the expedition, with numerous coloured illustrations, silhouettes, caricatures, and photographs by Dr. E. A. Wilson, Mr. H. G. Ponting, &c. Many of Wilson's pictures show the inner workings of the expedition. The edition for sale is limited to 350 copies, each copy being numbered.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE are publishing next Tuesday a twelfth set of volumes in the "Home University Library of Modern Knowledge." These are 'The Alps,' by Mr. Arnold Lunn; an account of the history, political constitution, social life, and economic resources of the twenty republics of Central and South America, by Prof. W. R. Shepherd; and a sketch of the Renaissance, by Miss Edith Siehel. Canon Charles also contributes a volume on 'Religious Development between the Old and the New Testaments,' and Mr. J. M. Robertson a critical survey of 'Elizabethan Literature.'

THE death was announced last Sunday at Gourock of Mr. Arthur Guthrie, who contributed to the Glasgow press under the signature of "Anthony Rowley." Two of his plays, 'The Weaver's Shuttle' and 'The Probationer,' were produced with considerable success at the Glasgow Repertory Theatre. In 1907 Mr. T. N. Foulis issued the first of a series of Irresponsible Guides by him: 'Paris and Italy,' being the Rowley Letters from France and Italy.

MR. STANLEY PORTAL HYATT, who died on Tuesday last, had a life of varied adventure which he used in several novels. The best of them, perhaps, is 'The Law of the Bolo,' a tale of the Philippines. Always a rebel in temperament, he was apt to spoil his books by his views of history and politics. His latest work on 'The Old Transport Road' is full, as we remarked, of violent prejudices and accusations.



## SCIENCE

## A FLORAL MIXTURE.

THE weighty volume called 'The Horticultural Record' is occupied with the Royal International Horticultural Exhibition of 1912, its officers, arrangements, &c. But the compiler, Mr. Reginald Cory, has had the happy idea of adding to these official records a series of articles by experts on the progress of horticulture since 1866, when there was a similar exhibition. Thus we have a brief and highly interesting summary of the modern world of flower, tree, and vegetable, and the developments which have carried us far from the formal arrangements of earlier days—for instance, the calceolaria, lobelia, and pelargonium which were repeated in so many Victorian gardens.

The eleven articles are not all of equal merit. That on sweet peas, apparently unknown as an exhibit in 1866, seems hardly sufficient in view of the vogue and variety the flower has attained of recent years. In general, however, the surveys are much to the point, and tell us a good deal within their limits. On 'Rock Gardens and Garden Design' Mr. Reginald Farrer writes in a lively and amusing style which sets off considerable taste and knowledge. He speaks of Mr. Robinson as arising

"suddenly, flaming and audacious...with a crash among the Lobelias of the late Victorian era. Like all true prophets, he arose magnificent, passionate, unguided and unguidable. It is the hard fate of the Moses of one generation that he always becomes the venerated rear-guard of the next."

At present in garden design

"we have returned to a conception of dignity and space; trumpery and hazard and sentimentalities no longer satisfy us. A good English garden of to-day is a really beautiful thing, and a really worthy and fertile document to leave behind us. But, so far, the average rock-garden is not."

The reason is, Mr. Farrer tells us, that nurserymen act as garden-builders, and do not keep on their premises a tame architect to instruct them.

The survey of roses, by Mr. H. R. Darlington, is full of detail, and shows the wonderful advance made of late years in hybridization. In 1910 no fewer than three hundred new roses are stated to have been introduced. Climbing roses have been a special feature of the twentieth century, and it seems strange to read that so familiar a feature of gardens to-day as Dorothy Perkins only appeared in 1901. Rich and free-flowering as this climber is, it is devoid of scent, and many lovers

*The Horticultural Record.* Compiled by Reginald Cory. (J. & A. Churchill, 2l. 2s. net.)

*Pot-Pourri mixed by Two.* By Mrs. C. W. Earle and Miss Ethel Case. (Smith, Elder & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

*Wild Flowers as They Grow.* By H. Essenhugh Corke. With Descriptive Text by G. Clarke Nuttall. Sixth and Seventh Series. (Cassell & Co., 5s. net each.)

of roses agree with Lady Corisande in 'Lothair' in thinking scent a matter of first importance. In this respect our up-to-date show flowers are, as Mr. Darlington admits, often unsatisfactory. He also considers judiciously the change in the form of the rose, which now tends to a high, pointed centre instead of the old, cup-shaped type.

The illustrations from photographs show form better than colour, but were taken, as Mr. Cory points out, under great pressure of time, and sometimes in a deficient light.

'Pot - Pourri mixed by Two' is admittedly composed of various materials. But while in the making of the true Pot-pourri each ingredient is carefully chosen for its calculated effect on the resultant fragrance of the whole, here, we are inclined to think, anything that would "fill up" has been thrown into the vegetarian hotchpot. The first two chapters, for instance, include as topics Bird Migration, Mr. Filson Young on Lighthouses, Where to Buy Olive Oil, Italian Freedom, Forcing Rhubarb, Bedlam, *The English Review*, Blue Bottles, and Bulbs under Glass. In the last chapter we find notes on Prison Reform, the Salvation Army, Lunacy, the Right Understanding of Byron, Winter Rhubarb, *The Cornhill*, Pets, Pergolas, Portsmouth, and Self-Control; and the whole book is liberally moistened with recipes for vegetarian cooking.

To criticize such a conglomeration is not an easy task. To some readers of simple taste and ample leisure the mixture may not be unpleasing. For the writing of both ladies is easy and natural, and, if it could be found, we would add a term implying its possession of the charm of cultivated womanhood. If one is now and again moved to gentle laughter by Mrs. Earle, it is laughter in which she herself would probably join quite readily, and it is mingled with admiration for her good heart and kindly happiness.

The contributions of Miss Case include much interesting and useful gardening knowledge, but the shelf of books for garden reference has its limits, and is already crowded in these days.

How much better it would be if the many good gardening folk who now write gossip books would combine their often considerable knowledge and produce the work for which so many amateurs are looking—a reasonably complete and really systematic dictionary of garden plants and their culture!

'Wild Flowers as They Grow' is now completed with a Sixth and Seventh Series. The pictures, photographed in colour, give a good idea of characteristic details of growth, as in the ground ivy. The specimens of the May lily pictured are poor, but usually both flowers and leaves are well shown.

Our main interest, however, is reserved for the text, in which the writer has made a good mixture of folk-names and other associations with Nature's wonderful

contrivances for fertilization. Thus an apparently simple flower like that of the purple loosestrife won the rapture and close attention of Darwin by the amazing varieties in its construction.

Some of the flowers included here are only "wild" to highly favoured observers, and might be sought for many years in vain. The book is not strong in philology, and the derivations offered do not always convince us; for instance, there is an earlier form of groundsel than that here regarded as decisive.

*Life, Letters, and Labours of Francis Galton.* By Karl Pearson. Vol. I. (Cambridge University Press, 11. 1s. net.)

THIS wonderful book is more than a story of a life, it is a practical lesson in heredity. The present volume deals with Sir Francis Galton's early life from the date of his birth in 1822 to his marriage in 1853. It is by no means confined, however, to that period, for Prof. Pearson, convinced—as was the subject of his memoir—of the value to the individual of a good ancestry, devotes what some may consider undue space to an examination of the pedigree of Sir Francis, and the tracing back of different traits of character to the various families from whom he was descended. There is no need to quarrel with the author's method, for his genealogical analysis is full of interest, and enriched with many excellent pictures of Galton's illustrious forbears. It is rather a matter for astonishment, as well as satisfaction, that amid the claims of a busy life he should have been able to find the time necessary for the investigation of so much detail. The book is unique in the sense that probably no one but Prof. Pearson has the knowledge or experience indispensable for such a portrayal from the point of view of heredity.

In 1908 Sir Francis Galton himself published an autobiographical volume called 'Memories of my Life.' He gives there only a picture of salient incidents as he was able to recall them. But Prof. Pearson's desire has been to compile a much more detailed study which should constitute "a permanent memorial to the founder of the Galton Laboratory," and should depict not only the man and his life's work, but also the hereditary influences and mental aptitudes that helped to make him what he was. He has succeeded marvellously well, and his delineation of character is assisted by the reproduction of many letters written during these earlier years.

Sir Francis Galton was, as is well known, a half-cousin on the mother's side to Charles Darwin. On his father's side he came from an old Quaker stock of sound business instincts, the later members of which had amassed a considerable fortune. On this side of his ancestry he was connected with the Barclays of Ury, who were descended from a notable stock. Prof. Pearson supplies in a pocket to this volume four separate pedigrees, and in Pedigree B he traces the Barclay descent from



Charlemagne and many other crowned heads. It may be remarked, however, that, though Sir Francis Galton was a credit to his forbears, there must be many individuals existing and unknown to fame, who, if they had the requisite knowledge of their ancestors, would be able to show similar strains of notable blood in their veins. Galton's thesis, that the primary and best method for elevating the human race was to ensure that its physically and mentally abler members were directly and consciously encouraged by the State to be fertile, is no doubt true. But it is not enough; more than fertility is required. Environmental factors may be secondary in their importance; they are nevertheless necessary. Many an able man coming of a good stock achieves nothing because he is bound down to a life of unremitting toil in order to earn his own and his children's bread. As readers of this book will see, the talents of Sir Francis Galton were late in development, but he was fortunate in his environment, *i.e.*, he possessed independent means as well as a good ancestry. He could afford to wait and mature. He was not compelled, as are the great majority of mankind, to waste the best years of life in the routine which blights the tender shoots of genius. From this point of view we agree with Sir Ronald Ross in his recent pleas for the adequate pecuniary reward of those who devote themselves to scientific research.

Francis Galton seems to have been a precocious boy: he had begun to read and could sign his name before he was three years old, and at the age of six could terminate a conversation with an apt quotation from a translation of the 'Odyssey.' After a few years at preparatory schools he was sent to King Edward's School, Birmingham, where he remained till his 17th year. A medical career had been marked out for him, and upon leaving school he was entered as a house pupil at the General Hospital, Birmingham. Here he had a year of work, which was much too hard for a boy of his stamina; his health broke down, and he was transferred for a time to the medical school of King's College, London. In 1840, after a wild trip to Constantinople and Greece, the letters of which reveal the characteristics of the youth, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. His biographer gives a most interesting account of his life and studies at the University. Galton was not afraid of work—indeed, he worked too hard—but again his health broke down. He was compelled to give up the honour school and take a poll degree.

His father, who throughout had been his best friend and counsellor, died in 1844; and there can be little doubt, as Prof. Pearson remarks, that, had he lived, his son "would have followed the strong desire of his father, and would have had a profession in life." But he found himself independent; his active imagination was occupied by other things than the study of medicine. He was again seized with the *Wanderlust*, which his biographer considers an ancestral inheritance, and in

1845-6 he spent twelve months in a tour through Egypt and Syria. (It may be noted that the dates for this journey in the résumé at the beginning of the volume do not correspond with those in the text.) On his return, he remained in England until 1850, when he carried out his famous expedition to South-West Africa. He reached England again exactly two years later, and in the following year he married Miss Louisa Butler, daughter of the Dean of Peterborough. Up to this time he had done nothing specially remarkable, with the exception of his two years in Africa. A scientific journey of that description sixty years ago, in a part of Africa practically unknown, was no ordinary feat. Galton's account of it was published in 1853, and a new edition appeared in the "Minerva Library of Famous Books" in 1889. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that Prof. Pearson does not reproduce one of the maps.

Francis Galton possessed many striking qualities, and the second volume of his life will show of what valuable scientific work he was capable when his keen sense of the joy of living had been somewhat blunted. His biographer pictures him in his prime as a well-knit, fair-haired man, above the average height, even-tempered, and full of sympathy, yet with a noteworthy sense of humour. He had a strong mechanical bent, and a marked power of observation, but was by no means a student or collector in the usual sense. His view of science was that its object should be not so much the acquirement of knowledge for its own sake as social utility and increased human efficiency. In his foundation of the Galton Laboratory he attempted to put this opinion into practice for the benefit of his race. We feel sure that he could not have left his ideals, or the portrayal of his life and character, in better hands than those of his present biographer.

#### SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 25.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Mr. C. L. Kingsford read a paper on some ancient seals and deeds belonging to Lord De L'Isle and Dudley.

The true Sydney descent is from a family settled at La Sydenye in Alford, near Guildford, as early as the reign of Edward I. Through the acquisition of lands in Surrey and Sussex the family had risen to a good position early in the fifteenth century. William Sydney, of Kingsham, Sussex, was the first to use a seal with armorial bearings on a deed dated Aug. 15th, 1451. He was three times married. His son Nicholas, by his third wife, inherited an estate at West Preston, in Sussex, and married Anne, daughter of Sir William Brandon, and aunt of Charles Brandon, afterwards Duke of Suffolk. By her he had a son William (1487-1551), who was knighted at Flodden, was Chamberlain to Edward VI. as Prince of Wales, and had grants of Robertsbridge Abbey in 1539, and of Penshurst in 1552. His son, Sir Henry Sydney (1529-86), was the Deputy of Ireland, and his grandson the famous Sir Philip. As one of the coheirs of the young Dukes of Suffolk, who died in 1551, Sir Henry acquired the lands of Tatteshall College. The early deeds now in the possession of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley relate for the most part to Penshurst, Tatteshall, and Robertsbridge. In 1580 the notorious Robert Cooke constructed a pedigree of the Sydney family, tracing their descent to a supposed William de Sidnei, who was described as Chamberlain to Henry II. This pedigree was supported by four alleged deeds, which are manifest forgeries, though three of them

have genuine seals, one being a fine specimen of the seal of Henry II. as Duke of Normandy. The Penshurst deeds are of interest for the history of the house, and also for some good heraldic seals: William de Pulteney, 1356; Sir Nicholas de Loveyn, 1370; Sir John Colpeper, 1370; John Platyn, 1375; Sir Robert Belknap, 1380; Richard Chamberlayn, 1480. The Tatteshall deeds relate chiefly to the College founded by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, but include some early seals, notably Walter Bek, c. 1210, and Maude de Cromwell, 1400. The deeds (over 600) of Robertsbridge Abbey have numerous seals of early date in fine preservation; about 400 deeds are of earlier date than 1300. Many are older than 1200. At the Abbey the deeds were carefully kept with an interesting system of press-marks. Only a selection could be shown or described.

The President exhibited some seal matrices and rings from the collection of the late Sir John Evans; and Mr. Maurice Rosenheim some gold and other signet rings and seal matrices.—Mr. H. Clifford Smith exhibited an Elizabethan pendent jewel made of a portion of a narwhal horn with gold and enamelled mount, and an Elizabethan English tapestry cushion-cover with the arms of Sacheverell.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—June 18.—*Annual Meeting*.—Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the chair.—The Society's medal was presented to M. J. N. Svoronos, Keeper of the Numismatic Museum in Athens, in recognition of his contributions to Greek numismatics and archaeology.—Sir Henry Howorth delivered his Presidential Address, choosing as his subject 'Catalogues, their Aims and Method of Compilation.'

The result of the ballot for the election of office-bearers was announced, and the following declared elected for 1914-15: *President*, Sir Arthur J. Evans; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. H. B. Earle-Fox and Sir Henry H. Howorth; *Treasurer*, Mr. Percy H. Webb; *Secretaries*, Messrs. J. Allan and F. A. Walters; *Foreign Secretary*, Mr. G. F. Hill; *Librarian*, Dr. Oliver Codrington; *Members of the Council*, Miss Helen Farquhar, the Rev. Robert Scott Mylne, and Messrs. G. C. Brooke, Herbert A. Grueber, W. J. Hocking, L. A. Lawrence, J. Grafton Milne, F. W. Voysey Peterson, E. Shepherd, and H. Symonds.

HISTORICAL.—June 18.—Prof. Firth, President, in the chair.—Miss Lega-Weekes and Mr. G. T. Hales were elected Fellows.

Papers were read on 'Some Mediæval Excommunications,' by Mr. R. C. Fowler, and on 'Prégent de Bidoux's Raids in Sussex, 1513-14,' by Mr. A. Ansonbe, being a critical examination of the paper on the same subject read before the Society by the late Dr. James Gairdner. A discussion took place, in which Mr. R. H. Brodie, Mr. R. G. Marsden, Miss R. R. Reid, and others joined.

CHALLENGER.—June 24.—Dr. A. E. Shipley in the chair.—Commander Campbell Hepworth initiated a discussion on the origin of the Gulf weed by referring to a form of *Sargassum* found in the central part of the Sargasso Sea; seed-like bodies were stated to have been seen, from which small leaves sprouted in various stages of growth, up to four or five inches long. It was suggested that these might represent a form of reproduction not hitherto recognized in *Sargassum*.

Mr. G. C. Robson read a paper on 'Lo Bianco's Work on the Periods of Sexual Activity in Marine Animals.' The lists compiled by Lo Bianco from observations over a period of thirty years on the animals of the Gulf of Naples were analyzed, and an attempt was made to discover causes for the differences of breeding-period in various species, genera, and larger groups. It was concluded that while in certain cases it seemed possible to correlate these differences with the mode of life of the animals, in other cases the differences appeared to be non-adaptive.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—June 24.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Duvan Bahadur T. Desica Chariar and Mr. Roderick W. Henderson were elected Members.—Mr. Andrew continued his numismatic history of the reign of Stephen, in which he detailed the *coup d'état* which enabled that king to seize the crown and Henry's vast treasure at Winchester, which, in addition to great quantities of gold and silver plate, included nearly two and a half millions of silver pennies, then the only denomination of current money. Some estimate of the comparative value of the treasure could be drawn from the fact that the cost of building two arches of London Bridge in 1130 was only 25*l*. Under the political conditions of Stephen's election, the expediency of an immediate issue of his money throughout the realm was obvious, and as evidence of the haste



with which it was rushed through, Mr. Andrew instanced its legend, *STIFNE REX*, which combined a false English nominative with a Latin title. This first type of Stephen's money, Hawkins fig. 270, was probably designed at the coronation, Christmas, 1135, and was continued until the battle of Lincoln, Feb. 2nd, 1141; but meanwhile it passed through three successive variations, which could be differentiated by the legends (1): *STIFNE REX*, (2) *STIEFNERE OPR*, (3) *STIEFNE*. Mr. Andrew thought it possible that the device upon the reverse of this type represented the royal crown in plan as a rebus on the name *Stephanus* = a crown or garland.

Mr. S. M. Spink exhibited his collection of remarkable coins of this reign, most of them being issued by other than the King's authority, and illustrating historical events at the various local mints where they were coined.—Mr. F. A. Walters showed an impression in pewter from the obverse die of the gold medal awarded by the Commonwealth to Admirals Blake, Monk, Penn, and Lawson for their victories over the Dutch in 1653. Of the four medals struck, three are still in existence.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.  
WED. Catholic Record, 5.30.—Annual Meeting.

### Science Gossip.

PROF. ONNES of Leyden has made a discovery which will greatly affect research into the constitution of matter. He has found that—each at its own characteristic degree of absolute temperature—mercury (4.19 deg.), tin (3.8 deg.), and lead (6 deg.) offer no resistance to the electric current. The Professor wound 1,000 turns of very fine lead wire upon a bobbin, plunged it into liquid helium, and introduced into it an induction current. Normally, the wire would have presented a resistance of 736 ohms; at the temperature of liquid helium it was found to offer no resistance at all—persisting for many hours without perceptible diminution.

PROF. TODD, the American astronomer, is to be at Libau on August 21st to make observations on the eclipse of the sun more thoroughgoing and extensive than any yet attempted. Besides the usual spectroscope and a new camera-telescope, he is going to use an aeroplane. He will not only be able to outsoar the mists of earth, should these threaten to obstruct his vision, but also, by racing with the revolving earth, will be able to increase for himself the length of the eclipse.

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE ECONOMIC PRESERVATION OF BIRDS have sent round to the press a letter, signed by many names that should carry weight, embodying six excellent suggestions to be taken as a working basis for action towards the effective protection of birds.

MISS JENNETT HUMPHREYS writes:—

"In selecting the names of those to whom fell the Birthday honour of knighthood last week, there was an inadvertent passing-by of one recipient whose claims were certainly not based on commerce or politics. It is Mr. T. Kirke Rose, Chief Assayer at the Mint, whose mastery of his branch of chemistry has had its influence there these twenty years, and whose important work dealing with it may now be considered a textbook."

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY are publishing through Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson a new edition of 'The Handbook of Folk-Lore,' prepared under the editorship of Miss C. S. Burne. The original issue of 1890, edited by Sir Laurence Gomme, has long been out of print, and this, its successor, has been almost entirely rewritten by the editor, who has, however, retained the scheme of classification invented by Sir Laurence, since it has stood well the test of time and experience. The object of the book is to enable any educated person to record in a satisfactory way folk-beliefs, customs, stories, and sayings.

## FINE ARTS

*The Sport of Collecting.* By Sir Martin Conway. (Fisher Unwin, 5s. net.)

UNDER this title Sir Martin Conway relates how he has brought together his collection of works of art. He writes in an intimate and conversational style, telling anecdotes of the "hunt," and those who are attracted by the picture of a leisured and cultivated gentleman discoursing on his favourite possessions will read the book with pleasure.

In spite, however, of its readable character, we should have preferred a more straightforward catalogue of the pictures and *objets d'art*, some of which are of considerable interest.

Sir Martin, it appears, received the first stimulus to collect from Giovanni Morelli in 1887. Morelli challenged him to find a Foppa, and after some time Sir Martin succeeded. About this period also he acquired the Bevilacqua Madonna, which was exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1898, and a Flemish-Milanese painting which he exchanged some years later for a charming Madonna by Neri di Bicci.

Sir Martin also possesses among others works by Lotto, Moretto, and Bramantino, and an excellent sketch by Tiepolo. All these pictures were "picked up" in Italy, but the two Giorgione panels shown at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1911—which are, perhaps, the most important of the collector's Italian pictures—were discovered in an old shop at St. Jean de Luz. Although not works of outstanding interest in themselves, they are generally regarded by critical opinion as from the master's hand.

In England Sir Martin has made one or two notable "finds." He discovered in a Brighton shop a magnificent fourteenth-century wooden figure, which he was induced to part with "to his unutterable regret," and which is now in the New York Metropolitan Museum. In a back garden at Cambridge he found a Græco-Roman bust, but, though interesting, it is eclipsed by the extreme beauty of a youth's head in porphyry, which Sir Martin believes to be of Alexandrine workmanship. The effect of this splendid carving is, however, somewhat marred by the ugly modern pedestal.

The collector has travelled far in his search for antiques. He visited Egypt, and brought back a gilt bronze cat from the great cat cemetery at Beni-Hasan. The cat's mummy was buried within this gilded case, which at one time had alabaster eyes. From India he secured a first-rate piece of Gandhara sculpture, once a panel in a Hindu temple at Peshawar; and a journey to South America was rewarded by the acquisition of various Inca antiquities.

All his treasures are now collected at Allington Castle, itself one of the owner's most dramatic discoveries. Mr. Dudley

Falcke, who owned it, replied to an advertisement of Sir Martin's for a country house. The collector visited the castle, which, but for Mr. Falcke, would already have been completely destroyed, and, seeing its possibilities, had it carefully restored, and has made it his home.

Throughout the book Sir Martin explains with engaging frankness his methods of hunting for treasures, and hints that he secured most of them as "bargains," but nowhere does he quote actual figures—a tactful reticence which will stand him in good stead should he decide to send all or part of his collection to the sale-room.

*The Art of Spiritual Harmony.* By Wassily Kandinsky. Translated, with an Introduction, by M. T. H. Sadler. (Constable & Co., 6s. net.)

A TRANSLATION of this little book has been wanted for some time, for there is a considerable public in this country which lacks easy acquaintance with the German language, but is eagerly interested in whatever is written by one of the leaders of the newest movement in art. It may as well be said at once that the section of that public which looks to Herr Kandinsky with purely intellectual curiosity as for the key to a puzzle will find but limited satisfaction.

Broadly, there are two types of writers or lecturers on artistic subjects. There is, in the first place, the man whose gift of clarity removes the scales from our eyes, so that a world of thought opens for our exploration, where before was a pathless thicket of unrelated facts. On the other hand, we have known a lecturer address an apathetic crowd of art students, and, while telling them nothing but what they knew before, so revive their sense of the nobility of their calling, and the privilege it is to belong to it, that they almost fell on their knees vowing that they were miserable sinners. It is mainly in the latter way that Herr Kandinsky's work is valuable, and there can be few artists so hidebound in base professionalism as to receive from it no stimulus. The contention of the translator that "the power of a book to excite argument is often the best proof of its value" presses somewhat hard on the author's treatise, in so far as it represents a body of general artistic theory. Any artist might subscribe to the most of it without hampering his activity, whether he is Primitive, Classic, or even (in Herr Kandinsky's esteem) Realist in his bent. It is only in the application of the principles that glaring differences would arise. We can all accept as having an element of truth the metaphor of the upward movement of the triangle as representing the life of the spirit, the lower segments representing the relatively undeveloped, the apex the solitary visionary; but we shall not equally agree as to who occupies the latter position, nor, indeed, can we accept as proved the author's picture of the men of the lower segment as always dragged upwards by the apostles immediately above



them. The latter are, perhaps, quite as much pushed upwards by the energizing need of those below. Again, when we read, concerning periods in which art is devoted to merely realistic aims, that "art becomes so specialized as to appeal only to artists, and they complain bitterly of public indifference to their work," while "there arise a crowd of gifted and skilful painters, so easy does the conquest of art appear," some will think that in the mouth of an exponent of ultra-modern painting such criticism is a two-edged weapon.

Except, perhaps, in detail (we feel that he exaggerates the inertness of green), Herr Kandinsky's classification of the effect of colours on the mind will find general acceptance. We agree that yellow is "excentric" and "moving towards the spectator," while blue is concentric in its effect, and retiring (perhaps "radiant" and "absorbent" would suffice to sum up the two suggested contrasts of movement), and agree also as to the enforcing or antagonistic effect of allying certain colours with certain forms. "Keen colours are well suited by sharp forms (e.g., a yellow triangle), and soft, deep colours by round forms (e.g., a blue circle)." Every one will approve of Herr Kandinsky's insistence on the importance of the individual testing of such facts as at the very base of artistic education. Still less can we fancy any artist disputing the almost too obvious principle of the subordination of the single objects of a composition "to serve as building material for the whole composition." Yet many will be amazed at the design by Cézanne brought forward as "a good example" giving "new life" to an academic usage.

The defect of the book as a whole is one of planning. The author has a mania for classifying in detail, but the main divisions are loosely related. He is the more difficult to read because, instead of starting on obvious ground and developing to subtleties, he puts side by side familiar truisms and abstract statements difficult of apprehension, the former, as a rule, being set forth at the greater length. The aphoristic form in sentences made up of abstract nouns is a trap for writers on art, if they are bent on saying anything at all fresh. Of the illustrations by the author, the design most recent in date, 'Kleine Freuden' (1913), appears to us by far the best. It combines in a general scheme a very wide range of varied forms, which yet approximate to some extent to the generalized expressiveness of music. Herr Kandinsky is unusually just (in general argument) in allowing to an art including an element of representation a right to exist. We note with pleasure an appreciation even of Canaletto, who is apparently so concrete in his aim, yet displays such considerable powers of abstraction. "Note also," Herr Kandinsky says—and the words are apt for some of his school—"that blind following of scientific precept is less blameworthy than its blind and purposeless rejection." It is pleasant to see the perennial heresy succinctly ticketed by ancient Japanese critics as "Ja" once more duly reprobated.

### SOME MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

UNTIL to-day Chinese silk tapestry was among the fabulous wonders of the world. You might believe in its existence without incurring downright censure or ridicule. But such faith was considered to show a tendency to credulity which might in time accept the Hippogryph, the Basilisk, and the Phoenix as realities. Now time gives it proof. Mr. T. J. Larkin possesses an example remarkable alike for the state of its preservation and its intrinsic beauty. This is on view now at his Galleries in New Bond Street. The decorative skill of the designer, the delicacy of the colouring, and the minute finish of the workmanship all call for admiration and astonishment. The size of the panel is some 12 ft. by 8½ ft., and its age in all probability a little more than a hundred and fifty years. The charm of the thing as a work of art is enhanced by the light it throws on Chinese life and the manners of the Court, and its fascinating symbolism. Its history, meaning, and characteristics are given in detail in a pamphlet by Mr. Harold Child which is provided at the Gallery. No lover of the beautiful or the curious should miss the opportunity of seeing it.

We pass to some minor exhibitions of British art. At the Leicester Galleries, to begin with, there are three distinct collections, which, since each has a room to itself, in no way conflict with one another.

Both in subject and in treatment Mr. Campbell Taylor's work may be characterized as restful. In the first place he presents his characters in homely, unexciting scenes, and in the modes that prevailed in the forties and fifties of the last century. Some such convention is almost forced upon a painter of manners and moments if his work is to escape the reproach of appearing *démodé* in the course of a year or two. Nor must the period chosen be so remote as to seem unintelligible to the public of to-day and beyond their sympathy. The Victorian Era has still an appeal to us. At the same time its costumes seem ill adapted to the portrayal of violent emotion. So in Mr. Taylor's canvases it seems ever afternoon—and a quiet afternoon at that. But there are advantages to set against these limitations. The ample skirts occupy the lower portion of the picture agreeably to the eye, and leave the mind free to dwell on the pose of the head and the action of the hands.

Mr. Taylor inclines most to, and is happiest with, quiet tones—black and grey and white—though he enlivens these with brighter notes derived from accessories very dexterously rendered. He allows himself, too, some moments of gaiety, as in No. 9, *Tête-à-Tête*, where the reflection of the sunlit garden in a mirror is pleasingly introduced and rendered. On the other hand, the splash of sunlight on the wall in No. 4 but serves to emphasize the stillness of the cool and darkened *Music Room*. Once or twice he has gone boldly into the open at midday for a motive—more successfully, perhaps, in No. 34, *Waiting for the Aeroplane*, than in the larger No. 21, *On the Hill*. Mr. Taylor is often betrayed into an undue tightness of handling, but can escape from it completely on occasion, as he shows in No. 27 and elsewhere.

There is nothing sedative about Mr. Jo. Davidson's work in sculpture in the adjoining room. It is, on the contrary, stimulating to a marked degree. If one does not always respond to the stimulus, it is in cases where one does not know the exact purpose to which these figures are to be put, and in what surroundings they are

meant to be seen. Mr. Davidson has certainly a vivid and animated style in portraiture. He has been fortunate in his sitters, it is true, the heads of Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Zangwill, Mr. Derwent Wood, and others being full of character; but he has made the most of his opportunities, and has been admirably faithful to the playful inequalities of nature. In his groups and single figures the formal treatment of the hair is not pleasing, and one fails to understand why he uses an unattractive convention instead of finding eloquence and subtlety in the human hand.

At the Dudley Galleries in Piccadilly are to be seen a large number of water-colour drawings by Mrs. Charles Hobhouse and Miss Gerda Crump. If they do not reach a very high order of accomplishment, Mrs. Hobhouse's works form a pleasant record of what has appealed especially to her sense of the picturesque in London and elsewhere. In a few instances, as in Nos. 25 and 55, she shows a capacity for rising high above her customary level.

Miss Crump is all for breadth and boldness. But she should bear in mind that feats of strength can only be successfully performed by the strong, and that to simplify and omit are different things from not knowing and not attempting.

At the Baillie Galleries in Bruton Street the works of four different artists are on view, ranging from conscientious realism to untrammelled flights of imagination, so that variety is assured. Mr. Lee Hankey concerns himself exclusively with peasant life in Picardy—at least in his oil paintings, for in water-colour he often prefers to deal with landscape alone. The rendering of sunlight is his main preoccupation, and if he is not always convincing, the fault lies rather in the colour than in any inaccuracy of values. Though he can and does vary his method on occasion, he is too fond of employing circular patches of paint all over his canvas, a trick which is not adapted equally well to all surfaces, and brings monotony in its train. But it is clear that he loves what he presents, and rarely fails to give dignity to his simplest motive.

The works of Miss A. E. Falkner and Mr. Leslie Hervey are hung together in an adjoining room. The lady, again, is a devotee of brilliant sunshine, but one cannot help fancying that she is more influenced by the early Impressionists than by Nature herself. The effort is too self-conscious, predetermined, and violent. She must suffer from a morbid dread of being commonplace. Mr. Hervey's slight pastel studies show a pretty fancy and a charming sensitiveness to form; he extracts most pleasing patterns from the scenes before him, and makes them apparent to eyes that might easily overlook their existence.

Mr. Austin Spare is the possessor of the somewhat unbridled imagination mentioned above, and on the whole is better served by pen and ink than in any other vehicle he uses. E. H.

### THE 'ROMAN CHARITY.'

Burgh House, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.  
June 26, 1914.

I CANNOT assist Mr. Edward Guthrie in his particular inquiry, but I think that if he is interested in the question of 'Roman Charity' he might find it worth while looking to the catalogue which I compiled of Mr. Morgan's collection of watches (1912), and which he will find in the British Museum, as at p. 172 he will see a long account of the story and the various illustrations of it.

GEO. WILLIAMSON.



## FRENCH ART AT GROSVENOR HOUSE.

It is difficult to understand fully the plan which the promoters of this exhibition have followed in making their choice of exhibits. Perhaps the key-note is to be found in M. Rodin's titanic creations which occupy the large room.

In the main the pictures belong to the Impressionist School—Ch. Manet, Ed. Monet, Sisley, Renoir, Cézanne, Pissarro, &c. It is true that Corot is represented, and in somewhat unfamiliar moods; but no examples of the Barbizon School (as might be expected) are to be found in his company. It is even more surprising to note the inclusion of several of Delacroix's tempestuous compositions, and one portrait by Ingres, a gentleman in black and silver uniform, characteristically thorough, if uninspired and unexciting.

Only general reflections are possible, because there were no catalogues, and, so far as could be judged, numbers were affixed at haphazard, in no sort of sequence. A peculiarity in the work of Degas seems worth noting, because it is unusual. He would appear to be one whose inspiration and spontaneity grow as he proceeds with his picture, not gradually fading or losing their initial freshness. And thus the last state of each canvas is better than the first; for in the earliest stages it is difficult to detect the promise of what the final result will be. How often the vigour and eloquence of the first conception are turned and overlaid in the effort at completion!

## THE FINE ART SOCIETY.

FRENCH art is seen again at the Fine Art Society's Galleries, but under a very different aspect. The artists of the *Gazette du Bon Ton* give one a first impression of having strayed into some vast cage where tropical butterflies disport themselves. What movement, what kaleidoscopic colour, what delightful frivolity, what joyous extravagance! Yet all is controlled by the spirit of art. It is impossible, where there are twenty-one exhibitors and close on three hundred drawings, to make mention of any by name or number. But one notes the pervading influence of the Russian ballet, not by any means alone in M. Bakst's contributions.

In the adjoining room are hung Mr. Benton Fletcher's paintings of Egypt. Having found a method which enables him to record unflatteringly the facts he wishes to convey, Mr. Fletcher is studious to avoid experiments in different manners. His is extremely accurate and finished work in its own fashion, and if it rather lacks individuality, it serves to bring before the visitor pleasingly enough the marvels, atmospheric and architectural, of the Delta and the desert. E. H.

## CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE twenty-fifth Congress was held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries on June 26th, under the presidency of Sir Arthur Evans, President of the Society of Antiquaries. The Annual Report of the Council, which was of a voluminous and informative character, was submitted, and the various subjects therein referred to discussed at length.

By the adoption of the Hon. Auditor's suggestions, the price of copies of the Annual Report of the Earthworks Committee was raised from 2s. 6d. per hundred to 3s. 9d., in order to avoid the usual financial deficit.

It was also decided in future to publish together the Council's Annual Report, the Statement of Accounts, and the Minutes of Congress, and not separately as heretofore.

The Hon. Secretary announced that the Subject-Matter Index of the Author's-Name Index of Archaeological Papers, 1665-1890, was well in hand. The general opinion of Congress was in favour of expediting its completion, a purpose for which the Hon. Secretary was empowered to employ clerical aid.

Considerable discussion took place concerning the recommendation of the Council that, owing to financial loss incurred through the issue of Indexes of Archaeological Papers published in 1908 and 1909 respectively, the manuscript of the 1910 Index should not be sent to the printer. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that the demand for the Index for 1908 was such that it was out of print, and that if all Societies in Union subscribed to the issue for 1909, the deficit would easily be met.

Sir Laurence Gomme proposed that the Annual Indexes, which extended from 1890 to 1910, be published as one with the Subject-Matter Index 1665-1890, which was in hand, and that the Council be requested to formulate a plan accordingly. The proposition was not carried.

Eventually it was decided to publish the Index for 1910, and, in addition, to combine and publish the Indexes for 1911 and 1912 as one volume, and those for 1913 and 1914 as another.

In order to meet the cost of the publication of Indexes, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Blagg (British Record Society), to recommend to the Council the desirability of raising the annual subscription of Societies in Union to 2l., and as a result to give each Society twenty-five copies of the Indexes when published.

Mr. Albany F. Major summarized the Annual Report of the Earthworks Committee, of which he is Hon. Secretary. Consequent upon the passing of the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, 1913, there had been changes in the composition of the Committee. A weak point in the Act was the absence of power to compensate owners for loss incurred through the scheduling of their property. It also seemed desirable for the Act to be applied to all ancient monuments on Crown or public lands. Records had been made of earthworks hitherto unnoticed, and Worlebury Camp, Somerset, had been placed under the protection of the Act. Damaging operations reported at Bokerley Dyke had been stopped. The Committee also recommended affiliated Societies to establish Earthwork Committees for their respective districts.

Major Freer (Leicestershire) brought forward the Ancient Monuments Amendment Bill, 1914. After the Bill had been discussed, the following resolution was passed:

"That until the Committee appointed by the Bench of Bishops has reported, and this Report has been considered, this Congress is of opinion that the Ancient Monuments Amendment Bill, 1914, ought not to be proceeded with in Parliament, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister and the First Commissioner of Works and to the introducer of the Bill."

With regard to the preservation of ecclesiastical buildings for the time being in use for ecclesiastical purposes, the Council reported that copies of resolutions passed at the meeting of the Congress, 1913, were sent to all cathedral chapter clerks and to all diocesan bishops and their chancellors. Replies had been received from fourteen chapters and seventeen bishops. The replies from the bishops were uniformly sympathetic, and many contained a reference

to the work of the Ancient Monuments (Churches) Committee, appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York early in July, 1913, to investigate the efficiency of the present Faculty system. It was said that the Committee hoped to be in a position to make a report in the course of a few months. In view of the bishops' replies to the resolutions, the Congress would doubtless feel assured that the authorities would fall into line by adopting any scheme which the report might suggest for strengthening the present system of Faculties. It might be hoped that the report would also contain suggestions whereby ordinary repairs, for which no Faculty was by custom required, in cases in which they were likely to obscure features of archaeological interest, might be brought under expert supervision. More delicate was the case of cathedral churches, which lay outside the scope of the Committee's inquiry, since the Faculty system did not apply to them. The replies of the chapter clerks for the most part consisted of a courteous acknowledgment of the receipt of the resolutions and an assurance that they would be laid before the chapter. In the cases where the resolutions had already been submitted to the chapter, one reply said that they were duly noted and would be carefully considered; a second that the same due regard to architectural or historic considerations would be given in the future as in the past; and a third, that it was the custom of the dean and chapter to do nothing without the advice of competent architects. In the resolutions, the Congress made an appeal to the chapters to consider the advisability of inviting the Inspector of Ancient Monuments or some representative of the Society of Antiquaries to report upon alterations or extensive repairs before such were undertaken. In view of the replies, the Council's Report continued, the Congress would doubtless consider what further steps might be taken to promote the end in view. In this connexion attention might be drawn to the reply of the Dean of Ripon, whose letter ended with a request: "Should the scheme sketched out in your letter be followed out, we shall be glad to know more distinctly what is proposed."

Mr. Geo. C. Druce drew attention to Maiden Castle, Dorchester, having been under the care of H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments for some two or three years past.

In respect of the proposal made last year to sell silver flags belonging to the church at East Horsley, Surrey, against which Congress protested, the Hon. Secretary stated that, as the result of correspondence received by him, it seemed that the proposed application for a Faculty would not be proceeded with.

The suggestion which was made by Mr. Alington (East Herts), that a Committee be formed to draw up a scheme for plotting Roman and pre-Roman roads, and for securing their scheduling as ancient monuments, was not adopted. Mr. Dale (Hampshire) pointed out that it was not generally known that Roman roads were within the purview of the Ancient Monuments Act, 1913, and that they could thus be protected.

The Hon. Secretary read a short report from the East Herts Archaeological Society upon the completion of their record of all monumental inscriptions in Hertfordshire.

In concluding the Congress, the President regretted the inadequate organization of antiquarian studies in this country as compared with conditions abroad. He instanced the elaborate machinery in Italy, and urged that all interested parties should act together.



## OLD MASTERS AND EARLY BRITISH MASTERS.

FRIDAY, June 26th, will be a memorable day at Messrs. Christie's, for on that occasion the pictures dispersed realized over 100,000*l*. A portrait by Titian headed the list, exceeding 13,500*l*. Gainsborough came next with a landscape exceeding 8,500*l*., and a portrait exceeding 7,300*l*.; Romney figuring third with a portrait exceeding 7,500*l*.

The following were the property of Mr. A. M. Grenfell: J. Bogdani, A Flower Piece, roses, peonies, sunflowers, foxgloves, honeysuckle, and other flowers in a terra-cotta vase, 262*l*. 10*s*. F. Bol, Portrait of a Lady, in black figured dress with large sleeves, seated in an arm-chair, and facing slightly to the right, 892*l*. 10*s*. Q. Brekelenkam, A Frugal Meal, a cottage interior, with a table on which are a bowl of mussels and some bread, 756*l*. A. Cuyt, A Cookmaid, a young woman standing behind a table on which are placed a tub containing meat, a brass can, and vegetables, 315*l*. G. Dow, Portrait of a Lady, in black silk dress edged with brown fur, with inscription "Ætat 92. A° 1643," 3,045*l*. Pieter Dubordieu, A Portrait Group, a gentleman seated, resting his elbow upon a table; before him is seated his wife, while behind her stands their son, resting his hand on the back of his father's chair, 1,260*l*. A. van Everdingen, A Rocky Waterfall, 210*l*. J. van der Heyden, A Château, across a pasture is seen an old red-brick mansion with a high wall, and gateway on the left, 315*l*. Ph. de Koninck, An Extensive Landscape, in the front a winding river between high banks; on the left a woman on horseback, conversing with a shepherd who tends his flock, 892*l*. 10*s*. N. Maes, A. Meyers, in black dress, with white linen frills and lace cravat, and long flowing hair; resting his left arm on a pedestal, 1,050*l*.; Portrait of a Youth, in black dress, with cloak thrown over his left shoulder; long flowing hair; his right hand touching the tassels of his collar, 411*l*. M. J. Mierevelt, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress, with black head-dress, and inscription "Ætatis 63 A° 1645," 598*l*. 10*s*. D. Mytens, King Charles I., in grey dress, richly embroidered with silver braid, the tunic slashed with white, 861*l*. A. van der Neer, A River Scene, Moonlight, 336*l*. S. van Ruysdael, A River Scene, on the right bank of the river an old oak, two anglers in a boat in the foreground, 315*l*. H. Steenwyck, Charles I. at Theobalds Park, the interior of the mansion, showing three stairs leading down to a doorway on the left, through which the King and Queen Henrietta Maria are seen entering, 588*l*. Van Dyck, Countess of Chesterfield, in orange-coloured cloak with slashed sleeves, 1,340*l*. H. C. van Vliet, The Interior of the Oude Kerk, Delft, 451*l*. 10*s*. Ph. Wouwermans, The Door of a Cabaret, 861*l*. Gainsborough, A Landscape with Cattle, in the foreground a group of cows, two of which are standing and five lying down, 8,610*l*.; A Sandy Road, 294*l*. Hoppner, Mrs. Fuller, in white muslin dress with blue sash, seated in a crimson arm-chair, holding a quill pen in her left hand, 997*l*. 10*s*. Lawrence, Lady Elizabeth Foster, afterwards Duchess of Devonshire, as a sibyl, in dark dress with crimson embroidered bodice cut low at the neck, and yellow underskirt, 5,880*l*. Morland, Gipsies, a rustic, in grey costume, with his daughter, seated under a large spreading oak, before them a camp-fire and a cooking-pot, 367*l*. 10*s*. Opie, The Country Girl, in brown bodice with white sleeves, seated on a bank in a wood, holding a basket on her left arm, 651*l*. Reynolds, George, second Earl of Tyrconnel, in a crimson and gold stamped velvet coat and vest, resting his left hand on a table, 325*l*. 10*s*.; Mrs. Frances Fortescue, in white cloak over a pink bodice, her arms folded before her, and resting on a green cushion, 378*l*.; Miss Theophila Palmer, in white silk cape over a red bodice, a spray of rosebuds in the front of her dress, 1,207*l*. 10*s*.; Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, in blue coat and white vest trimmed with gold braid, wearing ribbon and star of the Bath, 357*l*. S. Scott, A View through the Archway of Old Westminster Bridge, 504*l*.; The Church of St. Magnus the Martyr, Fish Street Hill, 420*l*. G. F. Watts, A Greek Idyll, sea nymphs, a Triton, and infants sporting on a rocky coast, 294*l*. A. Canaletto, The Atrium of a Palace, 411*l*. Titian, A Man with a Red Cap, supposed to represent the Lorenzo de Medicis, Duke of Urbino, who was born in 1492, and died in 1519, 13,650*l*. Paolo Uccello, The Fall of Pisa in 1406, and The Battle of Anghiari in 1440, a pair, 1,522*l*. 10*s*.

The following were the property of Sir Frederick Arundell de la Pole: T. Hudson, Sir John and Lady Pole, the lady wearing a pink satin dress, cut low at the neck, and a double string of pearls around her neck; she is seated in a landscape on the right, and faces Sir John, who leans on his stick, 546*l*. Romney, Sir John William de la

Pole, in scarlet hunting coat, standing under some trees in a landscape, resting his right arm on a fence, 3,150*l*.

The following was the property of Col. F. Strickland Constable: Romney, Miss Constable, in white muslin dress, blue sash, and big light-brown hat trimmed with wheat-ears, her auburn hair falling loosely on her shoulders, 7,560*l*.

The next was the property of Sir Herbert Ramsay: Raeburn, Lady Ramsay, in white muslin dress, and mauve sash and scarf; seated in a landscape, with her hands folded on her lap, 4,830*l*.

The following were the property of Capt. Drummond of Megginch Castle: Romney, Miss Jean Atholl Drummond, in white dress, and sash formed of three green bands, wearing a gold necklet of three small chains, 840*l*.; Mrs. Drummond, in greenish-grey dress and white fichu, and wearing a white muslin cap, 525*l*.

The following were the property of Mr. W. Lindsay Alexander of Pinkieburn: Raeburn, Dr. Alexander Lindsay of Pinkieburn, whole length, facing the front, attired in black dress, stockings and shoes; standing by the side of a pedestal, on which he rests his left elbow; a brown and white spaniel lies on the ground at his feet, 3,255*l*.; The Rev. James Lindsay of Pinkieburn, in dark dress, seated to the left in a crimson chair by the side of a table, on which lies an open book, 367*l*. 10*s*.

A set of eight decorative panels by H. Robert were the property of Mr. H. J. King: A River Scene, with a broken bridge, cart, boat, and figures; A Colonnade, with a fountain, statues, and figures; A Rocky Archway; A Woody River Scene; A Rocky Waterfall; A Bay Scene; A Colonnade, with groups of figures on a terrace; and A River Scene, with a temple, figures, and dog, 3,150*l*.

The Dashwood Heirlooms had been removed from Wherstead Park, Ipswich, and were sold by direction of Mr. Charles E. Dashwood: Drawings. The Harland Family, with portraits of Admiral Sir Robert Harland, Susannah his wife, and Frances, Marianne, Susannah, and Robert, their four children, seated round a table, 262*l*. 10*s*. F. Cotes, Lord Orwell, when a boy, in blue coat and red cloak trimmed with gold braid, 220*l*. 10*s*. Pictures: Cosway, Frances, Countess Dillon, in blue dress with white lace trimming; seated in an apartment, holding a letter, 325*l*. 10*s*.; Miss Marianne Dorothy Harland (afterwards Mrs. Dalrymple), in white dress, and cloak with yellow ribbons; seated in her boudoir, playing a harp, 892*l*. 10*s*. F. Cotes, Alice, Countess of Shipbrook (née Ibbetson), in white silk dress, striped with gold; seated in a garden, holding a lute, which rests upon her knee, 861*l*. Gainsborough, Admiral Edward Vernon, in crimson coat and grey wig, holding the hilt of his sword in his left hand, and his black hat under his arm, 735*l*. B. du Pan, Portrait of a Boy, in blue coat, with red vest and breeches; standing in an archway, holding a battledore; a dog by his side, 304*l*. 10*s*. Reynolds, General Charles Vernon, in armour, with red sash, looking to the front over his right shoulder, 241*l*. 10*s*. Romney, Sir Robert Harland, in brown coat, yellow breeches, and buff gaiters; standing in a landscape, leaning his left arm on a pedestal, and holding with his right hand a gun, 5,460*l*. Canaletto School, A View of Venice from the Riva Schiavone, 294*l*. G. van den Eeckhout, A Cavalier, in buff tunic, smoking; and A Lady, in red bodice, seated, holding a glass of wine, a pair, 330*l*. 15*s*.

The remainder were from different properties: D. Gardner, Countess of Buckinghamshire, a pastel; she wears a pink dress and black satin overskirt, with pink and white feathers in her powdered hair, 577*l*. 10*s*. Lawrence, Raby Williams, in grey coat with bright blue collar and yellow vest, figure facing front, and head slightly turned to the left, 420*l*.; Lewis Williams, in red coat and buff vest, head turned to the right, 483*l*. Raeburn, Col. Duff of Fetteresso, in green coat and striped yellow vest, 504*l*.; Mrs. Maclean of Kinlochane, in white muslin dress cut low at the neck, with yellow sash and mauve scarf, 441*l*.; Mrs. Pitcairn, in brown silk dress, with white muslin apron and kerchief, seated in an arm-chair, with her hands folded in her lap, 1,837*l*. 10*s*.; Provost John Pitcairn of Dundee, in brown coat, vest, and breeches, seated in an arm-chair, with his hands folded in front of him, 892*l*. 10*s*. H. Thomson, Crossing the Brook, 3,045*l*. Romney, Mrs. Bruce, in white muslin dress and loose blue cloak, resting her hands on her lap, and holding a small mirror, 787*l*. 10*s*. Gainsborough, Portrait of a Lady, in white muslin dress cut low at the neck, and embroidered with small gold flowers; blue sash; her hair done high, and dressed with a blue ribbon, 7,350*l*.; A Pastoral Scene, a clearing in a forest, with a group of figures, consisting of two milkmaids, a peasant, and a dog, 966*l*.

The total of the sale amounted to 106,148*l*. 8*s*.

## Fine Art Gossip.

WE do not think that the cause and the growth of art will be greatly enhanced by the magenta-covered *Blast*, edited by Mr. Wyndham Lewis. Expletives in half inch type, however lavish and richly deserved, lose their emphasis from their very size. In themselves, moreover, the axioms of the various gentlemen associated with the editor, if meteoric, are also vague; for example, we are told that the "People (witness dearth of folk-songs, &c.) is incapable of art"; but we are not told why. In a publication that aims at fearless exposure we find but little about those other publications which, by creating and dictating "public opinion," have destroyed its spontaneity. This is a greater surprise to us than any of Mr. Lewis's startling head-lines. If he had taken the axiom about the people and another, "Dehumanization is the chief diagnostic of the Modern World," and explained these, we might have been impressed, as well as enlightened; but perhaps more is reserved for the next issue.

Some of the writing in this blastodermic production merits attention, notably 'Indissoluble Matrimony,' and—to a lesser extent—'The Saddest Story'; and some readers may be interested in the diatribes labelled 'Inner Necessity.' Spencer Gore's 'Brighton Pier' and 'Richmond Houses' are restful, after the various weird Epsteins and other drawings of which, we confess, we hardly see the point—or points; they have, indeed, their peculiar universality of maze and movement, but no comprehensible detail seems to emerge: perhaps it will emerge some day, if only to justify the title 'Futurism'; though (we were nearly forgetting this) one of the axioms we read in these pages is that "Futurism is the disgorging spray of a vortex with no drive behind it, Dispersal"; so perhaps *Blast* is not a Futurist, but rather a Vorticist effusion.

ADMISSION to the Victoria and Albert Museum has been free every day since last Wednesday.

THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY OF LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY is holding an exhibition of the antiquities discovered during the past five seasons in the excavations which have been going on under its auspices at Meroë. They are to be seen in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries next Tuesday—being the opening day—until Saturday, the 25th inst. They include decorated pottery, sculptures, and inscriptions; jewels, coins, and objects in gold; and copies of frescoes, as well as many other interesting finds.

UNDER the auspices of the University Extension Board of the University of London, Mr. Allen S. Walker, well known as the author of lectures on 'The History and Architecture of London,' will serve as a guide in a series of four visits to be made on the Saturdays of this month to four cathedrals, Chichester, Canterbury, Ely, and Winchester, in the order named. If time admits, Mr. Walker will conduct his students round some of the more interesting parts of the town in which the Cathedral is situated, and the party will return to town in the evening. The number of tickets is strictly limited, and early application for them is desirable.

## THE NORTHWICK ENGRAVINGS.

WE recorded last week the principal prices realized on the first three days of the sale of these engravings. The only item of importance on the concluding day, Thursday, June 25th, was a first state of 'Nature' (Lady Hamilton), by J. R. Smith after Romney, which realized 346*l*. 10*s*.

The total of the four days' sale was 19,327*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.



## Musical Gossip.

ANOTHER new opera was produced at Drury Lane on the evening of June 26th, namely, Rimsky Korsakoff's 'Nuit de Mai.' We have already heard his 'Ivan le Terrible,' an earlier work of great interest; this one, however, is of quite a different character. There are some delightful Russian folk-dances with singing and action: 'The Millet' and 'The Raven' are both very old, and are popular throughout Russia. The work is described on the libretto as a "Fantastic-Comic Opera." So far as the music is concerned, it is pleasant and, of course, cleverly scored, for Rimsky-Korsakoff is strong in that way. But to appreciate the fantastic-comic elements of the piece was only possible to those well acquainted with Gogol's novel, on which the book is based, or to those who could understand the words sung by the performers. Possibly the story was amusing. Anyhow, it did not offer the composer a chance of showing the power he displayed in 'Ivan le Terrible,' and probably in other operas of his which enjoy a good reputation, but have not been given in this country.

THE revival of Signor Arrigo Boito's 'Mefistofele' at Covent Garden yesterday week must have been a novelty to many, for, since its production at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1880, it has been given only a few times, the last occasion being, we believe, at Covent Garden in 1905. It was more interesting then than it is now. The opera is certainly unequal, though it contains some strong pages. It was produced in its revised form at Bologna in 1875. Wagner's 'Ring' came out at Bayreuth in the following year, and since then a young Italian school has sprung up. It is therefore difficult for the present generation to take serious interest in 'Mefistofele.' Moreover, as regards the public, Gounod's 'Faust,' though older, and less in accordance with Goethe's poem, is bound, owing to its melodic inspiration, to enjoy greater favour.

M. Didur, again the Mefistofele as in 1905, was good, while Mr. John Cornack, the Faust, sang well. Madame Claudia Muzio, who impersonated Marguerite, more than maintained the first good impression she created. Madame Bérat was excellent as Marthe. Signor Polacco conducted.

THIS evening will be produced at Drury Lane Mr. Josef Holbrooke's Celtic music-drama 'Dylan,' the libretto of which is by T. E. Ellis (Lord Howard de Walden). It is, in fact, the second part of a trilogy, of which the first, 'The Children of Don,' was given at the London Opera-House. Of Mr. Holbrooke's merits as a composer there is no need to speak, for he has produced many vocal and instrumental works; and, even though 'The Children of Don' from a dramatic point of view was not satisfactory, there were many signs of skill in the orchestral music. The work will be given under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham.

THE special concert at Queen's Hall on June 26th, with the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Strauss, was of great interest, though it calls for little notice. In 1910 Dr. Strauss's conducting of a Mozart Symphony, the 'Jupiter,' was so remarkable that a general wish was expressed to hear another Mozart Symphony under his direction. The one in G minor was chosen, and the special charm of the performance again lay in its simplicity; but the power to create an eighteenth-century atmosphere, or one might say a Mozart atmosphere, is all the more striking in a composer-conductor whose music is so

different. That Dr. Strauss can accomplish this is a strong proof of his genuine admiration of Mozart's genius. The remainder of the programme was devoted to the symphonic poems, 'Tod und Verklärung,' 'Don Juan,' and 'Till Eulenspiegel,' of which splendid performances were given. Madame Elena Gerhardt, who was in fine voice, sang three of Dr. Strauss's *Lieder*, for which he had written orchestral accompaniments.

At the second of the two orchestral concerts given at Queen's Hall on the 25th ult., with the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Signor L. Camilieri, the performances of Beethoven's C minor Symphony and other works were thoroughly good. A marked feature of the afternoon was the appearance of Signor Pasquale Amato from the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York. He has a rich baritone voice, and his renderings of the Prologue from 'Pagliacci,' and of Rossini's 'Largo ac factotum,' showed him to be an artist of the first rank.

At Master Solomon's second concert, which took place last Wednesday evening at Queen's Hall, he played the whole of Tschai-kowsky's Concerto in B flat minor. We hope his excellent teacher, Miss Mathilde Verne, is alive to the danger of exposing a child to the strain of studying and of performing a long work which tries the strength of full-grown pianists, and to the excitement of applause and recalls.

THERE is one sign that Mr. Percy Grainger is a true artist: his performances at his pianoforte recital last Tuesday afternoon were not all equally good. His rendering of a detached Bach Fugue in A minor was full of life, and, as it is seldom heard, proved much more interesting than the usual organ fugue transcriptions. Ravel's characteristic 'Ondine' and 'Le Gibet' were ably interpreted, especially the second, one of the composer's most successful genre tone-pictures. Mr. Grainger played Albeniz's delightful 'Triana,' also Chopin's 'Barcarolle,' Op. 60, yet in neither was he at his best. Justice was done to some pieces by Grieg, of whose music Mr. Grainger is a sympathetic interpreter.

THE SOCIETY OF WOMEN MUSICIANS gave a concert at the Æolian Hall last Tuesday evening in honour of their President, Madame Chaminade. The programme opened with her Second Pianoforte Trio, in the rendering of which she was assisted by Madame Beatrice Langley and Miss May Muckle. Though light in style, the music shows sound workmanship, and the middle movement, a Lento, is particularly concise and expressive. Madame Chaminade, suffering from rheumatism in the right hand, was unable to play her solos; but, with the assistance of Madame Alma Haas, bright performances were given of her orchestral pieces, 'Intermède' and 'Pas de Cymbales,' arranged for two pianos. Two charming songs by Madame Chaminade were effectively sung by Madame Ada Crossley. Taking songs by Miss Marion Scott, Vice-President of the Society, were contributed by Mr. Ernest Groom.

MADAME JULIE AUTRAN, at her recital last Monday evening at Bechstein Hall, was heard to advantage in airs by Lully and Jean Jacques Rousseau, though for the former, the 'Air du Sommeil' from 'Persée,' a pianoforte accompaniment is cold, while that to 'Le Rosier' was out of keeping with the period. Signor Luigi Magistretti played two solos on the harp: Rameau's 'L'Égyptienne' and Bach's 'Chromatische Fantaisie und Fuge.' The

first was a great success, for it suits the instrument, and was rendered with marked delicacy. Bach's work was written for the clavichord, but the twanging of the harp strings recalled the harpsichord, the action of which is different. The rendering, too, of the music was not always clear.

THE twentieth season of Promenade Concerts under the conductorship of Sir Henry J. Wood, and the management of Mr. Robert Newman, will open at Queen's Hall on Saturday, August 15th, and end on October 24th.

At the June Convocation at Durham the degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on Mr. Nicholas Kilburn, who for forty years has done so much to spread a knowledge of good music throughout the North-Eastern counties. He has been conductor of the Auckland Musical Society since 1875; of the Middlesbrough Musical Union since 1882; and of the Sunderland Philharmonic since 1885.

KARL AMENDA, a theological student born in Courland, was very fond of music, and went in 1798 to Vienna, where he became a great friend of Beethoven's. He, however, had to return home a year later. The composer sent him his Quartet in F major, Op. 18, No. 1, and begged him to keep the manuscript to himself, as he (Beethoven) had since made changes in it. Dr. Riemann in his revised edition of Thayer's second volume of 'Beethoven's Leben' states that there are hopes of this first version being found. Some months ago a version of that Quartet was offered for sale in Berlin, and it is said to be in Beethoven's handwriting. It is dated June 25th, 1799, and is dedicated to Karl Ferdinand Amenda, provost in Talsen, Kurland, with the inscription already published in Kalischer's edition of Beethoven's letters.

SIR FRANCIS CAMPBELL, late Principal of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, died on Tuesday last, in his 82nd year. He was born in America, the son of a Scotch emigrant, and was blinded in early childhood by an accident. He had not only blindness, but also poverty, to contend with, and his whole career is a striking example of pluck as well as of ability. He taught music first in a school for the blind at Tennessee, and went thence to Harvard for a time. Losing his savings, he returned to Tennessee as musical director of a girls' school; became head of the musical department of the Perkins Institute at Boston; and in 1871, after a tour of all the institutions for the blind in Europe, came to London, where, in conjunction with Dr. Armitage, he founded the College at Norwood. He suffered severely during the American Civil War for his steady opposition to slavery, and he was the first blind man to ascend Mont Blanc.

A NEW concert-hall was inaugurated last month at Hanover. It has seating room for 3,500 persons, and the platform will hold an orchestra of 120 and a choir of 600. There is also a smaller hall for chamber music performances. MM. Max Reger and Siegfried Wagner took part in the opening ceremony.

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SEN.	Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
MON.—SAR.	Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.—SAR.	Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
MON.	Armando Locantore's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Miss K. B. Prinsep's Evening Concert, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
TUES.	Reginald Somerville's Morning Concert, 3.15, Æolian Hall.
—	Karlsruhe Benefit Concert, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	Rodolfo Lombardi's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
—	M. Vladimir Rozing's Song Recital, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
WED.	Carl Weber's Annual Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Special Concert, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Hans Ebell's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.



## DRAMA

### IRISH DRAMA.

OF the five plays now published in book form the 'Country Dressmaker' is being given this week at the Court Theatre. It is worth seeing on the stage, as are the other four also; they cannot but receive thorough and illuminating treatment at the hands of such experts as are the Irish Players.

But even in book form we can appreciate Mr. Fitzmaurice's delicate but strong work, his accuracy in portraiture and dialogue, his insight into strange, primitive, and grim recesses in the minds of those who bind themselves mentally so closely to the earth where they live, and their forefathers lived before them. Notable throughout, this is especially prominent in two of the plays, 'The Pie Dish' and 'The Magic Glasses'; they are quite unlike anything in the ordinary range of drama—even Irish drama—unless we select Mr. Yeats's 'Hourglass' as a possible analogy; and 'The Hourglass' is, after all, buoyed up to that spiritual exaltation which it conveys by the introduction of the supernatural. 'The Magic Glasses' and 'The Dandy Dolls,' on the other hand, reveal the actual beliefs, magical and mediæval, of an archaic country-side where the Priest, the Hagwoman, and the Doctor of what to-day one would call Quackery (though for him it is, perhaps, a species of hypnotic alchemy) dispute with one another for the souls of peasants who are wavering in their allegiance between saints and demons equally potent and present. That same allegiance—vivid as the sunlight, dark and fearful as the storms that beset them in the winter-time—inspires on their lips a speech that a more dull-tinted, more tritely educated people finds it difficult to comprehend, though it may—and, indeed, must—accept it, for it bears conviction with it. We see the reality through the mist of differing atmosphere, and the mental effect is all-persuasive from the very detachment which it suggests: as of some strange, archaic, but true pastoral, such as D'Annunzio conveys at times—in his 'Figlia di Jorio,' for example.

One play in this series interprets another: the passages at the end of 'The Dandy Dolls' enable us to comprehend the actuality of the finale of 'The Moonlighters,' and to recognize, as natural and spontaneous, speech that would seem in another environment sheer exoticism.

We need such interpretation; otherwise we—in our uneventful, or, at best, merely socially eventful lives—should not be able to face and believe in the realities which these plays bring home to us.

*Five Plays.* By George Fitzmaurice. (Maunsell & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

## Dramatic Gossip.

ALTHOUGH designated as a comedy on the programme, 'The Country Dressmaker,' by Mr. Fitzmaurice, which the Irish Players produced during the early part of the week at the Court, approximates to pure farce. Like most farce, it has its *longueurs*, but these were more than compensated for by situations which gave the drolleries of Messrs. Arthur Sinclair, J. M. Kerrigan, and Fred O'Donovan full play. The story turns on the homecoming of a young man from America, where he has made his fortune. Some distant relations, who are in financial difficulties, determine that he shall marry into the family, but their plans are upset by the young man himself, who finds waiting for him the girl he left behind some ten years before. The needy family, however, do not give up hope easily, and a battle royal ensues over the young fellow's body. To see Mr. Sinclair leading the attacking forces, consisting of his wife, son, and two daughters, into his rival's kitchen on the eve of the wedding; to hear him using all the eloquence he can summon up to persuade the errant youth of the superior attractions of his own daughters, either one, it does not matter which; to see him standing in the doorway, cheering on his hosts in the fight for literal possession which takes place in the roadway; and finally, to behold him engaging in mortal combat with a neighbour of the enemy—all this is a sheer delight. The final re-entry of the other army, few in numbers, hatless, collarless, dusty, out of breath, but entirely triumphant, bearing with them the prospective bridegroom, was one of the most amusing scenes in which it has been our fortune to see the company. The feminine parts were almost negligible; but Eileen O'Doherty made an attractive figure of the country dressmaker, though the part is somewhat enigmatical. In view of the heat the whole cast played with remarkable speed and zest.

The play was preceded by Synge's powerful 'Riders to the Sea,' in which the company once more demonstrated their capacity for the masterly acting of tragedy. We were sorry again to note the usual batch of Philistines blundering into the stalls after the curtain had gone up, and holding audible conversation. Surely half-past eight is a reasonable hour. In a play like 'Riders to the Sea' such disturbance is specially annoying.

We are glad to note that the Lord Chamberlain has at last removed his ban from Ibsen's 'Ghosts' and Maeterlinck's 'Mona Vanna.' Mr. J. T. Grein announces a matinée of the former piece at the Haymarket on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

We regret to notice the death on Wednesday of Mr. Edmund Payne, the well-known Gaiety comedian. Born in 1865, he made his first appearance on the stage in 1880 in a pantomime at Market Harborough; but it was not until 1892 that he really made a hit. In that year he played Shrimp in the successful musical comedy 'In Town' at the Gaiety, and established a reputation as a rising comedian, afterwards appearing successfully in a long line of similar productions. His name will always be associated with the Gaiety, though during the last year or so he played at other theatres. As a comedian his lisp and appearance were great assets to him.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. W. H.—P. H. D.—R. T. E.—A. F. B.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

[For Index to Advertisers see p. 31.]

# History

Edited by

HAROLD F. B. WHEELER,  
F.R.Hist.S.

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ELEVEN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, from 50l. to 60l. a year,  
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For further particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Royal  
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THOMAS BARTLETT ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.  
SIX THOMAS BARTLETT ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS (each  
of 40l. a year for Three Years) will be awarded on the results of the  
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The claims of successful candidates in the July Matriculation  
Examination (Engineering) will be considered on application.  
Applications to be forwarded to THE REGISTRAR, The University,  
Liverpool, on or before AUGUST 23.  
EDWARD CAREY, Registrar.

**MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY** (est. 1880).  
Keith House, 133-135, REGENT STREET, W., English and  
Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Com-  
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Schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis  
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**EDUCATION** (choice of Schools and Tutors  
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charge) on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, POWELL,  
SMITH & FAWCETT, School Agents (established 1833), 34, Bedford  
Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone—7021 Gerrard.

## Situations Vacant.

### VACANCY for an INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS under the CEYLON EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies requires an INSPECTOR  
OF SCHOOLS for service under the Ceylon Education Department.  
Salary 500l., rising by annual increments of 25l. to 600l. Candidates  
must be Graduates of a British University, and qualified  
to inspect and examine higher work in English Subjects and Classics  
in Secondary English Schools. The officer appointed will be entitled to  
leave of absence and pension under the regulations of Government  
service in Ceylon, and will be expected to assume duties at the  
beginning of OCTOBER. Applications should be submitted before  
JULY 14, in covers marked "C.A." to THE SECRETARY, Board of  
Education, Whitehall, London, S.W.  
SCOTTISH CANDIDATES should apply to THE SECRETARY,  
Scotch Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

ALEXANDRA HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.  
APPOINTMENT OF LADY WARDEN.

The Council of the College invites applications for the Post of  
LADY WARDEN OF THE HOSTEL FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.  
The salary offered is 200l. per annum, payable terminally, together  
with board and residence at the hostel.  
Applications, which must be received not later than JULY 17, 1914,  
should be forwarded to the undersigned, from whom further particu-  
lars of the appointment may be obtained.  
Canvassing will be considered a ground for disqualification.  
J. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

### THE CITY OF CORK CHURCH SCHOOL BOARD.

THE CORK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.  
The Governors invite applications for the Post of HEAD  
MASTER.

Applicants must be members of the Church of Ireland or England,  
under 40 years of age, and have a University Degree in Honours.  
Salary 250l. per annum, with a Capitation allowance of 1l. per year  
for each pupil, on the average attendance over 60, together with the  
residence and premises at Sidney Place (free of rent and taxes) and  
the privilege of taking Boarders.  
There are 138 Pupils at present on the Roll, viz., 18 Boarders and  
120 Day Boys.  
Further particulars and form of application, to be returned on or  
before JULY 21, 1914, may be obtained on receipt of a stamped  
addressed foolscap envelope from  
Rev. R. T. HEARN, LL.D., Hon. Secretary,  
Edmonton, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork.  
July 8, 1914.

### COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

## HOLYHEAD COUNTY SCHOOL.

### APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.

The Anglesey County Council invite applications for the HEAD-  
MASTERSHIP of the above dual School. The appointment will be  
subject to the conditions contained in the Anglesey Intermediate and  
Technical Education Scheme. Candidates must be Graduates of a  
University in the United Kingdom. Preference will be given to a  
candidate conversant with the Welsh language. Canvassing, directly  
or indirectly, is strictly prohibited.

Salary 250l. per annum, and a capitation payment of 10s. for each  
pupil in the School.  
Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, with copies  
of not more than three recent testimonials, to be sent to the under-  
signed not later than TUESDAY, July 21, 1914.

Candidates are invited to send twelve copies of their applications,  
&c., for distribution among the Members of the Selection Committee.  
WALTER O. JONES, Clerk of the Council.  
Shire Hall, Llangefni, July 2, 1914.

## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

### RUTHERFORD COLLEGE SECONDARY DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Head Master—Mr. J. B. GAUNT, B.A. B.Sc.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, a Higher Grade FORM MASTER  
for Modern Languages (chiefly French). Salary 150l. per annum,  
rising by 10l. per annum to a maximum of 200l.

In fixing the commencing salary, allowance will be made for suit-  
able experience and satisfactory service in other Secondary Schools  
by reckoning three-quarters of each completed year's previous service,  
but omitting any fraction of a year below one half, and in no case  
exceeding the maximum of the Committee's scale.

Applications, to be returned not later than JULY 17, must be made  
on forms which may be had from the undersigned on receipt of  
stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

PERCIVAL SHARP, Director of Education.  
Education Office, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

## DUNDEE SCHOOL BOARD.

### ORGANIZER OF CONTINUATION CLASSES.

The School Board invite Applications for the Post of ORGANIZER  
OF CONTINUATION CLASSES, who will also take charge of an  
Employment Agency, which will be administered in conjunction  
with the Board of Trade Labour Exchange. The commencing salary  
will be 250l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 10l. to a  
maximum of 300l. per annum. Candidates must possess educational  
experience and skill, and organizing ability, and it is desirable also  
that they should have a thorough acquaintance with, and special  
experience of, Evening School work.

Canvassing for the appointment, directly or indirectly, will be a  
disqualification.  
Sixteen copies of the applications and of three recent testimonials  
for the appointment, stating age, qualifications, and experience,  
marked on the outside cover "Organizer," should be lodged with the  
official form of application not later than SATURDAY, August 8,  
1914, with which full particulars regarding the duties attached to the Post and official application form may be obtained.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Clerk of the Board.  
School Board Offices, Dundee, July 2, 1914.

## EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for the KHEDIVIAL TRAINING  
COLLEGE, CAIRO, under the Ministry of Education:—

TEACHER OF PHYSICAL EXERCISES (Swedish System).  
Appointment under contract. Length of engagement two years.  
Salary 350l. per annum (L.E. 30 per mensem). Allowance for passage  
to Egypt and for return at close of contract.

Applicants must be from about 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried.  
They must have had certified training in a course of Swedish Gymnas-  
tics, and have had experience in teaching in a School. Preference  
will be given to applicants who have also a University Degree. Daily  
work, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than  
two months.

Applications should be addressed, not later than JULY 13, 1914, to  
A. H. SHARMAN, Esq., care of The Director, Egyptian Education  
1914, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W., from whom further information and copies of the application form  
may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

## MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, EGYPT.

### DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Applications are invited for the following appointments to date  
from the beginning of OCTOBER next:—

1. ASSISTANT-MASTER OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT THE  
INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY AND COMMERCE,  
CAIRO.  
2. ASSISTANT-MASTER OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT THE  
BULAK TECHNICAL SCHOOL, CAIRO.

Both appointments will be in the grade of salary from L.E. 24 to  
L.E. 32 a month. An allowance of L.E. 25 will be paid after arrival  
in lieu of passage money. No board or lodging is provided.  
Candidates must be from 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried. They  
must possess a University Degree in Honours and have had teaching  
experience.

Before making a formal application intending candidates should  
apply in writing to THE DIRECTOR, Egyptian Education 1914, Mis-  
sion, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., for a copy of the note of  
particulars and of the form of application. No application can  
be received after JULY 21.

June 24, 1914.

## NORFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

### EAST DEREHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Governors of the above-named School invite applications for  
the following appointments for SEPTEMBER:—

1. FORM MISTRESS specially qualified in French. Experience  
and residence abroad essential. Initial salary 115l.  
2. FORM MISTRESS specially qualified in Geometry and Modern  
Geography. Experience essential; Degree desirable. Initial salary 110l.

Applications, together with copies of testimonials, should be sent  
not later than JULY 18, 1914, to  
A. F. WHITBY, Clerk to the Governors,  
14, Cemetery Road, East Dereham, June 30, 1914.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland,  
£1 8s.; Foreign, £1 10s. 6d. Entered at the  
New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

## KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

### COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DARTFORD.

WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, a MODERN LANGUAGE  
MISTRESS to teach French and German. Initial salary 100l. to 120l.  
per annum, rising to 150l. per annum. A higher initial salary may  
be allowed in the case of a teacher with special qualifications and  
experience. University Graduate desired, with good Secondary  
School experience.

Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from  
Mr. D. F. BROW, Technical Institute, Dartford.

Applications must be forwarded as soon as possible to Miss A. M.  
BRETT, County School for Girls, Dartford. Canvassing will be con-  
sidered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee,  
FRA W. CROOK, Secretary.  
Sessions House, Maidstone, July 7, 1914.

## SHREWSBURY BOROUGH TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Applications are invited for the Post of ORGANIZING MASTER  
for Technical and Continuation Education in the Borough of  
Shrewsbury.

The Post will include the duties of Head Master of the Borough  
Technical School. Experience of Technical Organization and work  
essential. Possession of a Science Degree and knowledge of the work  
of a Junior Technical School or Preliminary Engineering Education  
will be an advantage.

Salary 180l., with suitable increment.

The appointment will date from SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.  
Applications, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, stating  
age, experience, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent  
testimonials and endorsed "Technical," must be delivered to me not  
later than 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, July 27, 1914.

Guidhall, Shrewsbury. J. WILLIAMS, Clerk to the Governors.

## BOROUGH OF WIDNES.

### MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Principal—J. A. COOPER, B.Sc.

WANTED, an additional MASTER at commencement of next  
term, SEPTEMBER 15. Essential qualification: Honours Degree  
in History. Subsidiary subjects: English, Geography, Elementary  
Mathematics. Secondary School Diploma or experience in a recog-  
nized Secondary School and Musical ability desirable.

Initial salary 130l., rising by annual increments of 10l. to 200l. and,  
if specially recommended, to 250l. The appointment is subject to the  
regulations and conditions of the Lancashire County Council. The  
Master appointed may have the opportunity of undertaking some  
evening work at 5s. per hour.

An active and enthusiastic interest in the Games and corporate  
life of the School is most essential. Canvassing, directly or indirectly  
will disqualify.

Forms of application, which must be filled up by all applicants, to  
be had, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from THE  
PRINCIPAL, to whom they must be returned not later than JULY 22.

## EAST LONDON FUND FOR THE JEWS.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY REQUIRED, in Priest's Orders.  
Graduate preferred, with knowledge of Hebrew. Duties will include  
Preaching, Lecturing, and oversight of office. Stipend 300l., or accord-  
ing to qualifications. Form of application from THE BISHOP OF  
STEPNEY, E.L.F.J., 71, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

VACANCY for a MAN CLERK to assist in the University Extension  
Department, principally in the work of Examinations and  
Inspection of Schools. Salary 120l., rising by annual increments of  
7l. 10s. to a maximum of 150l. Hours 10 to 5. The candidate ap-  
pointed will be required to stop later when necessary. A competent  
knowledge of shorthand and typing and experience of examination  
administration will be regarded as recommendations. Applications  
in the candidate's own handwriting, together with copies of not  
more than three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to the  
undersigned, not later than JULY 17, 1914, marked on the envelope  
"Clerkship." Notification of the appointment will be sent to all  
candidates enclosing an addressed foolscap envelope.  
HENRY A. MIERS.

University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

### SCHOOL OF ART.

Head Master—C. IL ROGERS, Esq., A.R.C.A. (London).

An ASSISTANT MASTER is required for the above-named  
School, specially qualified in Figure Drawing, Composition, and  
Painting, to assist in the general work of the School.

Duties to commence SEPTEMBER 14 next.

Salary 150l., advancing to 175l. per annum.

The person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to  
the service of the School, but there will be opportunity for private  
study.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, accom-  
panied by copies of not more than three testimonials, must reach  
the undersigned not later than FRIDAY, August 7 next.

HERBERT REED, Secretary.  
Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland.  
July 8, 1914.

## BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Committee invite applications for Posts as MALE ASSIST-  
ANTS, age about 21 years. Experience in Library Work essential.  
Preference will be given to Candidates holding Certificates of the  
Library Association. (Convincing salary 70l. per annum.)  
Applications in candidates' handwriting, stating age and qualifi-  
cations, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials (which  
will not be returned), and endorsed "Assistants," to be forwarded  
to the undersigned on or before the 24th inst.

WALTER POWELL, Chief Librarian.  
Central Public Libraries, Birmingham.



## SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, CHELTENHAM.

The Governors of the above School require the services of an ASSISTANT ART MISTRESS to take the general Art School Work. Candidates must be strong on Design and Embroidery. Commencing salary 100l. per annum.

Letters of application, stating age, education, qualifications, experience, &c., together with copies of recent testimonials, to be sent in not later than JULY 18, 1914, to THE PRINCIPAL.

**REQUIRED**, by a large Publishing House in London, a GENTLEMAN to take a responsible part in the Management of the Business Departments.—Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to S. Box 2069, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

## Situations Wanted.

**YOUNG LADY** desires POSITION at SCHOOL OF ART or TECHNICAL CLASSES. Art Class Teachers' Certificate. First Class Final Embroidery Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. National needlework, and "Pillow" Lace. Five years' teaching experience.—Box 2068, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## Miscellaneous.

### FOR SALE.—VALUABLE BOOKS.

A Gentleman wishes to dispose of the following books:—

**KEINEKE FUCHS**—Heinrich von Altman Reineke der Fuchs, mit Schönen Kupfern, nach der Ausgabe von 1498 ins Hoch Deutsche übersetzt und mit einer Abhandlung, von dem Urheber, wahren alter und grossen Werthe dieses Gedichtes versehen von J. C. Gottschied, numerous engravings, vellum. Rare. Leipzig, 1752.

**PETRARCH F.**—Das Glückliche Beydes den Püthen und Bosen darin leere u. d. trost, wozu sich meniglich hierin halten soll. *Black letter*, numerous fine woodcuts, old pigskin, half oak board sides. Augsburg, H. Steyner, 1539.

**PLUVINEL (A. del.)**—Instruction du Roy en l'Exercice de monter à Cheval, portrait and numerous plates and engravings, half morocco gilt. Paris, 1629.

**NICODÉMO FRISCHLINO**—The Marriage Ceremony of the Duke of Württemberg and Princess Ursula, 1753.

Box 2067, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

**BETWEEN Hindhead and Frensham, Hills,** Woods, Water, Moors, Freedom. Ideal quarters for Writer demanding quiet, beautiful country, "remote but contiguous." No responsibility. Moderate inclusive expenses. Sleeping-beds in Garden.—Fullest particulars from LEO FRENCH, Hazledene Bungalow, Stone Hill, Headley, Hants. Might arrange for two WORKERS, OR THOSE DESIRING QUIET, ONLY.

**FRAU GEHEIMRAT BÜRGER** and Daughter take a FEW PAYING GUESTS at their comfortable home, Lorenzstrasse 3, Weisser Hirsch, bei Dresden. Splendid air; near pine woods; easily accessible from Dresden, where they reside in Winter. Educational facilities.—Further particulars from Miss LAURA PESEL, Oak House, Bradford.

**TO SOCIETIES**—THE HALL (42 by 28) and ROOMS of the ART WORKERS' GUILD, recently built, are to be let for Meetings, Concerts, and Exhibitions.—Apply to SECRETARY, A.W.G., 6, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

**RARE COINS and MEDALS** of all periods and countries valued or catalogued. Also Collections or Single Specimens PURCHASED at the BEST MARKET PRICES for Cash.—SPINK & SON, Ltd., Medalists to H.M. the King, 17 and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. (close to Piccadilly Circus).

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**TYPE-WRITING** of every description carefully and promptly executed at home. 9d. per 1,000, 15,000 6d. per 1,000 Implicating and Copying. Translations, Short-hand, Cambridge Local.—Miss NANCY McFARLANE, 11, Palmeria Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.

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**MSS. OF ALL KINDS, 9d. per 1,000 words,** Carbon Copies, 3d. References to well-known Authors Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, Kew Gardens, S.W.

## Sales by Auction.

### Valuable Books.

**MESSRS. HODGSON & CO.** will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 15, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, VALUABLE BOOKS, including Shaw's History of Staffordshire, 2 vols.—Lipscombe's Buckinghamshire, 4 vols.—Pennant's London, 2 vols., extra illustrated.—Meyrick's Visitation of Wales, 2 vols., and other Topographical and Antiquarian Works—Ackermann's Microcosm, 3 vols.—Sanvan's Tour of the Seine—Gardner's Rhine Views—Nattes' Views of Bath—Bisdon's Life of Mordaunt, and other rare Books with Coloured Plates—Rossini's Engravings of Rome—Lord Vernon's Dante, 3 vols.—Passmore of the Talmud Babilonicum, by Struck, 2 vols.—Illuminated Edition of the Imitation of Christ, Paris, 1482.—Anderson's Japan—M'Kenney and Hall's Indian Tribes, 3 vols., folio.—Surtees' Ask Mamma, in the parts, and Plain or Ringlets, original cloth.—Editions de Luxe of Dickens and Thackeray—Penguin Edition of Stevenson, 20 vols.—Swinburne's Border Ballads, and Queen Frederic, Privately Printed for Watts-Dunton—First Editions—Freeman's Norman Conquest, 6 vols., and other Standard Historical Works—British School at Athens, 18 vols.—Index Library, 37 vols.—The Athenæum, from 1832 to 1914—Also a few Autograph Letters, Engravings, &c.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

**MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., at 1 o'clock precisely each day, on MONDAY July 13, and Following Day.

**MODERN ETCHINGS, DRAWINGS, and LITHOGRAPHS**, the Property of T. WAY, Esq., the Property of the late F. HOCKLIFFE, Esq., the Property of Mrs. WAY, and other Properties.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, containing 2 Plates, price 1s. each.

On MONDAY, July 13, and Following Day, WORKS OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

On WEDNESDAY, July 15, and Two Following Days, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of G. G. ARTHUR, Esq. (deceased), of Carrock House, Ayr, N.B., sold by Order of the Executors.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

On FRIDAY, July 17, JAPANESE and CHINESE WORKS OF ART, the Property of the late W. O. DANCKWERTS, Esq., K.C., of 2, Brechin Place, S.W. (sold by Order of the Executrix).

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On MONDAY, July 13, OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the Property of the late H. B. BELL, Esq., and from various sources.

On TUESDAY, July 14, IMPORTANT NELSON MANUSCRIPTS and BOOKS, the Property of the late ALEXANDER ALLAN WEBB, Esq., and from various sources.

On WEDNESDAY, July 15, JEWELS of the late Lady ANNA CHANDOS POLE, and others.

On THURSDAY, July 16, PORCELAIN and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, from various sources.

On FRIDAY, July 17, MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS.

CHEDINSTON HOUSE, CRANES PARK, SURREYTON.

**MESSRS. ROBSON & PERRIN, F.A.I.** will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, July 14, and Two Following Days, at 1.30 p.m. each day, the CONTENTS of THE RESIDENCE, comprising the elegant and costly appointments of the Bedrooms, Dining, Drawing, Morning and Billiard Rooms, Library and Hall.

Messrs. ROBSON & PERRIN beg to draw attention to the very VALUABLE COLLECTION of OIL PAINTINGS by Jan Steen, Geo. Morland, James Stark, Linglehead, W. Shayer, Senr., Augustus Egg, R.A., Van Goyen, Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., T. Ford, N. Berghem, J. Farquharson, A.R.A., J. H. Koekhoeck, and numerous other well-known Artists. Also to the large and costly Collection of Nankin, Dresden, Crown Derby, Spode, Sevres, Worcester, and Rockingham China, and Staffordshire and Delft Pottery. Valuable Brasses, Marble statues, Suite of Armour, quantity of silver and Silver Plate, and 16 h.p. Wolseley Motor-car.

Illustrated Catalogues price 6d., to include admission, may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. Sherwood, Baker & Hart, 51, Eden Street, Kingston, and 8 and 9, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., or of the Auctioneers, at their offices, 40, 41, and 42, King William Street, E.C.

Valuable Books, including the Library of the late Sir HUBERT JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G., removed from Longridge Towers, Berwick-on-Tweed (sold by Order of the Executors), and from other sources.

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Mr. Jourdan's interesting book on 'The Movement towards Catholic Reform in the Early Sixteenth Century,' written with a genuine enthusiasm for literature and learning, and an admiring sympathy for "those who have understood the cry from the inmost heart of a whole nation or generation, and, consciously or unconsciously, have accomplished what the hour demanded," made the present reviewer take down from his shelves two rare and precious volumes which suggest more truly, perhaps, than any others the spirit of the age about which Mr. Jourdan has written. There is a famous passage in Pater's 'Renaissance':—

"When the shipload of sacred earth from the soil of Jerusalem was mingled with the common clay in the *Campo Santo* at Pisa, a new flower grew up from it, unlike any flower men had ever seen before, the anemone with its concentric rings of strangely blended colour, still to be found by those who search long enough for it, in the long grass of the Maremma."

That strange flower, at once sacred and secular, Catholic and Humanist, sheds its fragrance over the literature of Catholic reform in the works of Pico della Mirandola and Thomas More.



The two volumes which embody so much of passionate religion and the deepest human sympathy are: 'Joannis Pici Mirandulæ Opera Omnia,' in the beautiful clear printing of Venice in 1506, and 'The Workes of Sir Thomas More, Knighte, sometime Lorde Chauncellour of England, wrytten by him in the Englysh Tong,' the close black-letter of Cawod, Waly, and Tottell, London, 1557. The Latin works of More, one feels, have a different tinge. See how Pico, with a spirit as generous and beautiful as More's own, is immersed in the deep questions about which the Christian Renaissance pondered when it was all unconsciously on the verge of a tempest which swept them from the horizon: the magic of the Hebrews, the "freedom of believing" (so soon to be obliterated in the Lutheran dust-storm), the rationale of image-worship, the mythology of the Eucharist (a thought destined to be revived after centuries), and such like. Follow him in his 'Heptaple' on the six days of Genesis, in his dissertation against the astrologers, in the familiar letters to Humanists and Carmelites, and set beside them the fervent piety of his sacred poems, and you will wonder if he were not nearer to the solution of the difficulties on which the Reformers adventured than the boldest of them.

The answer will be that Pico was no complete apologist; that he was prophet, perhaps, not statesman, philosopher, nor theologian; and that More had something of all these qualities. In the 'De Quatuor Nouissimis' there is all Pico's piety, with an even more convinced security of experience; and the 'Dialogue concernyng Heresy' brings you straight into the heart of conflict and the "sausenden Webstuhl der Zeit." Yet still the Englishman is more of a mediævalist than the Italian. Between them, perhaps, they teach "the very age and body of the time." At least no one should think that he can understand the best thought of the Renaissance and the Reformation unless he prepares for his study of Luther and Calvin, and Agrippa d'Aubigné and Jean Bertaut, by a personal acquaintance with Pico della Mirandola and Sir Thomas More.

In something of this fashion we should like to believe that Mr. Jourdan had entered upon his task. Indeed, the better part of his performance is that in which he deals with the literary side of the period 1496-1528. He treats the age as

"one which has been impressing itself in an increasing degree upon the minds of the present generation, and, accordingly, the movement of which an account is here given is actually exerting a profound influence over the religious ideals and conceptions of our time."

He adds, with a not altogether unjustified enthusiasm, that

"no one, indeed, can estimate the beneficial results that are likely to flow from a study of the lives, aspirations, and struggles of the noble Catholics of the early sixteenth century."

His treatment of those who seem to him so heroic in their steadfastness, so beneficent in their pioneer work of criticism

and construction, is good, but he is specially interesting when he writes of those who maintained in the "inherence of Catholicity in the Church, though opposing the curialist determination of it." Lefèvre d'Étaples, a writer but little known among English scholars, finds his true place beside Erasmus and Colet. Lefèvre knew Pico, and he knew, through him, Florence and Savonarola. Erasmus knew More intimately, saw the movements of English thought, delighted in the sermons of Colet. More rejoiced when Erasmus made the New Testament shine with a new light. But all these men knew that there was something more enduring than criticism; and they had each a secure "Catholic instinct" (as Mr. Jourdan says of one of them) which kept them firm in the Church that had been their teacher. Mr. Jourdan, by the way, thinks that this

"brings Lefèvre into a kinship strangely close with those great French scholars and critics of to-day whose general attitude towards Church unity is on the whole so similar. We wonder [he says], sometimes impatiently, why the 'Modernists' do not leave the communion of Rome; their steadfastness is attributed sometimes, it is to be feared, to unworthy motives. But the lesson from their life as well as from Lefèvre's is surely that a passion for sincerity and truth in religious teaching and practice does not necessarily involve, and can be maintained quite apart from, that tendency to 'split' which has disintegrated and weakened the Churches of the Reformation."

The book, without showing any special originality, is well thought out and well written. Notes and appendixes often summarize much genuine criticism and not a little research. Mr. Jourdan has kept himself well abreast of modern works on his subject, and he makes good use of Mr. P. S. Allen's great edition of the letters of Erasmus.

## THE BIBLE AND THE PRAYER BOOK.

MR. BLAKISTON has succeeded in compressing a considerable amount of instruction in 'The Bible of To-day,' though it is a work of comparatively small compass. No introductions to the separate books of the Bible are included, but the 240 octavo pages provide not only a comprehensive account, in clear and logical style, of the text, the literature, and the formation of the canon of both the Old and the New Testament, but also a large amount of teaching, counsel, and historical data on many of the topics and questionings which particularly occupy the minds of Bible readers at the present time.

*The Bible of To-day.* By the Rev. Alban Blakiston. Cambridge University Press. 3s. net.)

*A Letter to Asia: being a Paraphrase and Brief Exposition of the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Believers at Colossæ.* By Frederick Brooke Westcott. (Macmillan & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

*The Book of Common Prayer among the Nations of the World.* By William Muss-Arnolt. (S.P.C.K. 7s. 6d. net.)

The author "lays claim to no sort of originality," but it is clear that he has weighed carefully in his own mind everything he says in chap. i., which deals with the inspiration of Scripture and the method of Biblical study, though deriving his ideas primarily from leading theological thinkers such as Ewald, Dr. Gore, and Fairbairn. The position adopted on the question of inspiration may be easily discerned from sub-headings like 'Inspiration of revelation,' 'Inspiration of the reader,' 'Inspiration wider than Scripture,' 'Different levels of inspiration.' Under the sub-heading 'The Bible true and worthy of belief,' Mr. Blakiston writes:—

"It is undoubtedly true in the only sense that is important, in that it presents to our spiritual intelligence a gradual unfolding of the most vital truth to which man can attain, and which he can never exhaust.... It is to be believed just in the sense in which we hold it to be true; it is to be trusted in the sphere in which it claims our allegiance."

Equally well expressed are many of the remarks on the different ways of Bible reading, the authority of scholarship, and other topics connected with the main theme of the chapter. There was naturally less scope for the expression of personally realized religious convictions in the two chapters which deal with the long series of facts and theories relating to the textual criticism, the literary criticism, and the canon of both parts of the Bible. But the author has endeavoured to study his authorities carefully, and he has set down results in language which may be described as both lucid and concise.

Among the regrettable points in this part of the volume are the positive inclusion of the Egyptians among the Semitic races, the equally positive statement that the Phœnicians had alphabetical writing "in common use by the year 1500 B.C.," the assignment of Syriac to Antioch without naming Edessa, the classification of the Samaritan recension of the Hebrew Pentateuch with the Targums and other translations, and the by no means helpful statement that the Massoretes were "the guardians of the Massorah of the 6th century."

The fourth and last chapter contains far more matter than its title, 'The Religious Affinities of Judaism and Christianity,' would lead one to suppose. Paragraphs on historical geography, archæology, and the comparative sciences are followed by a sketch of the history, mythology, and literature of Babylonia and Assyria, as well as of Egypt (including paragraphs on the Hittites, the Khabiri, and the Philistines). The main facts of Hebrew and Jewish history are next touched upon, and the chapter concludes with a section headed 'Continuity of Christianity with Judaism.'

Exception might be taken to more than one point in this part of the book, but we will only remark that some readers may be rather startled at the question "whether it was possible to identify the Christian God with the Hebrew Yahweh"; nor will such readers be entirely pacified by the answer that the identification is justifiable



"in so far as the Hebrews and Jews came to clothe their conception of Yahweh with the attributes of the God whom Christians worship," but that

"the further we go back in the history of the Hebrew religion, the more Yahweh sinks to the level of the gods of the heathen, and the less able are we to affirm of him that he is the true God."

The answer should, in our opinion, have been given with greater insight and delicacy. A distinction ought clearly to be made between the lower conceptions of the bulk of the people and the higher ideas of the finer minds even in earlier times.

A useful Bibliography follows each chapter, and the volume concludes with a chronological table of the extant Hebrew, Jewish, and Christian literatures.

Dr. Westcott's 'Paraphrase and Brief Exposition' of Colossians is not intended for the use of practised scholars. The people he has in his mind, he says, are those who still have time and energy for quiet Bible reading, and he hopes that such will not be scared by the intrusion of Greek words. Every page shows his intimacy with the Greek text, and the book is certainly not beneath the notice of the scholars for whom it is not intended, but the intrusion of Greek words in abundance must prove a difficulty to those who do not know Greek, a language in these days regarded with increasing disfavour.

In the Introduction the reader is informed that the town of Colossæ "owes all its glory now to the fact that Christ's Apostle was moved to write to the believers there a short letter of eighty-five verses." He is reminded, too, that we possess four "prison letters," of which Colossians is one, and is told that there is doubt regarding the place of the prison in which the letter was written. Regarding the place, Dr. Westcott makes a few statements, and does not enter into arguments, but he favours the conjecture that the Epistle was composed during the Apostle's imprisonment at Rome. "Old-fashioned folks," he says, "will probably be content to make their choice between Cæsarea and the Roman capital. For me, I hold to Rome."

An abstract of the Epistle is supplied in the Introduction, and Dr. Westcott affirms that the main gist of it is the *all-importance of Christ*, as Way and Truth and Life. He points out that a good many of the sentences are very hard and obscure; and this fact, we must conclude, is his warrant for trying to explain them. He deals with *πλήρωμα*, for example, in chap. i. 19, and writes a scholarly note on the use and significance of the word; but the note, which illustrates his style of exposition, will be intelligible only to those readers who have some knowledge of Greek. The opening words of chap. i. 25, in the Authorized Version, are "Whereof I am made a minister"; and these are changed by Dr. Westcott into "Wherein I became an instrument." The reasons given for the change will

further illustrate his manner of exegesis, though in themselves they may not be altogether convincing. He asserts that the word "minister" hardly represents *διάκονος*, which means properly "agent" or "instrument," and that rightly and truly *διάκονος* is the "agent" of a person. Why, then, does he say that one can be "agent" of the Gospel, but hardly "agent" of the Church? Is the Gospel a person and the Church not? He goes on to explain that one is rather an "instrument" in bringing about, or building up, the Church, and therefore he uses "Wherein." Surely we have in this instance of exegesis a striving after fine distinctions which are vain.

The Laodicean Epistle, a letter *ἐκ Λαοδικίας*, is one of the problems of Colossians, and Dr. Westcott does not leave it unnoticed. The difficulty does not lie in the phrase *τὴν ἐκ Λαοδικίας*, which he describes as a characteristic Greek brachylogy by which "the letter from Laodicea" means "the letter you will find at Laodicea, and have to get from there"; it lies in the letter itself, and the question is, Do we possess it, or has it been lost? According to Dr. Westcott, it most probably is the letter we call Ephesians, which by every indication was a "circular" letter, so that a copy of it would have been dropped at Laodicea by the messenger on his way to Colossæ. Fortunately, Dr. Westcott is not emphatic in asserting the identity of the Laodicean and the Ephesian Epistle; and though many noted scholars—including Lightfoot—have favoured this identity, there is just as much to be said for the theory that the Laodicean Epistle has been lost. The existence of the apocryphal epistle *Ad Laodicenses* does not imply a recognized identity of *τὴν ἐκ Λαοδικίας* with Ephesians.

'The Book of Common Prayer among the Nations of the World' is in a sense a by-product—an overgrown chapter from a larger work on the Book of Common Prayer, which, again, appears to be a kind of glorified *catalogue raisonné* of the liturgical collection formed by Dr. Benton at Boston, U.S. A glance through the pages before us, which are nearly 500 in number, is enough to give some idea of the gigantic task on which Dr. Muss-Arnolt is engaged; nor has he confined himself to the mere bibliographical data, which by themselves would not constitute a book in the true sense. We have, e.g., the interesting and suggestive chapter headed 'The Linguistic Training of the Missionary,' which we recommend to the attention of all missionary societies.

But while the bibliographer, in the strict sense of the term, is not bound to know anything beyond the outward form of his books, and any additional matter is in the nature of a free gift, extraneous to the bargain, we are at least entitled to expect that such matter shall be reasonably accurate. Unfortunately several blunders, not all of them printers' errata, occurring in a section of the book which we are in a position to check, inspire grave

doubts as to the remainder. It almost seems as if the author would have done better in limiting his aspirations to the production of a correct and serviceable bibliography.

In the section devoted to Africa (pp. 301-369) we find (p. 315) that Lumasaba is described as "the language of the Bantu-speaking (Wa) Kavirondo." It is really the language (or a dialect of the language) of the Bagishu mentioned in the preceding paragraph, who live on Mount Elgon. The four Gospels were translated into this language by Mr. Crabtree in 1904. The proper name of the Bantu Kavirondo is Bagaya.

We do not know Dr. Muss-Arnolt's authority for the statement that Swahili is "indigenous probably to the East African coast south of the Luvu (Pangani) river." The Swahili language only came into existence with the mixed race which sprang from the union of Arab settlers and native Africans, and seems to have spread southwards from the Lamu Archipelago, its Bantu groundwork being probably in the first instance Pokomo. What is meant by "the Vale of Lamu" (p. 316) is not clear: there is no such valley. One cannot help suspecting that some reference to the *Wali* (governor) of Lamu has been misunderstood by a transcriber. *Wa-gál[í]* on p. 321 is probably a clerical or printer's slip for *Wa-sagala*, who are shown by the context to be the people meant; but it is misleading in its suggestion of the Galla, who are not a Bantu tribe at all. On p. 322 it seems to be implied, though the sentence is by no means clear, that the Rev. J. E. Beverley worked among the Wagogo at *Shimba*. Shimba, a few miles south of Mombasa, is nowhere near Ugogo: the people living there are rightly called Wadigo and Waduruma.

The author does not seem aware that both the linguistic classification of F. Müller and that of Lepsius have been to some extent superseded by the recent work of Meinhof and Westermann, which tends to establish the reverse of Lepsius's conclusion, viz., that the Bantu languages have arisen through the interaction of Sudan ("Negro") and Proto-Hamitic elements. The view that "the great negro intermediate zone [is] the diversified product of the collision and mutual influence and mixture of the Hamitic and the Bantu" is no longer tenable. Westermann's 'Sudansprachen' is erroneously entered in the Bibliography under 'Bantu Languages'; and though Meinhof's 'Vergleichende Grammatik' and 'Moderne Sprachforschung in Afrika' are noted, his equally important 'Lautlehre der Buntusprachen' has not found a place. This is the more surprising since the bibliographical lists and references, extending to reviews in *The Athenæum*, are uncommonly full.

The Zulu Prayer Book mentioned on p. 335 was, we believe, due to the late Bishop Colenso, whose important linguistic work (including a complete translation of the New Testament and the well-known 'Zulu-English Dictionary') is, strange to



say, not even referred to. The translations of the late Bishop Callaway were used chiefly in the south-western part of Natal, where the dialect differs somewhat from that spoken in the east country and Zululand.

The number of languages into which the Anglican liturgy has been rendered, and the hold it has in many cases obtained over the native mind, form a striking testimony to its intrinsic beauty and universal appeal. At the same time an unprejudiced observer cannot but lament the immense amount of wasted labour and ingenuity involved. The *Quicunque Vult*, the Communion Service, the three exhortations in the Communion Service—even in a few cases the Thirty-Nine Articles—have been rendered in full, with infinite pains and—one cannot help thinking—doubtful profit. But the climax of unreason appears to us to be the printing in *English* of the 'Table of Kindred and Affinity' at the end of the Chinyanja Prayer Book! This for the benefit of people who bar marriage with the child of an uncle or aunt, whether paternal or maternal!

Whatever views may be entertained as to the propositions set forth in the so-called Athanasian Creed, a document which many well-instructed theologians consider entirely unsuited to modern views and needs, we fancy no one will maintain it to be a suitable form for communicating instruction to a primitive people. At best it can be to them little more than an unintelligible form of words. It is absent from the Zulu Prayer Book already referred to, which, though in the first instance only provisional, is in use to this day, and has proved the truth of the saying about the half being more than the whole. The *Quicunque Vult* is not the only omission, and the total bulk is greatly reduced; but one may say that every page of it is read and known, whereas the usual versions, slavishly complete to the last rubric, contain an intolerable weight of dead matter. A certain amount of elasticity in adaptation should be permitted to avoid such grotesque effects as that in the Chinyanja *Benedicite*, where (ice and snow being unknown and nameless phenomena) we read:—

"Inu ice ni snow ayerekeleni Ambuye."

The Ibo Prayer Book goes further by spelling phonetically "*Ais na Sno*." The Luganda version has "frozen water" (literally, "water which has been caught and held fast") "and hail"; Swahili has two handy Arabic words, *barafu* and *thuluji*; the Basuto, familiar with all forms of cold in their mountains, have no difficulty; and the Zulu book sensibly omits the versicle altogether.

The chapter on the languages of America contains facts new to most readers, which will be found extremely interesting, though, for the reason already indicated, the details must be accepted with caution. There is a useful Chronological Table at the end of the book.

## PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS.

PROF. TEN BROEKE'S 'Constructive Basis for Theology' will assure him a place amongst the foremost Christian apologists of to-day. Its aim is "to determine in a measure what the sphere, function, and problem of theology are in the religious life, and to find a constructive basis for theology"; and its merit is its attempt "to show that modern as compared with ancient thought affords a superior constructive basis for Christian faith, making it possible to form a theology that shall effectively promote present religious life."

The book consists of three parts. Part I. deals with the origin and development of Christian theology till the Reformation. Part II. shows how acceptance of the principle of that Reformation brought about both a new philosophy and a new theology, and is designed not so much for the philosopher or theologian as for those who have "clung to the ancient Christian doctrines," and now feel that the language of their creed is alien to the modern spirit. Part III. treats of contemporary thought, and by a summary of the help which science and philosophy have afforded to theology appeals for the restatement of the latter in modern and richer terms. In all sections of the book the author has made "the least possible use of the classic dogmas," since, as he shrewdly says, these are "products of the very thing to be understood"; and he writes in such clear and simple fashion that his work is as pleasing as it is intelligible.

Prof. ten Broeke by a careful review of the construction of Christian theology reminds us that it is "more than Christian," that it is also Hebraic and Greek; and in one chapter he discusses fully its antecedents. Believing that Greek philosophy was theology except in name, he passes under discriminating review the ruling ideas of Hellenic thought from Homer to Plotinus. Such a task, of course, has often been performed; its fulfilment has been the duty of every historian of ancient philosophy; and one is tempted, at a first glance, to say that it is a work of supererogation, when compressed within one chapter. But here these conceptions of God, man, and the world are viewed not so much as forms of systematic philosophies as expressions of moral and religious life; and Dr. ten Broeke is bold enough to question whether the "final completion of the theology involved in the philosophical views of life taught by Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, the Stoics, and Plotinus, has ever been written." Another

*A Constructive Basis for Theology.* By James ten Broeke. (Macmillan & Co., 10s. net.)

*The Working Faith of a Liberal Theologian.* By the Rev. T. Rhondra Williams. (Williams & Norgate, 5s. net.)

*Life for Every Man.* By J. P. Maud, Bishop of Kensington. (Wells Gardner & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)

*Some Religious Terms Simply Defined.* By E. L. Marsden. (Watts & Co., 3d.)

chapter of Part I. is taken up with matter that can be found in most books on the history of theology, for a summary is given of the early Christian attempts at creed-making. But here again the freshness of outlook disarms criticism.

Perhaps the best chapter in this section is that on the 'Meaning of Christianity.' In it we have an echo of the debate between Prof. Loisy and Prof. Harnack in their differing conceptions of the "essence" of Christianity; and nothing could be better than its treatment of the vexed question of the "originality" of Christian ideals. Two sentences may be quoted:—

"There is a difference between forming a conception of the Deity as a personality and thinking of man's well-being as consisting solely in union with God, and having this conception become a vital principle of religious experience... The Christian religion offered a new order of things, a re-creation of humanity, a kingdom of grace and love; while the Greek conception implied that it was only necessary, for the fulness of life, to correct the old."

The Reformation, amongst other things, meant freedom from the principle of objective authority which had become inherent in the Holy Roman Church; but it was not long before Protestantism fell back into bondage. National Churches took the place of the Catholic Church; the Bible was enforced to its very letter; and Confessions demanded unswerving adherence. The content of Christianity was identified with "the better forms of pre-existing theories," but to the disadvantage of its most specific features, and a new problem arose—how to unite "the individuality of faith" with "the objectivity of belief." A new philosophy and a new theology appeared in the attempt to appropriate the principle of the Reformation. This leads to an examination of philosophical theories from that of Descartes to that of Hegel. Dr. ten Broeke remarking that frequently the trained theologian dismisses Kant, Hegel, Schleiermacher, and Ritschl with a few words of approval or criticism, has given considerable space to these thinkers, and to lines of thought springing from them, as he is "convinced that they have made it necessary to go forward to a new theology rather than back to the ancient conceptions of the Christian faith." In three chapters he deals respectively with those who have regarded religion as the "good will," among whom the chief was Kant; with those who have regarded it as intellectual, such as Hegel and his followers; and with those who have regarded its essence as feeling, such as Schleiermacher and Ritschl. One need make no remark on this part of the volume, for not only are its summaries lucid and accurate, but its conclusion also is unavoidable. "Each in turn [he says] regards his system as fully in accord with Christianity; but each system lacks the feature that gives strength to the others." The only satisfactory theology, that which Dr. ten Broeke seeks, must do full justice to each of these ideals of will, knowledge, and feeling. The author does not attempt to formulate



that theology; but in the last part of the book he points to phases of the present intellectual and social life that seem to favour such construction. It is only in keeping with the latest trend of religious thought that the author disusses fully and ably the help which recent psychology and sociology have furnished; though experts in philosophic studies will naturally turn to the chapter in which pluralism and absolute idealism are dealt with. Dr. ten Broeke cannot be labelled as a disciple of any one school; he is content (and wisely so) to take from each system what can avail to make a sound and satisfactory basis for Christian theology. The message of Jesus concerning God in relation to men and to the world grows richer as we learn its significance; and "the moral kingdom of God realized in persons unites the natural and spiritual in itself, and is the end which gives meaning to reality." Dr. ten Broeke is an optimist, and his spirit and method are suited to the interpretation of theology.

The greater part of the Rev. Rhondda Williams's account of his 'Working Faith' will, no doubt, appeal especially to his fellow-labourers in the ministry, though they may find themselves as powerful for good with a less elaborate scheme of belief. To the lay mind the thought recurs from chaps. i. to vii. that the work bears the marks of over-specialization.

A sense of overcrowding prevails; the very wealth of reasoning and quotation hints at a need for self-assurance. Occasional dogmatism and an air of finality belie slightly the entire open-mindedness of the writer. We are puzzled to attach significance to the last three words in the following sentence: "The truly religious man must devote his active life to God and to good"; as also to the modification implied in the words, "Let the mind realize its unity with God, and there is scarcely a limit to what it can do"; but it is not until we reach chap. viii. that our desire to criticize is really roused. Hitherto we had felt that lack of clear definition was a natural outcome of an attempt to express spiritual experience in a material form, but in the chapter on 'The Hereafter' the contrary seems to us the case. Mr. Williams, in his fight for belief in the soul's continuity, would endow it with—we had almost said "personality," but perhaps "individuality" is the better word. We have no desire that he should be converted from his belief in the survival of individuality, but we think that his pity for those who do not agree with him is wasted. At a time when the wonders of the physical world are augmented daily, and when the follower of Christ sees a purpose in life as He lived it far transcending ancient ideas concerning mortality and immortality, there is but little room for pity. It has long been an axiom that the material in our planetary system is indestructible, and it is at least unlikely that anything spiritual can pass absolutely into the void. It is to be

hoped that, with the realization that even an unuttered thought may have a far-reaching result in a succeeding century, a wider sense of responsibility in spiritual as well as material things may, at last, be awakened. The possession of such an awakened consciousness is, in our opinion, far more important than a belief in the survival of individuality.

Of the Church—what it has been and may be—Mr. Williams has much to say which merits the attention of all professing adherence to any corporate religious body, and his last chapter on 'Christianity and Social Ideals' cannot, we believe, fail to win something more than inactive sympathy from his readers. He is, perhaps, over-anxious to affirm that the New Testament does not furnish us with an economic system adequate to our present needs, though he admits that "here and there in the New Testament some very important and far-reaching economic principles" are to be found. The present reviewer wonders whether any of our so-called economists have given currency to more important or more far-reaching economic principles than Christ.

It is among the commonplaces of observation that the appearance in cold print of words quickened at the time of delivery by the personality of the speaker is often a disappointing experience.

The little volume 'Life for Every Man,' which contains the addresses given at Great St. Mary's Church during a mission to the undergraduates of the University of Cambridge by the Bishop of Kensington, reflects, however, such a measure of his compelling sincerity that even those who did not hear him can feel its influence. The book is in some sort to be regarded as a souvenir of a great spiritual experience which those who shared in it will know best how to value; but its message—addressed primarily to those who should be leaders of men, "trained to face difficulties and accept responsibility," of whom "we ought to find a plentiful supply" in our public schools and Universities, and illustrated mainly by the parable of the Good Samaritan—is a plain, simple, direct call to every man to live a life of love in action. If in the Bishop's outspoken words on the subject of impurity and venereal disease others more timorous in handling such a difficult question find strength to combat the evil, the publication of the addresses will have been abundantly justified, apart from its value as an abiding impression of a fruitful mission.

We have eagerly sought for a book which we can place in the hands of children with the assurance that, while it acquaints them with modern ideas on God and religion, it will not at the same time make them intolerant towards those who honestly think it unwise to question the old faith, or even those whose courage is insufficient for the purpose. What we sought was a writer imbued not only with knowledge, but also with sympathy towards humanity in its gropings after

truth. A large amount of crude knowledge is shown by Mrs. Marsden in 'Some Religious Terms Simply Defined,' but it is the sort of information which knocks the crutches out of the hands of the feeble instead of teaching them to walk without them.

Though there is little the sense of which we disapprove, there are but few sentences we would leave unaltered. The author regrets dogmatism in others, but she is herself most dogmatic on matters which permit of the widest possible difference of opinion. We doubt whether such words as "impossible" and "unknowable" should find a place in a modern vocabulary—certainly not in one for those facing the light of the twentieth century.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCHOLARSHIP.

A CRITICAL edition of the Samaritan-Hebrew Pentateuch such as that begun by Dr. von Gall in the Part before us is a very onerous task, and one also in some respects of a rather thankless kind. The usual fascination of an *apparatus criticus* which skilfully divides MSS. into family groups, and occasionally even succeeds in tracing the phenomena of textual variations to still extant or long-lost archetypes, is absent in this case. The operator—if so the editor may for once be called—has here to deal with extensive rows of MSS. which very often differ from one another, but differ in such a way as to furnish very little indication, if any, of the rule or precedent by which the hand of the copyist was guided. In substance they are, indeed, all alike, this being a fact in which much reassurance may legitimately be found; but as a critical edition of a text has naturally to deal with variants rather than with that which is constant, the general absence of decisive criteria is exceedingly irksome, and was, we have no doubt, so felt by the painstaking and learned editor himself.

Yet it is at the same time an indisputable fact that a great service has been rendered to Biblical study by the publication of the present work, and it is also clear that the very monotony and critical unproductiveness of much of the labour enhance the merit of the scholar who has ungrudgingly given himself to the task. The long controversy which began with the publication of the Samaritan-Hebrew text in 1645 is at the present time dormant rather than settled, but it is to most scholars perfectly clear that in cases of

*Der Hebräische Pentateuch der Samaritaner.* Herausgegeben von August Freiherrn von Gall.—Part I. *Prolegomena und Genesis.* (Giessen, Töpelmann, 28m.)

*The Book of Amos.* With Notes by Ernest Arthur Edghill. Edited, with an Introduction, by G. A. Cooke. "Westminster Commentaries." (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

*Fresh Voyages on Unfrequented Waters.* By the Rev. T. K. Cheyne. (A. & C. Black, 5s. net.)

*Jewish and Christian Apocalypses.* By F. Crawford Burkitt. (Milford, 3s. net.)



variation from the Masoretic text much weight must be attached to the Samaritan reading whenever it is supported by the Septuagint or other important versions. The Samaritan-Hebrew, in fact, represents—apart from certain palpable Samaritan falsifications—an original pre-Masoretic form of the Pentateuchal text; and as the only separate edition of it, which was published by Benjamin Blaney in 1790, has long been out of print, whilst the two other editions of the text are, so to say, buried in the Paris and London Polyglots, it is manifest that, even if the new edition were not as greatly superior to its predecessors as it actually is, its appearance deserves to be hailed with much gratitude by all serious textual students of the Old Testament.

We cannot say that we agree with everything Dr. von Gall says in part iv. of his Introduction (or 'Prolegomena') regarding the principles by which he was guided in the preparation of the work; nor can it be reassuring to learn that, in his effort to fix the text with the aid derived from constant comparison with the Masoretic form of it as well as with the Septuagint, the decision had "naturally" to be based on subjective grounds ("der Entscheid war natürlich subjectiv"). But it must be admitted that, if the edition which he gives us cannot be regarded as definitive, he has at least succeeded thoroughly well in producing a work which, whilst satisfactorily meeting present needs, provides a vast amount of well-ordered data for future workers in the same field of study.

Dr. von Gall's chief strength lies, in fact, in the collection and classification of his material. The most useful part of the 'Prolegomena' is, accordingly, that containing the descriptions of the MSS. (about eighty in number) on which the text has been based, and a mere glance at the copious critical notes occupying the greater part of each page in the body of the work is sufficient to show how minutely Dr. von Gall has noted the peculiarities of every text, in book-form or scroll, that lay before him in either its original shape or in photographic facsimile.

The handsome quarto in which the work is presented offers a highly pleasing appearance; the type (Drugulin's) is at least as good as anything we have seen for a long time; and the four photographic plates which follow the 'Prolegomena' add to the attractiveness of the edition.

The late Mr. Edghill's edition of Amos not only contains an excellent scholarly commentary on the Book of Amos, but also furnishes a highly suggestive object lesson on the requirements necessary for an adequate appreciation of the Hebrew prophets. We rightly insist on high scholarship, literary taste, critical acumen, together with a clear and logical mode of presentation, as indispensable requisites for authoritative interpretation of the prophetic utterances. But there is something quite as essential which we are, unfortunately, in the habit of omitting from our list of qualifications. The great

Hebrew prophets were social workers in the truest and fullest sense of the term, and it is therefore only by persons who are themselves eager, sympathetic, and truly religious social workers that the inwardness of the ancient prophetic spirit can be fully realized. Goethe says in a motto added to his 'Divan':—

Wer den Dichter will verstehen  
Muss in Dichters Lande gehen.

But if this be an indispensable condition in the poet's case, it is doubly such where the understanding of the prophet is concerned, for what is prophecy if not poetry with a special spark of divinity added?

What is the prophet's land? It is nothing less (though it assuredly is at the same time something more) than the field of social struggle and social endeavour in all its length and breadth. The prophet, whatever his origin, thus belongs to no class, or rather to all classes; and in order fully to understand him one must be, in some degree, a man in the wider and complete sense of the word, rather than a member of a class.

Amos was, so far as we know, the first of the great band of inspired Hebrew teachers whose addresses took the form of a highly finished and often finely poetic literary style. Called to be a prophet from among the sheepfolds—as Burns was called to be a poet from behind the plough—he started on his great career with an earnestness and courage inferior to none, and with a power of speech second only to that of Isaiah. It is in the highest degree improbable that Amos, or any of the other great prophets, had any thought of erecting literary monuments for the purpose of immortalizing their names. Their sole object was to render to their people effective service of the highest and truest sort. Self-pleasing could have little share in work of this kind, and it is precisely for this reason that their writings have gained immortal value. For had they consciously sought personal fame, the literary result would not have been anything like the work that has come down to us, nor would their oratory have truly merited the name of prophecy.

We do not assert that Mr. Edghill, whose career as an earnest social worker in Southwark was brought to an untimely end in 1912, has developed to the full the social aspect of his theme. He would, in fact, have been hardly justified in making it specially prominent in a commentary which is at every step expected—and in this case never expected in vain—to be fully abreast of the critical and archaeological learning of the day. But he has, in a forcible and perfectly natural manner, paid sufficient attention to this side of the subject to impress the reader with its high and paramount value; and it is to be hoped that the rising generation of scholars will not be slow in following the lead that has thus been given to them.

As examples of Mr. Edghill's manner of looking at the past in the light of the present, and at the present in the light

of the past, we may quote such sentences as:—

"Professionalism and prejudice, especially in the religious sphere, are always eager for the suppression of a prophet. Christendom at every altar commemorates the most signal instance in history of such a triumph."

"The ladies of Samaria (as of many another country) never troubled to think what their luxurious self-indulgence cost their poorer sisters."

Or again:—

"The unparalleled boldness of the prophet is worth considering. We, no less than ancient Israel, are far too much inclined to accept the sins of civilization as the normal state of affairs. After the feeblest of protests, we acquiesce in social conditions irreconcilable with any Christian standard; we regard them as inevitable, as a regrettable necessity."

Mr. Edghill also introduces into his notes some passages to a similar effect from the writings of Prof. G. A. Smith and one or two other scholars, thus showing that the same mode of exegesis had, in some measure, been adopted before him by a small number of writers; but his merit as virtually a pioneer in this phase of interpreting prophecy is, in view of the fact that the old more or less stiffly intellectual method still generally prevails, not thereby diminished to any appreciable extent.

The "vigour, freshness, and imaginative sympathy" which, as the publishers had every right to assure us, are the chief qualities of Mr. Edghill's work, will be found to be as conspicuous in the new translation printed in the form of an Appendix as in his comments on the text represented by the Revised Version. Perfect, indeed, we cannot call the translation; but it is always forceful, sonorous, and artistic, and it thus points the way to a tone of greater reality, beauty, and strength in Scriptural translations than is commonly presented to the eye of the long-suffering reviewer. There is here no straining after metre—an effort which, alas! must be counted amongst the worst sins of some modern translators—and it is partly for this very reason that the language is often strikingly (though irregularly) rhythmic. It would be difficult to quote adequately from a chequered series of compositions like those of the Book of Amos; but can one desire anything more alive or forceful in a translation than

Smite the capitals and let the bases be shattered,  
Yes, fling them crashing on the heads of all of them;  
or (though in this case the rendering is far from literal):—

Behold, a forming of locusts—larvæ, when the  
spring crops shoot,  
And behold, when men may mow—locusts full  
grown?

Special acknowledgment is due to Dr. G. A. Cooke, who now occupies the post of Regius Professor lately left vacant by Dr. Driver, for having undertaken to edit Mr. Edghill's work, and for adding an Introduction containing all the general information needed on Amos, his time, and his work. The student is likely to find the section on "the literary influence of the Book of Amos" particularly useful.



In his 'Fresh Voyages on Unfrequented Waters' Dr. Cheyne carries his North-Arabian theory to a length which he himself would have probably regarded as impossible when mapping out the earlier stages of this new scheme of Biblical reconstruction. To a fresh radical treatment of several of the later books of the Old Testament is added an equally radical survey of portions of the Apocrypha; and a part consisting of no fewer than six chapters on the New Testament follows the thirteen chapters which constitute the first division of the work.

The author's theory has grown apace in the course of its development. The immediate predecessors of the volume now before us have prepared us for the extension of our author's thesis to Haggai and Zechariah, Ezra, Nehemiah, and the Book of Esther; and it seems only logical that the Book of Job, the Song of Solomon, Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, and the Book of Daniel should be included in the general scheme of textual emendation and the exegesis that is based on it. Tobit, again, would naturally lose its Assyrian background if the Israelites were taken as captives to North Arabia instead of the valley of the Euphrates; and a similar remark can be made to apply to Judith and 1 Baruch. But even if Dr. Cheyne's general theory were seriously tenable, why should it be suggested that 1 Maccabees, universally regarded as an historical record of events in the second century B.C., was in reality based on an account of a much earlier persecution by North-Arabian tyrants?

Greater astonishment still awaits us when we approach the New Testament division of the book. For some of it we have, indeed, been prepared by one or two of Dr. Cheyne's previous writings; but what ground is there for the wholesale alteration of names all through the pages of the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Apocalypse, and elsewhere? In one of the chapters a seathing remark is offered on some of the work of Prof. Drews, but there can be no doubt that those who reject that scholar's theory will, with at least as great emphasis, also reject Dr. Cheyne's views.

Prof. Burkitt's Schweich Lectures on 'Jewish and Christian Apocalypses' make very interesting reading. They put forward the results of the author's learning with much sprightliness and a considerable degree of grace. The reader's attention is, at the start, captivated by the spirited description of the Sistine Chapel at Rome, introduced for the purpose of making a special point of the easily discovered connexion between Michelangelo's picture of the Last Judgment and apocalyptic teaching; and having once been brought into sympathy with the author's mode of viewing his subject, one readily follows him along the entire path on which he, with unflagging personal interest, is, so to say, conducting his public.

From his general exposition of the apocalyptic idea he advances to a consideration of the Book of Enoch, and

then turns his attention first to the minor Jewish Apocalypses, such as the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, and next to early Christian apocalyptic writing. There follow learned Appendixes on the Greek text of Enoch, the martyrdom of Isaiah, and some other kinds of Apocalypses, which are addressed to those who, like the lecturer, have investigated the entire theme for themselves.

So far by way of appreciation; but the question must be asked whether Prof. Burkitt has been sufficiently just to the historical data which must form the solid basis of a work like the present. His exposition is grounded throughout on the assumption that apocalyptic speculation was before A.D. 70 in as assured a sense part and parcel of the national soul of Israel as Rabbinism became after the great catastrophe which occurred on that date. But is there sufficient justification for such a view? Prof. Burkitt himself declares that the succession of "the chain of Teachers," as set out in the Mishnah tractate 'Aboth,' "from the men of the Great Synagogue who learnt from Ezra, through Hillel and Shammai, to Johanan ben Zakkai," is genuine. Now if this view is correct, he ought to be able to convince us that some members, at any rate, of this succession of teachers exhibited a strong tendency to apocalyptic mysticism. But can he do so? Were, for instance, Hillel and Shammai imbued with the spirit of the author or authors of the Book of Enoch?

There is, on the other hand, a strong body of opinion in favour of the view that the leading apocalyptic work just mentioned, together with compositions of a similar kind, originated, not among the main body of Hebrew teachers, but among the Essenes or some kindred sect specially given to the mystic contemplations set forth in the apocalyptic writings. Prof. Burkitt is, of course, not bound to hold that view, but he clearly is bound to give his reasons for adopting the belief in the Jewish national origin of these works rather than the apparently more natural theory of their sectarian parentage. He, however, not only offers no reasons for his preference, but even passes over the alternative view in silence, as if it did not exist. Such an attitude manifestly involves a *petitio principii* of a dangerous kind.

We do not assert that the picture drawn in the lectures would lose all its value if the point of view from which it is painted could be shown to have been false. There are far too many splendid touches in the canvas to reduce it to a thing of no account. But it would undoubtedly become, as a whole, untrue in the historical sense if the disregarded standpoint should prove to be correct.

Whilst, therefore, treasuring the book as a fine and stimulating piece of learning, we must look forward to a future publication—if by the same author, so much the better—which would treat the subject in a more complete, and historically more convincing, manner.

*Lord's and the M.C.C.* By Lord Harris and F. S. Ashley-Cooper. (London and Counties Press Association, 11. 11s. 6d. net.)

As befits a book with a title which will stir awe in every proper schoolboy, the authors have used real diligence in investigating the records and minutes of the Marylebone Cricket Club, and, as the result of their researches, have produced a volume which is not a *réchauffé* of previously printed facts and theories, but is a real contribution to the history of cricket. Its publication comes timely in the centenary season of Lord's Cricket Ground on its present site. The personal reminiscences of Miss Blanche Lord (the only surviving grandchild of Thomas Lord), Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, and others have stood the authors in good stead. How much they have added to our knowledge of the early history of the Club and its eponymous hero can easily be gauged by a reference to Andrew Lang's article in the "Badminton Library." For the first time the figure of Thomas Lord emerges clearly from the mists of fiction which have rendered deeper the shadows of the past. The destruction of the pavilion at Lord's in 1825 has been compared (as a disaster to cricket history) with the burning of the Alexandrian Library. But the pains of Lord Harris and Mr. Ashley-Cooper have done much to make good that disaster.

Morland's portrait, now first reproduced as the frontispiece, is enough in itself to show that Lord was not the mere ground-bowler and retailer of beer that some have represented. He was a handsome, intelligent man, an enthusiast for the game, who came of a good stock. He was born in Yorkshire and educated in Norfolk, the son of a labourer who worked on the land which he had once owned, but which he had lost through his loyal extravagance in raising a troop of 500 horse to fight for Bonnie Prince Charlie. Towards the close of the eighteenth century cricket was ceasing to be the despised amusement of the lower classes, and was becoming the chief recreation of public-school boys. As a retainer of the Earl of Winchelsea, a member of the White Conduit Club, Lord set up a private ground on the site of Dorset Square, under the aegis of his patron and the fourth Duke of Richmond. The White Conduit Club became the M.C.C., and from that moment the arbiters and champions of the rules of the game through ever-widening regions of the earth, and the careful custodians of the spirit in which it should be played.

The steps by which Lord moved his cricket ground from one site to another, until it was settled on the famous sward at St. John's Wood in 1814, are fully described, and, thanks to the assistance of Mr. E. B. V. Christian, the legal history of Lord's is here presented more fully than ever before. In an Introductory Note, destined, if we mistake not, to be often quoted, Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, the oldest surviving member of the Club,



reveals glimpses of Lord's as it was eighty years ago, when Lord Frederick Beauclerk, the autocrat of the game, was laying down the law, organizing the matches, and calculating to make 600*l.* a year by his bets on them; when Mr. Dark, then the proprietor of the ground, presented Sir Spencer with a bat and the freedom of the field; when the pitch was merely nibbled by droves of sheep on their way to Smithfield Market, and all the rest of the area was ridge and furrow. The cry of objection to all innovations is, reformers will note, no new feature in cricket. The introduction of round-arm bowling was met by a strike of cricketers and mobbings of players; pads and gloves were denounced by Lord Frederick Beauclerk as "so unfair for the bowler"; and the use of a mowing machine roused the utmost disgust in the conservative breast of the Hon. Robert Grimston. Nor is the outcry against slow play a new thing; in 1844 Mr. Haygarth, notorious as a slow scorer, and famous as the compiler of 'Scores and Biographies,' took three hours to make sixteen runs for M.C.C. v. Hampshire. Shades of Louis Hall! We observe that the complaint that there was too much cricket came into being as early as 1870, even before the county championship had been instituted.

The authors have spiced their history with short biographies and characteristic stories of many of the early players, and of the Secretaries of the Club from Benjamin Aislabie to Mr. F. E. Lacey, to whom cricket owes so much.

Some of the best stories (treasured by Bob Thoms, a great humorist as well as a great umpire) are told of Lillywhite, the famous bowler, who led the "march of intellect system" by bowling over-arm before it was allowed by law. His tiny stature helped him to escape notice when his hand went above his shoulder. Small in build, he was great in his own estimation; and well he might be, for he was in a class by himself as a bowler, even when past fifty. "I shall have the lower wicket," he used to say at Lord's, "and after that you can have which you please." "I bowls the best ball in England, and Mr. Harenc the next," he proclaimed, and added:—

"I suppose if I was to think *every* ball, they wouldn't ever get a run. But three balls out of four straight is what we calls *mediocrity*."

He would never attempt a catch off his own bowling, so careful was he of the cunning of his right hand. "When I have bowelled the ball, I've done with hur, and I leaves hur to my field," he explained to his captain at Lord's, when he was told to try to make a catch. There are many such stories, old and new, flashes of wit and humour which throw a brilliant light on the cricketers of old days. As for the illustrations, excellently reproduced, the unrivalled collection of paintings, engravings, and photographs which render the pavilion at Lord's something of a picture gallery as well, has provided a

rich quarry which has been freely and judiciously worked.

The weak part of the book is the perfunctory and inadequate way in which the matches and records of the last twenty-five years are dealt with. A chapter on the great games played at Lord's, described, say, by Mr. R. H. Lyttelton, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Fry, or some others who have played in them or watched them, would have added greatly to our enjoyment, and something to the literature of the game.

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*The Confederation of Europe.* By Walter Alison Phillips. (Longmans & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

IN his Oxford lectures now printed Mr. Phillips—we have not yet learnt to call him Professor—has made an important contribution, not only to the history of the Holy Alliance, but also to current discussion of the peace movement. His purpose was

"to study the history of the European Coalition which succeeded to Napoleon's dictatorship in Europe, from the point of view of an experiment in the international organization of peace,"

so as to show what may and what may not be expected from modern projects with a similar aim. Mr. Phillips is not very hopeful. His searching analysis of the diplomacy of the allied Powers from 1814 to 1822 proves that none of them was ready to subordinate national interests to the welfare of Europe as a whole, though it is true that Great Britain gave up some of her conquests. Castlereagh, being a plain, honest man, steadfastly maintained throughout these years that Great Britain, while willing to co-operate with the other Powers, must consider her own interests first. The allies, especially Alexander of Russia and Metternich, were lavish in altruistic professions; but they too in the last resort were as selfish as Great Britain was accused of being. Mutual jealousy and suspicion wrecked the Confederation, which, after the Congress of Verona in 1822, was split into two groups: Great Britain and France on the one hand, and Russia, Austria, and Prussia—the Holy Alliance in its narrower sense—on the other. But the experiment was not made in vain. As Mr. Phillips puts it, "without the Holy Alliance, there would have been no Hague Conferences."

Mr. Phillips is the first historian to lay due stress on the Emperor Alexander's proposal of a European Confederation, made to Pitt in 1804 through his envoy Novosiltsov. Alexander was doubtless inspired by the "Grand Design" of Henri IV., as discussed by the Abbé de St. Pierre, Rousseau, and La Harpe, and his proposal has been revived in our own time by his successor, Nicholas II., who summoned the Hague Conferences. Alexander's romantic dream has thus become a fixed tradition of one of the most powerful monarchies. Pitt, who was absorbed in the war against Napoleon, accepted the Russian proposal in principle, and agreed

that the Powers should guarantee each other's possessions against any attack. He may not have foreseen the disadvantages of such a guarantee. But his practical mind was probably impressed with the necessity of flattering the young Emperor, and making him enthusiastic for the alliance against France. It was far too soon, as Pitt knew, to discuss what Europe should do when Napoleon had been crushed.

The strange personality of Alexander troubled the diplomatists. He had been indoctrinated by his tutor La Harpe with Republican ideas; by his friend Czartoryski with a passion for nationality which led him to give Poland a Constitution; by the Baroness Krüdener, after Waterloo, with a religious mysticism which increased his vanity and made him act absurdly. But his ideas and beliefs were little more than a disguise for the primitive despotism which he showed whenever his own self-esteem was wounded or his power threatened. The cynical Metternich always suspected that Alexander, under cover of the beautiful phrases of the Holy Alliance and the treaties and protocols, was trying to gain some advantage for Russia, and Metternich was not far wrong. The Emperor was too obviously anxious to use his great army as the policemen of Europe; his neighbours dreaded nothing so much. Besides, Russian agents in Italy preached the rights of man, to the injury of the Austrian overlords; and the Russian agents in Germany, like Kotzebue, were obnoxious to princes and people alike. Castlereagh at an early stage discovered that if Alexander was to be kept from doing mischief he "must be grouped," that is, flattered into being the figure-head of a combination for doing nothing in particular. Again and again, by skilful handling, he was prevented from applying his fine sentiments by main force to a distracted Europe. When the Poles took the Emperor's phrases seriously, and resented the doings of their Russian governors, and when the German Liberal student Karl Sand murdered Kotzebue, Alexander put off the mask and showed himself a mere tyrant. It was then that Metternich at last got hold of him as a repentant Jacobin, and made him regard the Holy Alliance as a divinely appointed institution for keeping men obedient to their rulers. After 1822 the Alliance was an instrument of reaction.

Alexander himself repeatedly contended that the Federation of Europe implied the establishment of Liberal Constitutions in all states. It was a just remark. Indeed, the Federation broke down largely because the Western Powers with their popular governments could not work with the autocracies in the Eastern States. Alexander and Metternich thought to obtain a greater uniformity by discouraging popular movements, like the revolutions in Spain and Naples. But French intervention in Spain on behalf of Ferdinand VII. annoyed Great Britain so much that she could no longer pretend to work with the Powers. British recognition of



the insurgent colonies of Spanish America was quickened by the vague threats of the Holy Alliance. Mr. Phillips points out, too, that Alexander's proposal to develop the European Confederation into a World-Union, as explained in a note of 1823 to his minister at Washington, alarmed John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, and led him to draft for Monroe the very plain-spoken message of Dec. 2nd, 1823, warning Europe not to lay hands on America. Thus Alexander's ideas bore very unexpected fruit. Mr. Phillips infers that in these days, when nationalism is a far stronger force than it was a century ago, any attempt to revive Alexander's design would not bring peace, but a sword. Nevertheless, he admits that the Confederation based on the treaties of Chaumont and Paris was not wholly a failure: "It set the tradition of that feeling of common interests among nations the growth of which is the strongest factor making for peace."

*The Life and Letters of Edward Young.*  
By Henry C. Shelley. (Pitman & Sons, 12s. 6d. net.)

STRANGE are the tricks of Fame. What a library would that be in which were collected all those books of prose and verse which have made their authors' reputation, which have been hailed with transports and read with delight by every contemporary of taste and education, and over which nevertheless no human being, unless it be some German critic or curious explorer, would now dream of wasting an hour! What amazement, as we passed along the dusty shelves lined with dead and forgotten successes, should we not feel at the incredible vagaries of our ancestors' taste! what dark suspicions of our own! Somewhere in a corner where the dust lay less thickly we should come upon a bookcase standing apart, a monument more curious even than the rest. Here we should be surprised to see no unknown or forgotten titles; instead of obscure strangers, we should find ourselves among well-known and exalted names. Not a volume but is in our textbooks of literature: here are works by Milton, Sidney, Johnson, Byron. "What! 'Hudibras' and the 'Arcadia'?" and we ask how they come to be in such a collection. "Then you have read them?" says the librarian; and many must hurry on in confusion. Somewhere in this case, on a lower shelf, would lie a volume called 'Night Thoughts,' by Edward Young.

Young belongs to the class of poets, frequent enough in our literature, who took a turn towards religion in middle life. Born in 1683, he was in his youth a noted wit, one of the inner circle that used to meet round Addison at Button's coffee-house; his plays were acted at Drury Lane, and his poems puffed in *The Guardian*; he bandied impromptu couplets with Voltaire, wrote epigrams on tumblers with Lord Stanhope's diamond, and "touched the German flute with

much taste." To this period of his life belong three readable, if declamatory tragedies, some excellent satires, and a variety of other verse, political and complimentary. Near the age of 50 the change came, and Young took holy orders, settling down as a country parson to compose the melancholy and religious 'Night Thoughts,' on which his fame has since chiefly rested.

Pope's verdict on Young was that he had genius, but no common sense; and though Mr. Shelley defends him successfully enough in this respect, yet the criticism is very just if applied to his writings. Horace Walpole in a similar strain remarks that "even in his most frantic rhapsodies there are innumerable fine things." Frantic, indeed, could Young be. One example will suffice from a passage where the poet is describing the effects of the last trump:—

Now charnels rattle; scattered limbs, and all  
The various bones, obsequious to the call,  
Self-moved, advance; the neck perhaps to meet  
The distant head; the distant legs the feet.  
Dreadful to view, see thro' the dusky sky  
Fragments of bodies in confusion fly,  
To distant regions journeying, there to claim  
Deserted members, and complete the frame.

But it is not only in such frantic rhapsodies that Young's lack of common sense does him an injury; with more fatal persistence, if less strikingly, it pervades the whole mass of the 'Night Thoughts.' The many beauties of this poem are almost completely swallowed and destroyed by the deplorable lack of restraint and critical power which it exhibits. The long, dreary exhortations, the lack of any form, the rambling incoherency of the argument, and the poet's incapacity to stop when he should, induce a state of impatience ill-suited for an appreciation of the many jewels embedded in the clay.

The 'Night Thoughts' is written in blank verse that gives somehow the impression of being only disguised heroic couplets; it has put on a false *enjambement*, and shaved off its rhymes. More satisfactory are the satires and epistles where this process has not been attempted. Here we find plenty of good writing, and a fund of wit and epigram that is worthy of the best eighteenth-century tradition; and it is on these poems, rather than on the more successful and celebrated 'Night Thoughts,' that Young's reputation may more securely rest.

In this view we are glad to have the support of Mr. Shelley, the poet's new biographer. His book includes a large number of quotations from a series of letters from Young to the Duchess of Portland never before published, which, though not very rich in interesting matter, yet display well enough the polished, pleasant style and amiable wit of their writer. For the rest, Mr. Shelley has done his work with evident relish, and in that spirit of enthusiasm for his author that is so essential in a good biography. It is a pity that several misprints and a few lapses in grammar, in a book otherwise well written, should have been left to testify to insufficient care in reading the proof-sheets.

*The Women of Egypt.* By Elizabeth Cooper. (Hurst & Blackett, 6s.)

THE Muslim woman beginning to be influenced by Western thought has been described of late by many writers, some of them competent—a fact of which the author of 'The Women of Egypt' would seem to be completely unaware, since we find in the Preface:—

"Before visiting the Orient, I endeavoured to learn from books something in relation to the woman of Egypt. I found much writing relevant to Ancient Egypt, its history and its temples, also many books dealing with the political aspects of the present-day country of the Nile. In all these treatises, however, I looked vainly for information concerning the woman."

Chaps. v., vi., and xiii. of Lane's 'Modern Egyptians' contain a mass of information, much of which holds good to-day, while what is antiquated deserves careful study, since no account of modern Muslim women which ignores their antecedents can be anything but superficial. Madame Rushdi Pasha's 'Harems et Musulmanes d'Égypte' deals much more fully than does Mrs. Cooper's work with the Egyptian woman of to-day. Mrs. Cooper has, we judge, but little Arabic. She writes "Harbora," "Harboro," and even "Harborough" for *habbarah*, and "galabeigh" (throughout) for *galabiah*. On p. 315 we read:—

"... 'El Islam,' which words, literally translated, mean 'to deliver the face to God' or to turn to God only in worship and prayer to the exclusion of all other worship."

"El Islâm," literally translated, means "the surrender," neither more nor less. The author here and elsewhere is the victim of a bad interpreter. A *weli* is not a "good spirit," but a living man. The word means "favourite" ("of God" being understood). The statement,

"Many Moslems say that Elias or Elijah was the Kutb (chief *weli*) of his time. They say he has never died, having drunk of the fountain of Youth,"

calls for some comment. El Khidr (the Evergreen One), the mysterious Muslim Prophet who drank the waters of perpetual youth, is honoured by the Jews as Elias, and by Christians as St. George. He is possibly much older than Elijah.

Mrs. Cooper's work, though slight, has all the pleasant freshness of a personal impression. It is enlivened by a number of good stories. We are interested to learn that

"in Cairo, when the mummies were removed to the new [museum] building, the natives said it was impossible to sleep for many nights because of the frightened wailing of the spirits who had been abroad at the time of the removal of the cases, and could not find their resting-places upon their return."

The book, although of little value to the student, may be recommended as attractive to the general reader.



*The Colonising Activities of the English Puritans: the Last Phase of the Elizabethan Struggle with Spain.* By Arthur Percival Newton. (Milford, for Yale University Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

IN noticing, about two years ago, Mr. C. E. Wade's 'Life of John Pym' (*Athenæum*, June 22, 1912), we directed special attention to the account of Pym's relations with the Providence Island Company, which were there for the first time incorporated in a formal biography of the great Parliamentarian. For his new information the author went no further than to a volume of the Calendar of State Papers published in 1860, and only drew therefrom the material for a chapter of sixteen small pages, in effect a concise summary of the Company's meetings. A gap in the biography of Pym was thus in part filled, but upon the whole the book was rather the worse than the better for this enrichment. For the new knowledge gained seems to have presented itself to the author's mind as a conspiracy discovered, with the result that all the subsequent political conjunctions and activities of the Gentlemen Adventurers, and especially of the greatest man among them, were interpreted as the enactment of a long-planned and deep-laid plot.

Clearly, the Providence Company cannot be made to bear all the responsibilities thus put upon it. Yet it was an adventure of high importance, and of even greater significance, to one looking before and after, than Mr. Wade seems to have suspected. In the book before us it is the central topic in a strenuously documented historical study which surveys domestic and foreign politics, the religious life and the social conditions, the inherited views and the new impulses, of England during the first half of the seventeenth century, and shows all these in ultimate relation to the two great processes of the time: the breaking of the power of Spain and the founding of an English empire overseas. The true cockpit of Europe in that age was the American Mediterranean, in which old Providence Island, lying over against the great trade-centre of the Spanish Main, held so commanding a position:—

"The Caribbean, that under Philip II. was a Spanish sea, became during the first half of the seventeenth century a seething cauldron into which were poured the most adventurous spirits from every western nation; therein worked all the passions that could no longer find their outlet on their native soil. Huguenot and Leaguer, Puritan and Arminian, Hollander, Swede, and Courlander, all could hope for fighting, adventure, and booty from the Spaniard. Their hopes of riches might be disappointed, and they might be compelled to take to peaceful planting in the islands they had wrested from him, or to smuggling with his colonists or slaves; but the end of the struggle was the same for all. When, with the pacification of Europe, peace came also to the western seas, Spain had lost all she was to lose for a hundred and fifty years, and the other nations were fixed in the outer ring of islands."

That, indeed, is the process subverted by a multitude of enterprises, abortive or

successful, which are here described, and is therefore the theme in the background of the book. But from chapter to chapter the work has strict reference to what is indicated by the main title, and presents for the first time a comprehensive world-history view of that Puritan colonizing movement of which the founding of New Plymouth and the planting of Massachusetts were memorable instances, without, however, being so fully representative as is generally assumed. In Massachusetts, especially, the separatist impulses out of which the great migration arose developed within very few years a considerable degree of essential denationalization. The Providence Company, on the other hand (to whose chief member, the Earl of Warwick, the Massachusetts settlers were indebted for their patent), continued, despite the Puritan note of all its members, in the main stream of English character and feelings, and never slackened in its intense consciousness of the national reference and sanction of its operations. In a double way it ostensibly derived from, and perpetuated, motives and actions that were historically English. It originated (as the Somers Islands Company) by a sort of budding-off from the Virginia Company, in which the expansionist ideas of Raleigh and Elizabeth were recalled to life and started on a fresh career. Independently of this the Earl of Warwick, who along with Pym was the greatest moving force in all its enterprises, was himself master of a private fleet with which, by privateering in war and buccaneering in peace, he continued for national glory and his own profit the work of Sir Francis Drake and his kind as the scourges of Spain. To show, indeed, how hostility to Spain had become a part of the moral heritage of Englishmen, wrought in equally with their love of country and their fear of God—and to give samples of the undertakings in which this national feeling expressed itself and the results to which these led—is among the purposes of Mr. Newton's study.

One result of great interest he establishes in showing conclusively that the Providence Company was the connecting link between the colonial dreams of the Elizabethan voyagers and statesmen and the Western Design of Cromwell. He thus settles a question in the development of our foreign policy to which Seeley failed to supply the true answer. So, though none of the Company's settlements proved abiding, there was nothing really episodic about its work and influence, here or elsewhere. True that Saybrook was sold for a song or a sack of wooden nutmegs (we are doubtful which) to the keen bargainers of Connecticut; and that Tortuga, that lively pirates' hold, fell suddenly to France, and Providence to the accumulated might of Spain at the second assault; and that immediately thereafter the great waves of Parliamentary turmoil swept all such distant concerns from the minds and almost the memories of the Adventurers. Yet for eleven years they had made the

Caribbean no safe place for a ship of Spain. Further, when their work and their day was apparently done, they directly inspired the policy which gave us Jamaica and should have given us Hispaniola, but for the kind of executive incompetence which is called "being unfortunate."

Altogether, then, this is a monograph of originality and importance, drawn from the very roots of the documents in half a dozen languages, presenting historical motives and movements in rich combination and from a new angle of vision, and bringing into view incidentally a great deal of human nature in Puritans, pirates, and other imperfect people, most frequently in those who were both at once, and with equal conviction of righteousness.

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*The Dutch East.* By J. Macmillan Brown. (Kegan Paul & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

THE author of this vigorously written book is one of the most eminent of living New Zealanders, and a high authority on the ethnological problems of the Pacific. On that ocean, as Sir Ian Hamilton said the other day, it may be decided whether Europeans or Asiatics are ultimately to guide the destinies of our planet. Although Prof. Macmillan Brown's present sketches of travel depict a district—the Dutch East Indies—which lies just outside the strict limits of the Pacific, his book is a valuable contribution to the discussion of a problem which is of vital importance to the outlying portions of our Empire. His faculty of keen observation and his knowledge—both wide and deep—of the races of the Western Pacific eminently qualify him to judge of the results of Dutch rule in the "island India" of Java and the adjacent islands, amongst which he spent the recent holiday which he now describes in so picturesque and informative a fashion. He has produced not only one of the most readable books of travel that we have met with in recent years, but also an exceptionally valuable Imperial document, which, though it is avowedly confined to a comparatively small and unknown region of the Tropics, really throws a searching light on the whole question of Imperial administration in hot climates.

The basic fact which Prof. Macmillan Brown brings to light in the course of his travels is that the encouragement and organization of industry must be the first aim of all successful tropical administrators. The native must be taught to work and made to work, otherwise he is bound to degenerate and die out. In the past, war was the only thing that kept alive the races of the fertile islands in which the earth spontaneously produces her fruits without human effort; for to live in a constant state of warfare is a way—though not economically a sound way—of keeping the human organization up to the standard demanded by Nature for permanence. The progress of civilization, with its benevolent overlordship of the Tropics, is stamping out war amongst



their inhabitants. We pride ourselves on suppressing head-hunting and piracy and all the other forms of active exercise which represented the tropical form of the struggle for existence. It is our duty to supply some substitute, and the only possible substitute is the organization of industry, with some compelling sanction to make the people work. The task of the administrator who has to carry out this revolution, and at the same time to avoid the pitfalls of forced labour and the other veiled forms of slavery, is no enviable one. Prof. Macmillan Brown reminds us that Java, under the Dutch *régime*, illustrates the successful accomplishment of such a task:—

"Java has become 'the garden of the world,' the most populous and yet the most prosperous region on earth, because some master, the Hindu, the Arab, the Portuguese, the Dutchman, has never allowed its people to idle.... The last has been the best guardian of their interests. He has not allowed their land to pass into the hands of large monopolists; he has compelled them to work; but he has also safeguarded them against famine; he has developed their country and taught them how best to work. The result is that their numbers have risen from two millions in the end of the seventeenth century to thirty in the beginning of the twentieth."

Prof. Macmillan Brown's account of the well-governed Dutch colonies should be read by all students of tropical administration. In strong contrast is his appalling description of the social conditions which obtain in some of the independent islands which lie sunk under the curse of the sago palm. The villainy of this beautiful tree lies in the ease with which food may be obtained from it. By cutting down a couple of sago palms a Papuan family can, with a week's work, procure and lay up food enough for the whole year, the rest of which is nothing but "playing holidays." The author, who comes from a highly Socialistic country, says that he would have liked to bring some of his New Zealand friends to see this object-lesson in the advantages of living without working:—

"Here men work the minimum, and, let us hope, enjoy the maximum. No man need work more than a week per year to keep himself and his family going.... They were the dirtiest, most nose-offending, most diseased natives that I have seen; and I have been in some of the worst slums of London and Glasgow.... You look below the dream of no work and plenty to eat, and you find—a cesspool."

Wherever the "primal curse" of forced labour is abrogated, man at present goes all to pieces in a very short time. The "idle rich" of civilization have at least plenty of recreations and occupations within their reach. But the general suppression of piracy and tribal war has taken away the only active amusement open to those who live in the sago-palm belt.

We leave to readers the many other interesting matters treated here, strongly recommending the author's incisive and able discussion of tropical problems.

*The Winged Anthology.* Selected and arranged by Irene Osgood and Horace Wyndham. (Richmond, 3s. 6d. net.)

UNDER this comprehensive title a host of winged creatures other than birds, butterflies, and moths might have found a place; but the poets have, for the most part, banned the poor relation, while to extend the range thus far would border on the prosaic, if not the comic, and an anthology with a comic side would be about as possible as a polygon with one side longer than all the others together. There can be nothing meagre, however, in a theme which links the ephemeral loveliness of butterfly and moth—the acknowledged types of all that is irresponsible, frivolous, and fragile—with the undying music of the nightingale, and those glorious soaring flights of many a bird suggestive of untrammelled aspiration that is ever rising. With a subject so complex and elusive the singer is confronted with the pitfalls of artificiality, and his most successful numbers are those which are the simplest.

The present selection has examples of the stilted and conventional, but it contains many gems which were well worth preserving. Thanks to the courtesy of those concerned, the editors have unearthed a great variety of copyright poems which deserve to be better known. The critic will not here find much occasion to debit poetic licence with the perpetration of "unnatural history." A mild protest is, perhaps, called for against the arrangement by which an exquisite little poem of Mrs. Marriott Watson's on the willow-wren is casually sandwiched among a number of lyrics dealing with the wren proper. That there is no confusion of identity here on the part of the authors themselves is abundantly clear. Thus:—

A wren just under my window  
Has suddenly, sweetly sung

is a very different matter from

Light-poised, half-hid, aloft upon the spray  
Hued like the olive, fine and willow-slender,  
Over and over through the lyric day  
He sings each delicate cadence, shy and tender.

Again, 'The Tit-lark's Nest,' by Owen Meredith, is misplaced among the goodly company of skylarks, though in this case it is not so certain that the poet's find was correctly identified as a meadow-pipit. As the ear best attuned to catch the lilt of a bird's song is not always that of the trained musician, so it is only the few born naturalists among the poets who fully appreciate the difficulty of reproducing it in rhythm. The Duke of Argyll's 'Imitation of Chaffinch Song,' which first appeared in 'Printers' Pie,' is a very happy rendering. The omission of Tennyson's 'Throstle' must surely be an oversight. Mr. Thomas Hardy's 'The Darkling Thrush' serves to remind us that the thrush's evensong is even more characteristic than his matins.

In the few dainty poems that treat of butterflies and moths there is nothing commonplace; the cause of the moth is beautifully pleaded by Nora Chesson, and the pretty conceit of Mr. C. G. D. Roberts gives a new aspect to the butterfly's existence.

## FICTION.

*The Story of Phædrus: how we got the Greatest Book in the World.* By Newell Dwight Hillis. (Macmillan & Co., 5s. 6d. net.)

THIS very pretty book, with coloured pages in dainty illumination at the opening of most of the chapters, does great credit to the press of Harvard, Mass. It is, moreover, a lively story, full of incident, and as a new book of recreation for the idle can be commended. But, unfortunately, the author has laid the scene in a period of which his knowledge is insufficient. Any one who takes the risk of choosing the history of Greece or Rome for his canvas exposes himself at once to a cloud of criticism, for many educated readers can find flaws in his work. The very names the author gives his characters: Phædrus, the father of his hero Phædrus; Hermon, a Roman patrician and governor of Ephesus; Ximenes, a philosophic Roman living at Puteoli, who has a private cabin in the small ship that takes him home, while his companion looks out of his cabin window, and *casks* of oil and wine are the cargo—all this in a "line of ships" which plies from Asia Minor to Italy—what can be more anachronistic? There is also a trade in Arabian horses; and gipsies play and sing in the streets of Alexandria. Greek and Latin MSS. of the first century are adorned with lovely illuminations.

But these, it will be said, are only surface flaws. If so, we can cite others far more serious. We are told that a few years after the death of their Master "the Twelve had been mobbed to death"; we hear that Vesuvius was showing activity and threatening the world for some years before the great eruption. Now an earthquake was the only warning given by the long-quiet mountain. There was never any great slave outbreak in the north of Italy, nor was there any fierce persecution of Christians shortly after Nero's death. The very opening words of the book, a sort of long motto before the title-page, contain a series of statements which surprise us. The four greatest truths discovered by Jesus Christ are said to be the discovery of the equality of woman and man, that of peasant and prince, the equality of races, and the equality of two worlds—heaven and earth. A common-sense reading of the four Gospels would hardly support these views. We need not go into the fanciful account—it is professedly the novel part of the book—of the way in which a literary slave gathers the materials of a complete history of Christ, to be walled up in a temple in Egypt.

There are some notes on the early extant MSS. of the Gospels which show that the author has read some books on the subject. But to put a complex story with success into classical setting requires more than that, more than a lively imagination. It requires the education of a good many years.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

Frere (W. H.), *ENGLISH CHURCH WAYS*, 2/6 net. Murray

Four lectures delivered at St. Petersburg in March, at the invitation of the Russian Society for promoting Rapprochement between the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches.

Scott (Melville), *ATHANASIUS ON THE ATONEMENT*. Stafford, Mort

In this book, which has been accepted for the D.D. degree at Trinity College, Dublin, the author endeavours to show that his theory of Atonement, described in a former work, has the support of Athanasius and other early Fathers.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Cambridge University Library: REPORT OF THE LIBRARY SYNDICATE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1913. Cambridge University Press

Includes a summary of income and expenditure for the years 1906-13, and a list of donations received during 1913.

Finsbury Public Libraries, *QUARTERLY GUIDE FOR READERS*, JULY. The Library Committee

Contains the annual report and a classified guide to holiday literature.

Norwich Public Library, *READERS' GUIDE*, JULY, 1d. The Library Committee

Containing brief appreciations of the late James Stuart and Bosworth Harcourt, a classified list of recent additions, and the concluding portion of the catalogue of biographical works in the Leading Library.

Parsons (Robert W.), *PUBLIC LIBRARY REFORM*. 6d. net. Staunley Paul

This paper is reprinted from *The Librarian*.

## POETRY.

Baxendale (Walter), *TWO LIVES APART, AND OTHER POEMS AND SONNETS*, 2/6

Includes 'Hymns and Sacred Songs,' 'Sougs of Youth,' and many pieces which were written in Ireland several years ago. Truslove & Bray

Carpenter (Rhys), *THE TRAGEDY OF ETARRE*, a Poem, 5/ net. Milford

A long dramatic piece, with Gawaine of the Round Table as one of the chief characters. It was first published two years ago in the United States.

Castilla (Ethel), *THE AUSTRALIAN GIRL, AND OTHER VERSES*, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

The author writes on aspects of nature, especially in Australia, of great musicians and writers, and on personal subjects.

Cook (Augustus H.), *EVE REPENTANT, AND OTHER POEMS*, 2/6 net. Bell

Includes 'The Great Physician,' 'To the Tragic Muse,' 'Maid of Erin,' and other short pieces.

Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, a Variorum Edition of Edward FitzGerald's Rendering into English Verse, edited by Frederick H. Evans, 10/6 net. 32, Rosemont Road, Acton, W.

The different versions of each stanza, according to the editions of 1859, 1868, 1872, and 1879, are given on one page, in order to obviate the necessity of turning to notes and appendixes. This edition is printed by hand in Caslon old-face type upon Aldwych hand-made paper, and is limited to three hundred copies, of which fifty remain for sale.

Urwick (Edward), *EIGHT SUFFRAGE SONNETS*. Minerva Printing and Publishing Co.

These sonnets on woman are reprinted from *The Vote*.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Chaplin (Arnold), *THOMAS SHORTT*, 2/ net. Stanley Paul

A collection of short biographies of Thomas Shortt, George Rutledge, Barry O'Meara, and other British doctors who were associated with Napoleon in his illness at St. Helena.

Humphry (A. P.) and Fremantle (Lieut.-Col. the Hon. T. F.), *HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION DURING ITS FIRST FIFTY YEARS, 1859 to 1909*, 5/ net. Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

An account of the chief events in the history of the Association and the developments in rifles and rifle-shooting relative to that body.

Hunter (W.), *HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL*, 21/ Murray

Includes the original plan and statutes of the Hospital, which was founded by Dr. Benjamin Golding in 1818.

Kennedy (J. M.), *IMPERIAL AMERICA*, 12/6 net. Stanley Paul

Shows an aspect of American development and American relations with this country which, "if less seductive and tender than that held up to us by the peacemongers, is certainly more manly and more in accordance with reality."

Lytton (Lady Bulwer), *UNPUBLISHED LETTERS TO A. E. CHALON, R.A.*, with an Introduction and Notes by S. M. Ellis, 10/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

These letters are united by a thread of narrative, the editor's aim being to throw light on Lady Bulwer Lytton's life and state of mind subsequent to her separation from her husband. There are portraits and other illustrations.

Macaulay, *LIFE OF JOHN BUNYAN*, edited by E. Maxwell; *LIFE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH*, edited by C. B. Wheeler, 1/ each. Oxford, Clarendon Press

These two essays are edited with Introduction and notes.

Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History, Vol. IV., edited by Paul Vinogradoff, 12/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This volume comprises 'The History of Contract in Early English Equity,' by Mr. W. T. Barbour, and 'The Abbey of Saint-Bertin and its Neighbourhood, 900-1350,' by Mr. G. W. Coopland.

Paullin (Charles O.) and Paxson (Frederic L.), *GUIDE TO THE MATERIALS IN LONDON ARCHIVES FOR THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1783*. Washington, Carnegie Inst.

This book "extends, in respect to almost all portions of the British archives, from 1783 to 1860."

Perris (George Herbert), *THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF MODERN ENGLAND*, 6/ net. Kegan Paul

A sketch of the economic history of Great Britain during the last hundred and fifty years.

Scots Peerage, *FOUNDED ON WOOD'S EDITION OF SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS'S PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND*, edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Vol. IX. Edinburgh, David Douglas

This volume contains a long list of Addenda and Corrigenda to the previous eight volumes, and a full Index, which has been prepared by Mrs. Alexander Stuart.

Shepherd (William R.), *CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA*, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

An account of the history and social development of the republics of Latin America, illustrated with two maps.

Sichel (Edith), *THE RENAISSANCE*, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

An account of the chief phases of the Renaissance in Italy, France, and Northern Europe.

Statute Rolls of the Parliament of Ireland, FIRST TO THE TWELFTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD THE FOURTH, edited by Henry F. Berry, 10/ Dublin, Stationery Office

Vol. III. of the "Irish Record Office Series of Early Statutes."

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Homeland Handbooks: No. 83, *FALMOUTH, TRURO, AND THE RIVER FAL*, by J. Lee Osborn, 6d. net. Warne

A little handbook giving an account of the history and antiquities of Falmouth and Truro, with a description of places of interest in the neighbourhood. It is illustrated with photographs, and an Ordnance map of the district.

Lunn (Arnold), *THE ALPS*, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A history of Alpine mountaineering, with a chapter on 'The Alps in Literature.'

Mundy (Peter), *TRAVELS IN EUROPE AND ASIA, 1608-1667*, edited by Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Carnac Temple, Vol. II., 14/ Hakluyt Society

This volume contains a record of Mundy's travels in Asia during the years 1628-34. In the Introduction an account is given of his life under the East India Company, covering this period; and there are foot-notes to the text, Appendixes, Bibliography, and Index. The illustrations are reproduced from Mundy's drawings in the Rawlinson MS., and two maps are added.

Ordnance Survey: *DORKING AND LEITH HILL DISTRICT*, 1/6 net. Fisher Unwin

A third edition. The map is printed in colours, and is on a scale of one inch to a mile.

Walle (Paul), *BOLIVIA: ITS PEOPLE AND ITS RESOURCES. ITS RAILWAYS, MINES, AND RUBBER-FORESTS*, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Translated by Bernard Miall. M. Walle was commissioned by the French Ministry of Commerce, and he treats his subject chiefly from commercial and economic points of view.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

British Motor Tourists' A.B.C., 1914-15, 1/ net. Upcott Gill

A sixth edition. It includes an alphabetical list of towns, giving names of hotels, repairers, &c., rules for lighting up, and sectional maps of various towns.

Haunts and Hints for Anglers. G.W. Railway Co.

A descriptive guide issued by the Company to the fishing resorts situated on their line.

Leach (Henry), *THE HAPPY GOLFER*, 6/ net. Macmillan

"Some experiences, reflections, and a few deductions of a wandering player."

Phillips (Ernest), *TROUT IN LAKES AND RESERVOIRS*, 2/6 net. Longmans

A practical guide to managing, stocking, and fishing.

## ECONOMICS.

Hyder (Joseph), *THE CASE FOR LAND NATIONALISATION*, with a Special Introduction by Alfred Russel Wallace, 1/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

A second edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Jan. 31, 1914, p. 180.

## PHILOLOGY.

Classical Association, *PROCEEDINGS*, January, 1914, 2/6 net. Murray

Volume XI., including rules and list of members.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

Robertson (John Mackinnon), *ELIZABETHAN LITERATURE*, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A sketch of Elizabethan literature, giving special attention to Spenser and Shakespeare.

## EDUCATION.

Mackay (J. M.), *A NEW UNIVERSITY*, 6d. Liverpool, University Press

This address on the nature and function of a University was delivered at the inaugural meeting of the Art Students' Association at University College, Liverpool, in the session 1900-1.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Chamberlain (James Franklin and Arthur Henry), *AFRICA*, 3/ New York, Macmillan Co.

A supplementary Geography in which the authors have made every effort to present their information in a manner that will appeal to children.

Chambers's Dramatic History Readers: *EARLY DAYS IN ENGLAND*, 55 B.C.-1066 A.D., by William Hislop, 1/

Each chapter is followed by a simple little play, to illustrate the life of the ancient Britons, and a few notes on costumes and equipment are given. The illustrations in colour and black and white are by Mr. Norman Ault.

Gorsse (H. de) and Jacquin (J.), *LA JEUNESSE DE CYRANO DE BERGERAC*, edited by H. A. Jackson, 3/ Cambridge University Press

This romance is edited for junior forms, with notes and a Vocabulary.

Grenville (L. W.), *KEY TO 'HALL'S SCHOOL ALGEBRA'*, Parts I., II., and III., 10/ Macmillan

Mr. Grenville is mathematical master at St. Dunstons' College, Catford.

Lay (E. J. S.), *THE PUPILS' CLASS-BOOK OF GEOGRAPHY: THE BRITISH ISLES*, 6d. Macmillan

A little textbook for young pupils written in simple language.

Lynde (Carleton John), *PHYSICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD*, 5/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

An elementary textbook for students.

Reynolds (Minnie J.), *HOW MAN CONQUERED NATURE*, 1/8 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

An addition to the "Everychild Series."

Ryle (E.), *OLIM: LUDI SCÆNICI*, 1/ Bell

A small collection of Latin plays and dialogues which may be acted or read in junior forms. The writer's aim is to make real to children the people of ancient Rome.



**Ryle (Herbert E.), THE BOOK OF GENESIS, 4/6 net.**  
Cambridge University Press  
In the Revised Version, with Introduction and notes. Intended for use in schools and colleges.

**Sacret (J. H.), BOURBON AND VASA, 4/6**  
Oxford, Clarendon Press  
A textbook of European history, 1610-1715, with a summary of the events immediately preceding.

**Unwin (Ernest E.), POND PROBLEMS, 2/ net.**  
Cambridge University Press  
Deals in simple language with the environment, natural selection, and evolution of aquatic insects.

**Whitton (W. A.), A FIRST BOOK OF CHEMISTRY, 1/6**  
Macmillan  
Suitable for pupils preparing for any elementary examination.

### FICTION.

**Barrett (Frank), HIS OWN LAW, 6/** Ward & Lock  
A romantic story of Cornwall. It tells of the feud between the Lord of the Manor—a retired Army martinet—and his tenantry, who are championed by the local doctor.

**Bordeaux (Henry), FOOTPRINTS BENEATH THE SNOW, 6/** Bell  
This novel tells of the estrangement between an architect and his wife. The husband's neglect of her romanticism causes her to elope with a lover. The author expresses the triumph of life over love when the pair become reunited.

**Darday (Olga), CRAB APPLES, 5/ net.** Goschen  
A collection of Hungarian society sketches, decorated by Malcolm Milne.

**De Veer (W.), BATTLE ROYAL, a Western Drama in an Eastern Land, 6/** Lane  
The love-story of a Dutch Civil Servant.

**Dunn (Robert), THE YOUNGEST WORLD, a Novel of the Frontier, 6/** Bell  
An Alaskan story concerning the regeneration of the hero by difficult and perilous work.

**Gillmore (Inez Haynes), ANGEL ISLAND, 6/** Bell  
Five men, who have been shipwrecked on a deserted island, are visited by five winged women. The subsequent situation arises out of the men's instinctive desire to restrict the women's freedom by clipping their wings.

**Hornung (E. W.), THE CRIME DOCTOR, 6/** Nash  
The "Crime Doctor," deducing the theory from his own case, believes that crime is a form of madness, and can even be cured by a surgical operation.

**Hume (Fergus), THE 4 P.M. EXPRESS, 6/** White  
A mysterious murder and a supposed elopement form the subject of the book.

**James (Winifred), BACHELOR BETTY, 1/ net.** Constable  
A new edition. See notice in *The Athenaeum*, July 6, 1907, p. 11.

**Lafon (André), JEAN GILLES, SCHOOLBOY, translated by Lady Theodora Davidson, 3/6 net.** Bell  
A translation of 'L'Élève Gilles,' which was awarded the Grand Prix de Littérature in 1912.

**Rives (Amélie), Princess Troubetzkoy, WORLD'S-END, 6/** Hurst & Blackett  
This novel deals with the love-affairs of a young girl in Virginia. The heroine, who is betrayed and deserted by her lover, becomes the wife of her betrayer's uncle.

**Shaw (Bernard), AN UNSOCIAL SOCIALIST, 1/ net.** Constable  
A new edition. See *Athen.*, March 5, 1887, p. 317.

**Works (The) of George Meredith, Standard Edition: THE SHAVING OF SHAGPAT; THE ORDEAL OF RICHARD FEVEREL, 6/ each.** Constable  
A new issue bound in blue.

### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Alchemical Society, JOURNAL, VOL. II. PART 13, 2/ net.** Lewis  
In this issue is printed Dr. Elizabeth Severn's paper on 'Some Mystical Aspects of Alchemy,' with an abstract of the discussion which followed it.

**Army Review, JULY, 1/** Wyman  
Includes 'The Afridi and Orakzai Country,' by Major F. G. Marsh; 'Notes on Forest Fighting,' by Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge; and 'The Aeroplane in War,' by Major W. S. Brancker.

**Britannic Review, JULY, 1/ net.** Eyre & Spottiswoode  
Some of the articles are 'Australia and her Problems,' by Sir John Madden; 'The Port of London,' by Mr. Sandford D. Cole; and 'The Navy and Oil Fuel,' by Mr. Harold Hay-Tracy.

**Downside Review, Vol. XXXIII. No. 97.**

Downside, Bath, St. Gregory's Society  
This number celebrates the centenary of the establishment of St. Gregory's at Downside, and is illustrated with half-tone and photographic plates. The Abbot of Downside contributes articles on 'The Douay Inheritance,' 'The Record of the Century,' and 'The Controversy with Bishop Baines'; and 'Rolls of Honour' are included in the contents.

**Empire Review, JULY, 1/ net.** Macmillan  
Sir Herbert G. Fordham contributes a paper on rural education, Mr. H. E. Easton writes on the 'Land Settlement in Australia,' and a "Diplomatist" discusses foreign affairs.

**English Folk-Dance Society, JOURNAL, VOL. I., No. 1.** The Society  
This journal will be issued periodically at unfixed intervals for members and associates. The present issue includes 'Some Notes on the Morris Dance,' by Mr. Cecil Sharp; 'Dance Tunes and Song Tunes,' by Mr. Vaughan Williams; and a Bibliography of the Morris Dance.

**Geographical Journal, JULY, 2/** Royal Geographical Society  
The items include Lord Curzon's address to the Society last May, and an article by Mr. Basil Thomson on 'Lost Explorers of the Pacific,' illustrated with plates, map, and a chart.

**Hindustan Review, JANUARY-JUNE, 10/ yearly.** Allahabad, Ghosh  
Each number contains articles on philosophical, literary, and political subjects, dealing with European as well as Asiatic questions.

**Library Association, RECORD, VOL. XVI. No. 6, 2/ net.** Library Association  
Mr. W. C. Berwick Sayers discusses 'The Place of Fiction To-day in Libraries,' and Mr. J. W. Singleton writes on 'Three Phases of Librarianship.' There are also reviews and a report of the proceedings of the Association.

**Mariner's Mirror, JULY, 1/ net.** Society for Nautical Research  
Mr. Geoffrey Callender writes on 'The Budleigh Bench-End,' Mr. G. C. E. Crone discusses the naval museums of Holland, and Mr. R. Morton Nance contributes a paper on 'A "Great Dane" of 1600.'

**Royal Statistical Society, JOURNAL, JUNE, 2/6** The Society  
The contents include 'Suggestions for recording the Life-History and Family Connections of Every Individual,' by Mr. Walter Hazell, and a further instalment of Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth's paper 'On the Use of Analytical Geometry to represent Certain Kinds of Statistics.'

**Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, JULY, 5/ net.** Murray  
'Coloured Thinking and Allied Conditions,' by Prof. David Fraser Harris; 'The Birth-Time of the World,' by Prof. J. Joly; and 'Photographic and Mechanical Processes in the Reproduction of Illustrations,' by Mr. R. Steele, are among the features of this issue.

**Scottish Historical Review, JULY, 2/6 net.** Glasgow, MacLachose  
Dr. David Murray writes an appreciation of 'David Laing, Antiquary and Bibliographer,' and Mr. Albert S. Cook on 'Layamon's Knowledge of Runic Inscriptions.' Besides other articles there are numerous reviews.

**Undergraduate (The), UNIVERSITY OF LONDON MAGAZINE, JULY, 6d. net.** Hodder & Stoughton  
This number includes the Vice-Chancellor's address to new graduates, and a short paper on 'Economics and the Modern Novelist,' besides notes, verses, correspondence, &c.

### JUVENILE.

**Laurence (Hugh), GUESTS OF SAINT MUNGO; OR, DAYS IN OLD GLASGOW, 2/6** Blackie  
The author's aim is to interest children in the history of Glasgow before it became famous in commerce. The young hero and heroine are befriended by a brownie, who shows them the rise of the city from its beginning to the time of the American War of Independence.

### GENERAL.

**English Folk-Dance Society, REPORT, 1913.** 73, Avenue Chambers, Vernon Place, W.C.  
The report includes a statement of expenditure, and a list of certificates granted up to last December.

**Haldane (Viscount), THE CONDUCT OF LIFE, AND OTHER ADDRESSES, 2/6 net.** Murray  
Four addresses delivered respectively at Edinburgh, London University, Bristol, and Montreal.

**Keppler (Right Rev. Paul Wilhelm von), MORE JOY,** adapted into English from the Edition of 1911 by the Rev. Joseph McSorley, 4/ net. Herder  
Bishop Keppler's purpose is to prove that the individual has a right to happiness, and to show how he may secure it.

**Miscellany (A), PRESENTED TO JOHN MACDONALD MACKAY, LL.D., JULY, 1914, 10/6 net.** Liverpool, University Press; London, Constable  
This book has been prepared to celebrate Prof. Mackay's thirtieth year of service. It contains two addresses—one from colleagues, former students, and friends, and the other from students who have recently attended his classes; contributions on historical, literary, and other subjects, for the greater part by writers who have worked in Liverpool; and some papers and addresses by Prof. Mackay in the Appendix. There are two portraits and other illustrations.

**New Zealand: STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION FOR THE YEAR 1912, 2 vols.**

Wellington, John Mackay  
These two volumes have been compiled by the Government Statistician from official returns, and are divided into eight parts, headed 'Blue Book,' 'Trade and Interchange,' 'Population and Vital Statistics,' 'Law and Crime,' 'Postal and Electric Telegraph,' 'Production, Finance, and Accumulation,' 'Education,' and 'Miscellaneous.' A Statistical Summary and General Index are added.

**Türk (Hermann), THE MAN OF GENIUS, 12/6 net.** Black  
Lectures translated from the German. It is the author's design to develop definite trains of thought as clearly as possible. The book was first published in Germany in 1896, and has reached a seventh edition in that country.

### PAMPHLETS.

**Godsal (Major P. T.), MONS BADONICUS, THE BATTLE OF BATH.**

Bath, Gregory; London, Harrison  
An examination of the authenticity of Monmouth's account of the battle of Mons Badonicus.

**Masterman (Canon), THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE, 2d.** Hendon, Women's Local Government Assoc.  
Canon Masterman gave this address to the first public meeting of the Association last February.

**Mudie (Mary), THE WOMAN'S PART IN PEASANT LIFE, 1d.** Dent  
A paper read before the Peasant Arts Fellowship last March.

**Phillips (L. March), THE INSPIRATION OF LABOUR, 1d.** Dent  
A paper on the inspiration labour brings to the work and the workman. It was read before the Peasant Arts Fellowship.

### SCIENCE.

**Cheyney (E. G.) and Wentling (J. P.), THE FARM WOODLOT, 6/6 net.** New York, Macmillan Co.  
A handbook of forestry for the farmer and the student in agriculture.

**Mozans (H. J.), WOMAN IN SCIENCE, 10/6 net.** Appleton  
A study of the achievements of women in the various branches of science.

### FINE ART.

**Art Français, EXPOSITION D'ART DÉCORATIF CONTEMPORAIN, 1800-1885, organisée par Madame la Comtesse Greffulhe, Présidente, avec l'Agrément de sa Grâce le Duc de Westminster, 21/** Grosvenor House  
An illustrated catalogue de luxe, containing about twenty-five plates. This edition is limited to four hundred copies. Two other editions are being issued, each limited to a hundred copies, one on Japanese paper at 5l. 5s., and another on Dutch paper at 4l. 4s. The net proceeds of the exhibition, which is open until the 21st inst., are to be given to the Queen's Hospital Fund and to the Œuvres de Bienfaisance de Monsieur le Marquis de Vogüé.

**Catalogue of the Important and Valuable Collection of Greek and Roman Coins in Gold and Silver formed by the late L. G. Schlesinger Y. Guzman, Esq., 2/6** Sotheby & Wilkinson  
A descriptive catalogue, illustrated by ten plates. The sale will take place on the 20th inst.

**Halifax, Bankfield Museum Notes, SECOND SERIES, No. 4, COPTIC CLOTHS, by Laura E. Start, 2/6** Halifax, King  
A description of the collection of Coptic Cloths presented by Mr. Ling Roth to the Bankfield Museum, with an historical introduction and a chapter on Egyptian costume. There are line drawings by the author and a collotype illustration.



**Kendrick (A. F.), CATALOGUE OF TAPESTRIES, 1/ Stationery Office**

The tapestries in question are those of the Victoria and Albert Museum. There are numerous well-printed illustrations.

**Méryon (Charles), OLD PARIS, 1/6 net.**  
Liverpool, Henry Young

Containing twenty etchings, and an appreciation of the etcher by Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

**Spence-Jones (H. D. M.), THE SECRETS OF A GREAT CATHEDRAL, 2/6 net.** Dent

The Dean of Gloucester here discusses the meaning of the term "Romanesque," and the origin of such features as the Lady Chapel, Crypt, and Cloister in mediæval churches, making special reference to his own cathedral. There are coloured and other illustrations.

**Wall Decorations of Egyptian Tombs, 5/ net.**  
British Museum  
Illustrated from examples in the Museum.

### MUSIC.

**Elvey (Stephen), THE PSALTER; OR, CANTICLES AND PSALMS OF DAVID, pointed for Chanting, upon a New Principle, with Explanations and Directions, 3/6 net.** Oxford, Parker

This new edition, the thirty-sixth, was edited by the late Dr. E. H. Thorpin, and contains as a new feature marks of expression arranged by the late Dr. G. M. Garrett. The Rev. Robert G. Plumtre contributes a Prefatory Note.

**Russian Opera and Ballet, illustrated, SOUVENIR-PROGRAMME, 2/6 net.** Hachette  
A souvenir of Sir Joseph Beecham's season at Drury Lane, May 30th to July 25th.

### DRAMA.

**Boas (Frederick S.), UNIVERSITY DRAMA IN THE TUDOR AGE, 14/ net.** Oxford, Clarendon Press  
Deals only with plays which were certainly written and, with one or two possible exceptions, performed at Oxford or Cambridge in the Tudor period.

**Ervine (St. John G.), FOUR IRISH PLAYS, 2/6 net.** Maunsell

These plays have all been produced at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin: 'Mixed Marriage' in March, 1911; 'The Magnanimous Lover' in October, 1912; 'The Critics' in November, 1913; and 'The Orangeman' in March, 1914. 'The Magnanimous Lover' was noticed in *The Athenæum* on Nov. 9, 1912, p. 564, and June 7, 1913, p. 632; 'Mixed Marriage' on June 14, 1913, p. 655, and June 20, 1914, p. 863.

**Matheson (Elizabeth F.), ROBIN HOOD AND HIS MERRY MEN, a Play in Two Acts, 6d. net.** Milford

This play is founded on 'A Little Geste of Robin Hood and his Meiny,' and has been produced under the auspices of the Village Children's Historical Play Society.

### FOREIGN.

#### THEOLOGY.

**Béyan Persan (Le), traduit du Persan par A.-L.-M. Nicolas, Vols. II., III., and IV., 3fr. 50 each.** Paris, Geuthner

An exposition, with notes, of the doctrines of the saint generally known as the Báb, who founded a new religion in 1843. M. Nicolas explains in his Preface to vol. ii. that the literary faculty of the Báb has been obscured by his enemies, by inferior copyists, and mere slips of the pen. He admits, however, that "le jargon Bâbi" is not easy to comprehend, and even accuses Prof. Browne of mistranslation.

#### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Eirspennill am 17 fol, NÓREGS KONUNGA SÖGUR: MAGNÚS GOÐI—HAKON GAMLI, udgivet af den Norske Historiske Kildeskriptommission ved Finnur Jónsson, Part I., 2 kr. 40.** Christiania, Thømtø

A text, with critical notes at the bottom of the page.

**Heinricius (G.), FRAN SAMHÄLLSLIVET I ABO, 1809-1827, Kultur- och Personhistoriska Skildringar, "Svenska Litteratursällskapet," Vol. CXVI., 3 fm.** Helsingfors

Includes illustrations and quotations from prose and poetry in the text.

**Kalms (Pehr) Brev till Samtida: I. PEHR KALMS BREV TILL C. F. MENNANDER, utgivna av Otto E. A. Hjelt och Alb. Hästesko, "Svenska Litteratursällskapet," Vol. CXIV., 4 fm.** Helsingfors

A series of letters of scientific interest.

**Philippi (Gertrud), IMPERIALISTISCHE UND PAZIFISTISCHE STRÖMUNGEN IN DER POLITIK DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA WÄHREND DER ERSTEN JAHRZEHENTE IHRES BESTEHENS (1776-1815), 4m. 20.** Heidelberg, Carl Winter

Divided into three sections: I. Introductory; II. The Era of Washington and Hamilton; and III. The Era of Jefferson and Madison, ending with the war of 1812-14.

### PHILOLOGY.

**Ældre Norske Sprogmlnder, ndgivne af den Norske Historiske Kildeskriptommission: II. ORDSAMLING FRAA ROBYGGJELAGET FRAA SLUTTEN AV 1600-TALET, 1 kr. 60.** Christiania, Grøndahl

A vocabulary, with explanations.

**Jahrbuch der Deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft, herausgegeben von Alois Brandl und Max Förster, Vol. 50, 11m.**

This number opens with a 'Festrede' by Dr. Brandl concerning the celebrations of the fiftieth year of the German Shakespeare Society, followed by a 'Festvortrag' on 'Die Einrichtung der Bühne zu Shakespeares Zeit,' 'Shakespeare und die Impresario-Kunst seiner Zeit,' 'Hamlet in China,' and 'Shakespeare und das Burgtheater' are other important articles. There are obituaries of Elisabeth Schneider, Edward Dowden, and Carl Weiser, and the usual notes and contributions to bibliography.

**Krüger (Dr. Gustav), SCHWIERIGKEITEN DES ENGLISCHEN: II. THEIL, SYNTAX DER ENGLISCHEN SPRACHE—I. Abteilung, HAUPTWORT, 4m. 40; 2. Abteilung, EIGENSCHAFTSWORT, UMSANDSWORT, 11m.** Dresden, Koch

The difficulties of English are exhibited in this revised edition in a series of sections and by means of abundant examples.

**Marti (Karl), STUDIEN ZUR SEMITISCHEN PHILOGIE UND RELIGIONSGESCHICHTE: JULIUS WELHAUSEN ZUM SIEBZIGSTEN GEBURTSTAG GEWIDMET, 18m.** Gießen, Töpelmann

A Festschrift in honour of the distinguished Orientalist, to which twenty-two scholars contribute, and which was planned by the editor of the *Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft*. A portrait of Prof. Wellhausen and a bibliography of his writings are included.

**Mitteilungen aus der Königlichen Bibliothek, herausgegeben von der Generalverwaltung: II. NEUE ERWERBUNGEN DER HANDSCHRIFTEN-ABTHEILUNG: I. LATINISCHE UND DEUTSCHE HANDSCHRIFTEN ERWORBEN 1911, 8m.** Berlin, Weidmann

Descriptions, with notes, of recent additions to the Royal Library of Munich.

**Norges Indskrift med de Ældre Runer, udgivet for det Norske Historiske Kildeskriptom ved Sophus Bugge: RUNESKRIFTENS OPRINDELSE OG ÆLDSTE HISTORIE, Part 2.** Christiania, Brøgger

A contribution to the study of Runes.

### LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Boccaccio (Giovanni), IL DECAMERONE, esposte e illustrate per le Persone Colte e per le Scuole da Michele Scherillo, 4 lire.** Milan, Hoepli

An edition of the 'Decameron' with Introduction and notes.

**Conrad (H.), ANFÄNGERSTIL UND JUGENDSTIL SHAKSPERES, Sonderabdruck aus den Preussischen Jahrbüchern, Vol. 156, Part 3.** Berlin, Georg Stilke

A study of the beginnings and sources of Shakespeare's style.

**Donnay (Maurice), ALFRED DE MUSSET, 3fr. 50.** Paris, Hachette

A biographical sketch of Musset, with an appreciation of his work as a poet and dramatist.

**Edda, NORDISK TIDSSKRIFT FOR LITTERATUR-FORSKNING, Part 2, 4kr.** Christiania, Aschehoug

Includes an article on Holberg, and some intimate correspondence with Björnson from 1903 to 1910. M. Alfred Jolivet writes in French on the principal directions of criticism and literary history in France.

**König (Karl), BYRON'S 'ENGLISH BARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS,' Entstehung und Beziehungen zur Zeitgenössischen Satire und Kritik.** Leipzig, Fock

A study of the influences which produced Byron's early satire.

**Tibai (André), ÉTUDES SUR GRILLPARZER, 5fr.** Paris, Berger-Levrault

Containing three essays on 'Grillparzer et la Nature,' 'Grillparzer et l'Amour,' and 'Grillparzer et les Races.'

### EDUCATION.

**Zeitschrift für Geschichte der Erziehung und des Unterrichts, Vol. 111, 4 parts.** Berlin, Weidmann

A varied selection of articles on the practical and the historical side of education.

### FICTION.

**Bentley (E. C.), L'AFFAIRE MANDERSON, 1fr. 25 net.** Nelson

Popular reprint, translated by Marc Logé.

**Gaudion (Suzanne), MONE, 3fr. 50.** Paris, Plon-Nourrit

The story of a clever and romantic little girl.

**Lafon (André), LA MAISON SUR LA RIVE, 3fr. 50.** Perrin

A love-story told in the form of a young girl's diary.

**Lesage (René), GIL BLAS, Vol. I., 1fr.** Nelson  
One of "Les Classiques Français." With an Introduction by Émile Faguet.

**Sinclair (J. d'Or), DEUX YEUX, 3fr. 50.** Paris, Bernard Grasset

The theme of this novel is the love awakened in an artist by an actress. The scene is at first laid in London, but afterwards shifts to the Far East.

### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Marges (Les), REVUE DE LITTÉRATURE ET D'ART, JUIN 15, 95c. net.** Paris, Georges Crès

Some of the features of this number are 'La Tradition et autres choses,' by M. Rémy de Gourmont; 'George Bernard Shaw pour nous autres Anglais,' by Mr. Jethro Bitelli; and an appreciation of 'La Révolte des Anges,' by M. Georges Le Cardonnel.

**Revue Historique, JUILLET-AOÛT, 6fr.** Paris, Félix Alcan

'Recherches sur la Garde Impériale et sur le corps d'officiers de l'armée romaine aux IVE et VE siècles,' by M. C. E. Babut, and 'Un témoignage sur les événements de Juillet, 1789,' by M. Pierre Caron, are among the contents.

### GENERAL.

**Ackermann (Dr. August), DER SEELENGLAUBE BEI SHAKESPEARE, eine Mythologisch-literarwissenschaftliche Abhandlung, 2 m. 80.** Franenfeld, Huber & Co.

A systematic inquiry into the animistic beliefs of Shakespeare.

**Encyclopædie van Nederlandsch West-Indië, onder redactie van Dr. H. D. Benjamins en Joh. F. Snelleman, Part I., 2f.** The Hague, Nijhoff

This part covers the letter A, and begins B on its last page.

**Förhandlingar och Uppsatser, Vol. XXVII., "Sveuska Litteratursällskapet," Vol. CXV., 4fm.** Helsingfors

**L'Herbier (Marcel), Au Jardin des Jeux secrets, 5fr.** Paris, Edward Sansot

"Ces mots tracés dans la poussière de belles danses" are written in memory of Oscar Wilde "créancier de nos paroxysmes."

### SCIENCE.

**Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Perú, Boletín No. 80: ESTADÍSTICA MINERA DEL PERÚ EN 1912, por Carlos P. Jimenez.** Lima

A series of tables and articles on the supply of metals and mineral combustibles obtained in Peru in 1912, accidents in the mines, &c.

**Gennep (Arnold van), RELIGIONS, MŒURS, ET LÉGENDES, Essais d'ethnographie et de linguistique, 3fr. 50.** Paris, 'Mercure de France'

In this, the fifth series of his essays, M. van Gennep makes a special study of the "précurseurs en France, au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, de la méthode comparative ou ethnographique."

### FINE ARTS.

**Aubert (Louis), LES MAÎTRES DE L'ESTAMPE JAPONAISE, 10fr.** Paris, Colin

A comprehensive study of Japanese engraving, profusely illustrated.

**Dussard (René), LES CIVILISATIONS PRÉHÉLÉNÉTIQUES DANS LE BASSIN DE LA MER ÉGÉE, 24fr.** Paris, Geuthner

Second edition, revised and enlarged.

### DRAMA.

**Racine, THÉÂTRE, Vol. II., 10d.** Nelson

This volume contains 'Bajazet,' 'Mithridate,' 'Iphigénie en Anlide,' 'Phèdre,' 'Esther,' and 'Athalie.'



## 'THE ACHARNIANS.'

26, St. Michael's Street, Oxford, June 30, 1914.

I MUST ask you, in fair play to me, to insert this reply to certain statements by your reviewer of my critical edition of 'The Acharnians,' which, if left uncorrected, would seriously prejudice it in your readers' eyes.

He devotes over a quarter of his review (*Athen.*, June 27, p. 885) to attacking my accuracy, solely on the strength of three alleged errors by me as to accents in R. He writes: "On 802 and 805 Mr. Elliott's *δαί* and *τῆς* (both implied by his silence) should be *δαὶ* and *τῆς*." There is no such implication; see my note on p. xviii: "R is the worst manuscript I have seen as regards accents. I have not thought it worth while to print all its impossible errors as regards accents alone." Thus two out of my three alleged errors at once fall to the ground. On p. xiii I should have given the second accent in R's *τῶντῶ*; but the point of my comparison of my note with Dr. Starkie's was not (as your readers would naturally infer from the comments in the review) to call attention to his error as to an accent (I have not attempted to point out all the accentual errors of my predecessors), but to correct his report of *τῶντῶ* as the reading of A, B, Γ, which in fact read (with varying accents) *τῶντοῦ*. Thus the sole proof that your reviewer has really given for his attack on my accuracy is my omission of one accent in a wrongly accented word in a MS. of which I had expressly stated that I did not think it worth while to print all its impossible accents!

He makes further accusations against me, all incorrect. He accuses me of "defending bad Greek and nonsense by dogmatic assertions" at 338, 508, 849. The "dogmatic assertions" are on his part, not mine. At 338 I have given a note, quoting parallels to show that the text is good Aristophanic Greek. At 849 I retain the manuscript reading "with some hesitation." At 508 I say "versum temere omiserunt," thinking it unnecessary to add anything to the defence of it by some of my ablest predecessors. His statement that these lines are "bad Greek and nonsense" is a mere dogmatic assertion, not a proof.

His statement that my emendations on 645 and 1151 "ignore the metre" is also incorrect. I have taken the metre fully into account in two fairly long notes, though it is true that I do not profess to obey unproved metrical "laws" (more correctly called "hypotheses"), such as the favourite "law" of Aristophanic editors against the "incision of the anapaest" (refuted in my note on 178). His statement that "an observation on p. 240 reveals a belief that a dactyl is permissible in the fourth foot" is untrue. In 'Pax,' 49, *ὡς κείνος ἀναιδέως τὴν σπατίλῃν ἐσθίει*, if I had accepted Elmsley's conjecture *ῥῳδῶς*, involving such a dactyl, the statement would have had some justification. But I have rejected it, retaining *ἀναιδέως* (synizesis), though pointing out that Elmsley's *ῥῳδῶς* with *ἐσθίει* is more in accordance with Aristophanic diction than Bentley's *ἀνέδην*. I have not professed to give all my reasons against wrong conjectures; and my omission here to mention the dactyl in the fourth foot as a reason against *ῥῳδῶς* certainly does not imply my belief in it.

These are specific points admitting of verification. Accusations, even when unwarranted, can generally be made shorter

than their refutation, and if this applies to specific statements, it applies still more to general statements. Space will not allow me to deal with your reviewer's general statements. But I must ask your readers to suspend judgment until they have examined for themselves an edition by a scholar whom he credits with "much common sense," and who has given a great part of the last eighteen years to a scientific examination of the text of Aristophanes, based not only on verbatim collations of many MSS. not fully collated by any previous editors, and some not at all, but also (what the reviewer does not mention) on a scientific examination of the papyri, the scholia, the metres, and a very large number of quotations and references in many later Greek and Latin writers, some, like Athenæus (to whose text of Aristophanes I have devoted an Excursus), living as long as seven centuries before our earliest MS.

R. T. ELLIOTT.

\* \* \* Nobody is likely to doubt the vast labour undergone by Mr. Elliott, but it is certainly unfortunate that in the particular passage which he has himself selected to show his superiority to his predecessors he should himself be incorrect. If he claims that he takes no notice of wrong accents in the *Ravennas*, he ought, at least, not to misrepresent that MS. when it is right, as in the circumflex on *τῶντῶ*. What he has done is to give the wrong accent and omit the right one. When one finds this in his own selected passage, one is naturally drawn on to think that his own accuracy is "not altogether above suspicion." Let us hope that he was peculiarly unfortunate in the passage he chose. If he does not give the accents of R on principle, the result is that for the most important of the MSS. we shall still have to resort to the facsimile. On 802 I admit the accent is of no consequence, but it should certainly have been reported for *τῆς* at 805. I expressly said that I did not deny his collation to be "much fuller and more accurate than any other."

I can only reaffirm my "dogmatic statements" about 338, 508, 849. If *λέγε τὸν τε Λακεδαιμόνιον* can mean "speak and say of the Lacedæmonian," I must confess that my own knowledge of Greek is nil; let Mr. Elliott appeal to anybody he likes. 508 is nonsense in its context; and 849, on grounds both of sense and metre, is wrong in the opinion of Elmsley (at whom Mr. Elliott sneers constantly) and many other scholars. Mr. Elliott says it is possible to give *δαί* a meaning, but avoids saying what.

At 645 his correction ignores the cæsure. If he will produce some more lines of the same kind, it will be then time to think about it. He ends 1151 with *ποιητὴν θ'*. The first thing any one who knows Greek metre does is to look and see if the corresponding line has synæpha: it has not; therefore his reading is wrong. If I have misrepresented him on 'Pax,' 49, I apologize for it; but let him ask himself what he means by talking as if there could be any doubt about the quantity of *σπατίλῃν*; the second syllable could only be short if the fourth foot were a dactyl.

So much for the "specific points." My general statements did not contain any "accusation" that I know of. I said, indeed, that the results of this vast labour of collation were deplorably small; that is no fault of Mr. Elliott's, but it is the fact. On what line of the play do all these variants help us? Where do they enable us to restore the text?

YOUR REVIEWER.

## THE PERSE PLAYERS.

Perse School, Cambridge.

YOUR reviewer of "Perse Playbooks," No. 4, has not only appreciated the advantages of the suggested Play Way in education, but has, with no little discernment, also noted some of the chief difficulties which have confronted us. He says (*Athen.*, June 27, p. 882):—

"The realities they would introduce into school life are at best passable substitutes only for the genuine thing—they remain at bottom shams."

This is true under present classroom conditions. And so thoroughly am I convinced of it that I am abandoning the effort to initiate the Play Way system in the classroom. Either we must admit ourselves twentieth-century schoolboys in the classroom, as your reviewer suggests, or we must abolish the classroom, and so change the twentieth-century schoolboy—a course which I suggest as an alternative. When we have the Play Way "simple of itself," we shall not build Caesar's bridges for the sake of the language, imagining ourselves Roman legionaries the while; but we shall build a bridge for the sake of a bridge, and know ourselves builders—Scout pioneers, for instance.

Again, your reviewer puts his finger on an important point when he says:—

"Except in so far as a system is associated with material of some kind, it is intransmissible; while, when it is so associated, there will always be a danger of its being, in course of transmission, divorced from the spirit intended to inform it."

And he suggests that we may soon have to reckon with this problem. The difficulty has already been considered; and the solution we propose is, not that the originators of the Play Way should issue a box of official bricks, after the egregious manner of the psycho-physiological-pedagogical Montessori, but that any given study should be conducted in relation to any material objects in the surrounding world which are most obviously connected with that study, and that all available objects should be considered fit material for lessons.

Theoretically, the Montessori system is as right as every other modern system of education; indeed, they are theoretically all the same. But in the contribution it makes in the way of method—which is all that need concern educational innovators nowadays—the Montessori system is far more injurious than the old repressive methods of the classroom, because it pretends that educational practice is a science, whereas it can never be successful save as an art. The Montessori material itself is unnatural, because children are human beings, and not machines; moreover, it represents a grosser form of spoon-feeding than all the Latin Grammars ever printed.

It is open to any educationist to predict that, when some such natural system as the Boy Scout organization has been generally adopted as the type of all juvenile education, the methods of the Montessori system will already have ceased to be even a laughing-stock.

H. CALDWELL COOK.

Master of the Perse Players.

## BOOK SALE.

At Messrs. Sotheby's book sale on Tuesday, June 30th, and two following days, the chief prices were: Cruikshank, *Fairy Alphabet*, 4 vols., n.d., 34l. Dickens, *Tale of Two Cities*, original numbers as issued, 1859, 41l. Kipling, *Works*, 27 vols., 1897-8, 26l. R. L. Stevenson, *Works*, Edinburgh Edition, 32 vols., 1894-1903, 52l. Tudor Translations, 41 vols., 1892-1904, 20l.; another set, 24l. 10s. Charles Lamb, *John Woodvil*, 1802, 21l. Arabian Nights, Sir R. Burton's translation, 16 vols., 1885-8, 25l. 10s. Dibdin, *Bibliographical Works*, 22 vols., 1814-38, 31l. 10s. The total of the sale was 1,822l. 6s. 6d.



## Literary Gossip.

THE seventh Erewhon Dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant last Friday week, with Mr. Henry Festing Jones in the chair. This was the first of these dinners to which ladies have been invited, and Mrs. Bernard Shaw fixed the date. Among those present was Miss Grace Stebbing, whose father wrote the opening review in the first issue of *The Athenæum*. In all there were about 160 guests.

The first speaker, Mr. Justice Williams of Dunedin, told of his acquaintance with Butler in New Zealand; Mrs. Richard Grosvenor spoke of her friendship with Butler, and told some anecdotes; Mr. Desmond MacCarthy dealt admirably with some aspects of Butler's philosophy—a good rollicking, Broad-Church paganism; Mr. Bernard Shaw opposed the "muddle-headedness" of Charles Darwin to the clear-sightedness of Samuel Butler, as shown in his biological writings; Mr. Gilbert Cannan, alluding to Butler's refusal to take orders in 1859, said that the doing of something "awful" was necessary to finding oneself; and Mr. Henry M. Paget gave some reminiscences of his student days with Butler at Heatherley's.

THE career of Joseph Chamberlain, who died on Thursday in last week, is too exclusively occupied with politics to be reviewed in our columns. When his 'Life' is written we shall have an opportunity to notice his achievements. A singularly forcible and lucid speaker, he did not cultivate the literary graces; his quotations were from familiar authors, and his illustrations of the homely sort. Thus he followed one of Bright's solemn addresses by a reference to the red-nosed man in 'Pickwick,' and spoke of Lord Randolph Churchill's patchwork Tory policy in 1889 as a "crazy quilt."

He was a speaker rather than a writer, though occasionally his views made a sensation in print. Lord Morley has recorded in the 'Life of Gladstone' that an article by him in *The Baptist* on the disestablishment of the Welsh Church and the commanding position of Irish M.P.s precipitated the breach between Liberal and Liberal Unionist.

The present world is apt to forget, or perhaps has never realized, Chamberlain's pioneer work in municipal reform at Birmingham, which won him in early days the title of the "mad mayor." To this period, before he had entered the House of Commons, belongs a reference in 'The Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco' (1874), Dilke's brilliant fragment of romance. The Prince, a crudely democratic undergraduate at Cambridge, who is suddenly called to the throne of Monaco, explains his views thus:—

"I was that which the republican mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his jocular speech proposing the Prince of Wales' health at the mayor's banquet, said that one of his friends had been trying by argument to make the Prince—with, 'as yet,' only 'partial success'—a republican king."

The universal abbreviation "Jo" is neatly introduced by Andrew Lang in 'The Great Gladstone Myth' ('In the Wrong Paradise, and Other Stories,' 1887). Gladstone is associated with the cow, and

"it is curious that on some old and worn coins we detect a half-obliterated male figure lurking behind the cow. The inscription may be read 'Jo' or 'Io,' and appears to indicate Io, the cow-maiden of Greek myth (see the 'Prometheus' of Æschylus)."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN gave his express sanction to a volume by Sir Willoughby Maycock, 'With Mr. Chamberlain in the United States and Canada,' which should now have an added interest. The book will be fully illustrated, and will be issued immediately by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

WE note also that a selection from the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain, in two volumes, will be published in the early autumn by Messrs. Constable. The volumes will be uniform in type and appearance with 'The Nation and the Empire' (Constable, 1913), and have been selected and revised by the same editor, Mr. Charles Boyd. The idea of a representative collection of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches had long seemed desirable, and to this, at the beginning of the year, Mr. Chamberlain consented.

The first speech printed is one delivered in Birmingham Town Council in 1870; the last that at Bingley Hall in 1906, on the occasion of Mr. Chamberlain's 70th birthday. Mr. Austen Chamberlain will contribute an Introduction.

SIR CHARLES WAKEFIELD is to preside at the seventy-fifth annual dinner in aid of the funds of the News-vendors' Institution, on Monday, November 2nd, at De Keyser's Royal Hotel. Prince Alexander of Teck being unable, as he had hoped, to occupy the chair, the Committee are glad to secure the advocacy of an Alderman of the City of London, the birthplace of the Institution in 1839.

THE latest Futurist manifesto from Signor Marinetti is concerned with 'Splendeur géométrique et mécanique,' which he first conceived when standing on the bridge of a Dreadnought. All the elements involved in this "new beauty" we cannot mention, but they include hygienic forgetfulness, aggressive optimism due to physical culture and sport, the intelligent female (*plaisir, fécondité, affaires*), the passion for success, and the enthusiastic imitation of electricity and the machine, the precision of gear and lubricated thought.

The literary Ego is to be systematically dispersed in the universal vibration; the verb in the infinitive, happy in possessing no subject, is "le mouvement même du nouveau lyrisme." To the onomatopœic resources of the new freedom in language is now added "la sensibilité numérique." Mathematical signs and numbers are to be introduced, and may be chosen by intuition without regard to their ordinary value. We have little doubt that a Futurist could get more emotion out of the American abbreviation C 2 K than a

follower of tradition does out of the pale statement, "I am curious to know."

MR. FISHER UNWIN writes:—

"In your 'Literary Gossip' you state that Government publications are not circulated among the press. May I point to one exception—Ordnance Survey Maps? As new editions or new maps are issued, we, as Government agents, send out quite a large number of copies to the press for review. This has been our practice now for some years past, and I think from time to time we must have sent you some maps."

DR. BENJAMIN RAND, the discoverer and editor of Shaftesbury's 'Second Characters; or, Language of Forms,' who is now in London, will soon bring out a new work entitled 'Berkeley and Percival,' which will include their hitherto unpublished correspondence.

MR. H. M. BEATTY writes:—

"With reference to the notice in List of Books (*Athen.*, June 27, p. 889) of the Oxford edition of Arnold's 'Essays,' containing 'five essays hitherto uncollected,' may I point out that 'Dante and Beatrice' and 'The Jewish Church' were included in 'The New Universal Library' edition, published by Routledge & Sons?"

"May I also, as a tender-eye, thank you for your remarks (p. 903) as to the close, long, tiring lines of small print affected by this latter firm? Friedländer's 'Roman Life,' a twenty-eight-shilling work, requiring close reading, is a good example. The Appendixes and Notes are microscopic, the text not very much larger."

*The Scottish Historical Review* for July has a large estimate of David Laing, by Dr. David Murray; an article by Prof. A. S. Cook on Layamon's knowledge of runes; a transcript of a diary of a Scotsman's journey through France in 1814; and the text of three Darien letters of 1699.

*Chambers's Journal* for August will include 'The Time of the World,' by Mr. H. P. Hollis; 'Human Leopards and Alligators,' by Mr. Robert Machray; 'Safety of Life at Sea,' by Mr. S. H. Rylett; and 'The Mountain Wilderness of South Wales,' by Mr. A. G. Bradley.

MESSRS. THOMAS NELSON & SONS propose to publish early in October a new edition of their 'Year-Book of Social Progress,' which is now in its third year. The editor will be glad if the secretaries of societies, and others engaged in social work of all kinds will send to him any information which they think may be of value, or suggestions of any kind. Communications should be sent to Mr. A. W. Holland, c/o Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons, 35-6, Paternoster Row, E.C.

THE death took place last week of Mr. William C. Maughan of Rosneath, author of the 'Alps of Arabia,' 'Rosneath Past and Present,' 'Annals of Gareloch-side,' and 'Picturesque Musselburgh.' Mr. Maughan had been trained as a chartered accountant, and was manager of a bank in Rome for a time; then his health failed, and he travelled in the East, afterwards settling in Scotland.

NEXT week we shall publish a Supplement dealing with Holiday Reading.



## SCIENCE

*Tammuz and Ishtar: a Monograph upon Babylonian Religion and Theology.* By S. Langdon. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

THE author, Shilleto Reader of Assyriology at Oxford, who has given in previous works translations of Sumerian and Babylonian texts, makes in this work extensive extracts from the Tammuz liturgies, and translates nearly the whole of the Arbela oracles. He desires to show that the Sumero-Babylonian religion was characterized by purer ceremonies and deeper theology than is generally admitted by those scholars who have dwelt upon divination and magical ceremonies as its main elements. To make this apparent, he has rendered a large number of extracts from the chants which were sung at the Tammuz wailings.

"Tammuz [he remarks] is the name of the Babylonian god who corresponds to the Egyptian Osiris, the Phœnician and Greek Adonis, the Phrygian Attis, and other well-known types of the dying son of Mother Earth."

His work, therefore, fits in with the treatise of Sir J. G. Frazer, 'Adonis, Attis, Osiris,' and, indeed, is "in a modest way," as Mr. Langdon puts it, a supplement to that work and Baudissin's 'Adonis und Esmun.' He says that these authors could not base their investigations upon the Babylonian cult, for the Assyriologists had not yet placed this material in their hands; and that, though Sir J. G. Frazer thoroughly treated the Greek, Roman, and European types, he entirely neglected the fundamental Assyrian material. If this was true of the second edition, which was the one Mr. Langdon had before him when he wrote, the defect is remedied in Sir J. G. Frazer's third, which appeared contemporaneously with Mr. Langdon's work, and contains translations of some of the Babylonian "psalms" that it may be of some interest to compare with his. For example, the lines which appear in the version quoted by Sir J. G. Frazer as

A willow that rejoiced not by the watercourse,  
A willow whose roots were torn up,  
are rendered by Mr. Langdon—

A plant which they water no more in the pot,  
Whose roots are torn away.  
Again (Frazer)—

At his vanishing away she lifts up a lament,  
"Oh my child!" at his vanishing away she lifts  
up a lament,  
"My Damu!" at his vanishing away she lifts  
up a lament,  
"My enchanter and priest!" at his vanishing  
away she lifts up a lament,  
becomes (Langdon)—

For the far removed there is wailing,  
Ah me, my child, the far removed,  
My damu, the far removed,  
My anointer, the far removed.

Yet once more (Frazer):—

Her chamber is a possession that brings not forth  
a possession;  
A weary woman, a weary child, forspent.  
(Langdon)—

For the habitations and flocks it is: they produce  
not.  
For the perishing wedded ones, for perishing children  
it is; the dark-headed people create not.

While these two translations indicate some uncertainty as to particular phrases, their general significance appears to be the same, while Mr. Langdon's seems to be the more literal.

The myth of Tammuz makes him the lover or husband of Ishtar, the mother goddess, who was celebrated under many different names. Mr. Langdon holds that as Ninā or Nanā, originally the sister of Tammuz, "she is truly the most beautiful figure of a virgin goddess in the history of Babylonian religion." As sister and at the same time consort of Tammuz, she bears the name of Gestinanna; and as being also his mother, that of Innini. These complicated relations are illustrated thus in the liturgies:—

My king thou art, thou who wast hurried away,  
cruelly hurried away.  
Tammuz art thou, thou who wast hurried away,  
cruelly hurried away.  
Consort of Innini, son of Sirtur, who wast cruelly  
taken away.  
Youth, brother of the mother Gestinanna who  
was cruelly taken away.

She is described as the "virgin queen of heaven" and "queen of Eanna (or the house of heaven, her temple in Uruk) who cries, Alas! my husband, alas! my son," and addresses him thus: "O brother, fruit of my eyes, lifting up of my eyes, Who is thy sister? I am thy sister. Who is thy mother? I am thy mother."

In her various capacities she is represented as comforting sorrow-stricken humanity by her mercy and compassion; as the divinity of childbirth and the champion of chastity; as the patroness of the arts of government and the personification of justice; as "she that executes" the decrees of the gods,

"who causes plants to grow, queen of humanity, creatress of all things, who directs all begetting, virgin mother goddess, at whose side no god draws nigh, majestic queen, whose decrees are pre-eminent."

In all this Mr. Langdon discovers a profound sentiment in Babylonian religion; but he is met with the difficulty that the cult of the mother goddess resulted in that rite at her temple in the character of Mylitta which so impressed Herodotus, and was, we suppose, as infamous as any religious observance that the world has ever seen; that her temples maintained a body of women politely described as "maidens," but really something very different, and also maintained a body of "eunuchs and eunuch singers." His explanation of the discrepancy is that in these coarser features the goddess is Aphrodite Pandemos, and in her more elevated functions Aphrodite Urania.

Chaps. iii., iv., and v. discuss the attributes of Tammuz and Ishtar under the various lights in which they presented themselves to the worshippers at different periods of the religious history of Babylonia: as ophidian and oracular deities, as astral deities, and in the case of Ishtar as the corn goddess. Photographs of five seals representing them in these several characters are supplied, also plates of the tablets on which the oracles of Arbela are inscribed, belonging to the times of Asarhaddon and Ashurbanipal (seventh

century B.C.). These oracles, as usual, present evidence that can hardly be doubtful of the use of the divine sanction implied in them for the promotion of Court intrigue. In the Appendix are given the prayer of Asarhaddon to the Sun God (plate iv.) and the prayer and ceremony at a dedication (plate v.); and some observations as to the origin of the Venus worship, together with a good Index, complete a work that cannot fail to afford useful material for students of comparative religion, who will find in it much suggestive matter.

*Drapers' Company Research Memoirs: Studies in National Deterioration.—IX. A Statistical Study of Oral Temperatures in School Children, with Special Reference to Parental Environment and Class Differences.* By M. H. Williams, Julia Bell, and Karl Pearson. (Dulau & Co., 6s. net.)

DR. M. H. WILLIAMS is Medical Inspector of Schools for the western half of the county of Worcester, and in the course of her work has taken, by means of a thermometer in the mouth, the temperatures of some 4,600 schoolchildren, and her observations form the main basis of the present report,

"one object of the enquiry being to test how far temperature may be used as an indication that examination as to phthisical or rheumatic conditions is desirable."

For purposes of comparison the temperatures of children in other surroundings and other social grades were also taken. These included the girls in the Royal Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, in the preparatory school of St. Katharine's, and in the advanced school of St. Leonard's, at St. Andrews; and boys at Winchester College, and boys at Charterhouse.

The results, as far as they can be considered at all positive, are as follows. An immense majority of the Worcester-shire elementary schoolchildren are suffering in some degree either from rheumatism or phthisis (the latter being, however, generally puerile phthisis, which was already known to exist widely among young children, and from which the majority recover in growing older, without acquiring the "mortal phthisis" of adults); the opinion already entertained by some medical authorities of the mutual exclusiveness of phthisis and rheumatism is confirmed; and it is stated that high temperature generally indicates a pathological condition; that boys are rather more subject to phthisis, and girls to rheumatism; and that the average temperatures of elementary schoolchildren are higher (owing probably to the greater proportion of pathological cases) than those of children belonging to more prosperous social groups.

The authors of the report consider that the tables also prove the markedly hereditary nature of rheumatism. That they suggest this is certain; but a much wider investigation ought surely to be



made before the fact is accepted as established. The circumstance—clearly brought out in table after table—that the disease is more likely to appear in the daughter of a rheumatic mother than in the daughter of a rheumatic father, or in any son, may be an indication that home conditions (to which women and girls are more constantly exposed than men and boys) have a considerable influence in the production of rheumatism.

The real value of the report lies mainly in the attention it directs to the study of personal temperature. There is evidently need for the accumulation of a great body of repeated observations, and any person who will accurately record his own temperature thrice a day during a period of years will be rendering a service to science.

#### THE PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS AT DURHAM.

A JOINT SESSION of members of the Aristotelian Society, the British Psychological Society, and the Mind Association was held at Hatfield Hall, Durham, from 3rd to the 6th inst. Forty-five members attended.

The members were received by the Principal, Prof. F. B. Jevons, who presided in Hall throughout the meeting.

The business of the session began on Friday evening with the meeting of the Mind Association, the annual business of which is the ostensible occasion of the Joint Session. The Association was formed fourteen years ago by Henry Sidgwick to support the journal *Mind*.

The philosophical work of the session began on Saturday morning with the discussion of a symposium on 'The Role of Repression in Forgetting,' Dr. W. Macdougall in the chair. Mr. T. H. Pear in the first paper set out by distinguishing two processes, for each of which the term "forgetting" is employed. The first he illustrated by the example of learning a number of nonsense syllables, which in the course of time are forgotten. This forgetting he attributed to a simple "decay" of memory. The other kind he illustrated as that of forgetting to post a letter or to remember the name of a person. In this case the forgetting is temporary. It may occur when we most desire and strive to remember, and it may be impossible when we most desire not to remember. It is to this second kind of forgetting that those cases belong where a healthy person tries to forget, or to exclude from consciousness, painful memories. Two different views may be taken of this process. According to some it is a process of active repression. According to others it is a "side-tracking," brought about by the intrusion in consciousness of other interests. The evidence for the existence of an active force of repression was then considered, and the processes which must make up such a force. They must be, it was claimed, opposed to those forces which would normally bring the repressed fact into consciousness. These processes are usually taken to be perseveration and association, while some hold that they are association only. Several illustrations were then given of cases of forgetting that could not possibly be explained by "chance" or "inattention," and where it seemed necessary to postulate a permanent or semi-permanent inhibition. Finally, it was held that brain-states, however they might facilitate "forgetting," could not explain it.

Dr. A. Wolf, who contributed the second paper, emphasized the distinction between "repression" and "resistance," and defined the problem as it appears in the Freudian literature as follows: Is the process of forgetting rightly conceived as a process of repression from consciousness, followed up by a process of continued sub-conscious resistance, which confines the forgotten within the region of the unconscious, and prevents its emergence into clear consciousness? Repression, it was held, is concerned with attention, resistance with forgetting, and it indicates a new conception of the nature of that process. It was then argued that repression is an actual process, but that there is no sufficient ground for assuming the actuality of a process of resistance, and that the appeal to it is a gratuitous hypothesis. Repression promotes forgetting only in an indirect way—namely, by prematurely expelling associated ideas which might otherwise revive the repressed idea; but it contributes nothing positive to induce forgetting.

Dr. T. W. Mitchell took up the problem specially in its psychoanalytic aspect. He criticized Dr. Wolf's use of the terms "repression" and "resistance," as conveying a different intention from their use in the writings of psychoanalysts. Freud's theory had undergone a development. Originally his doctrine of repression had regard to the symptoms of hysteria, which he held to be due to emotional shock, in which strong excitement that cannot have its normal outlet is aroused. The liberating of this pent-up emotion could only be effected by the restoring of the memory of the shock and its attendant circumstances, which had been split off or dissociated from the consciousness by the shock. It was in his experience of the difficulty of dealing with these cases by hypnotism that he seemed to feel the presence of an opposing psychic force in the patient. This became his idea of repression. He thought the force which caused the resistance in psychoanalysis must be the force which originally caused the forgetting. He saw that they were painful memories, and hence he regarded repression as consisting in the expulsion of them from consciousness and in the prevention of their return into consciousness. Repression consequently was a defensive reaction of the personality against unbearable ideas, and Freud thought it was proved by the fact of resistance. But in the later Freudian writings, and in consequence of the development of the doctrine of the unconscious, the term is used for many ideas that have never been in consciousness. The distinction most favoured by psychoanalysts is that of "conscious repression" and "unconscious repression." Suppression is not the same thing as "conscious repression"; it consists in the pushing of an idea out of Consciousness into the Foreconscious; its further penetration into the Unconscious and the keeping of it there is the work of repression.

Dr. Mitchell next compared the newer method of free association with the older "pressure" method. It is not clear that the hindrance met with in this method is due to repression. It is more of the nature of passive resistance, due to a force acting from below as attraction or pull, rather than from above as repression or push. It is to a psychical force analogous to the pull of gravity in the physical world that the forgettings of everyday life are attributed by psychoanalysts. It is the attraction of the unconscious, rather than the repulsion of the conscious. It is this unconscious nucleus exercising its attractive force that is the characteristic Freudian doctrine. It is the

tracing back of pathogenic memories to their ultimate source in direct associative relation with childish memories, apparently repressed in deference to the ethical and cultural traditions into which the child is born, and the apparent relation of these again to a still earlier stage, that have led to the postulate of "organic repression" in which certain instincts or impulses become latent.

Dr. Mitchell next drew attention to the possible utility of such "organic repression" to the preservation of the race and its adaptation to environment. Such a principle of utility seems to be active not merely in early childhood, but to be effective throughout adult life in determining what shall be forgotten and what remembered.

Finally, Dr. Mitchell criticized the attempt of the ultra-Freudians to explain all forgetting, both normal and abnormal, as due to repression, while allowing that many cases are most easily so explained.

Prof. T. Loveday in the fourth and last paper showed the difficulty of treating Freud's conception of repression in separation from the rest of his doctrine of mental behaviour. The theory seemed to involve the astounding assumption that any idea or thought which can ever be recalled must be present as a thought in unconsciousness all the time. The supposition that we are unconsciously thinking always and all at once of everything which we might under any conceivable conditions remember seems to point to an extreme doctrine of associationism in Freud, and the absence of even the beginnings of a theory of judgment.

Dr. Ernest Jones said "resistance" was not used by Freud as Dr. Wolf had used the term—to indicate a different force from repression. "Resistance," as Freud used the term, was the same force as repression, and was constantly, not intermittently, exerted. The problem in regard to it is whether it is or is not in consciousness. The apparent logical paradox to which Prof. Loveday had called attention in the idea of a repression of ideas was met in the Freudian doctrine by the view that ideas are secondary, arising from, and dependent on, affective processes. It is feelings, not the ideas associated with them, that are repressed. Thus, in trying to forget a great sorrow, it is not the sorrowful idea, but the painful feeling connected with the sorrow, that we seek to drive out of consciousness. The pull from below is really pressure from above, just as in the physical world gravity is exhibited in an incumbent weight meeting resistance from below.

Dr. Crichton Miller questioned if expulsion from full consciousness ever takes place, but thought there was always a fringe more or less removed from the focus of attention from which we certainly had a power of controlling memories. Repression was most certainly a definite fact, whatever its mechanism. He gave a detailed illustration from the case of a patient he had treated to show how a real experience could be definitely driven out of consciousness, and its reality disbelieved in, by self-persuasion that it was a dream-experience.

Dr. Leslie Mackenzie thought that a selective agency was much more in evidence than a conscious repression. It was only by such a theory that we could explain why one idea rather than another reaches the focus of attention.

Prof. G. F. Stout called attention to the important distinction between repression and continued repression. What is the relation, he asked, between the stage of dismissal from consciousness and that of the continued keeping back from return to consciousness of the dismissed idea? He preferred to describe the unconscious psychical



contents as "dispositions." It was a non-committal term which merely indicated the economy of the mental life which retained mental matter, and was a kind of storage of mental activity ready to be set free when occasion called for it. Lastly, he challenged the Freudians to explain cases of forgetting, such as that of the forgetting of good stories which have given us pleasure, which we desire to remember, which come back to us when retold, but which we are quite unable to call up into consciousness when we most want to do so.

Brief replies from the four writers in the symposium concluded the discussion.

At the afternoon meeting the chair was occupied by Prof. Dawes Hicks, President of the Aristotelian Society, and the discussion was on a paper by Prof. S. Alexander on 'Freedom.' Following his now familiar doctrine that the relation between the mind and its object is the distinction of enjoyment and contemplation, he defined freedom as enjoyed determination. Human freedom is but a particular case of something much more general. Enjoyed determination is that in which both the determiner and the determined, the cause and the effect, are enjoyed. Contemplated determination is that in which both events are contemplated, and it comprehends, therefore, all instances of causal relation in the physical world, in so far as these are objects of contemplation to some mind. There is a third species of determination, where one of the members of the relation is contemplated, the other enjoyed, as when anger determines a blow, or when the action of light gives the enjoyment of vision. To distinguish the kind of determination in which both members of the relation are enjoyed from this mixed species, it might be termed enjoyment in determination. The effect of this new definition is to translate the familiar doctrine that freedom is self-determination into more general terms; in fact, to make human freedom a special case of a general principle that includes physical causation. The doctrine was illustrated by an analysis of various senses of freedom, leading to the highest sense in which our whole personality is the enjoyed determinant. But here Mr. Alexander expressed his dissent from M. Bergson's doctrine that the criterion of freedom is determination by the whole personality. Such a theory would not, he declared, distinguish freedom from the response of a physical body to external action; for in this we cannot disconnect the part from the whole. This led him to a detailed criticism of M. Bergson's doctrine, in particular as regards space and time. Mr. Alexander expressed his agreement with the doctrine of the reality of time, but he held also the equal reality of space, and he disagreed totally with the doctrine of the more ultimate reality of a duration entirely psychological in its nature. Whatever ultimate judgment may be pronounced on M. Bergson's notion of time, he has, Mr. Alexander thought, the signal merit of having dared to take the reality of time seriously, and the only thing to regret is that he should have depreciated space. The paper proceeded to deal with the problem of mental causality and of freedom and predication, and closed with a list of rejected criteria. (1) Freedom does not mean action which proceeds from the whole personality, though that is true of the completed freedom. (2) It does not mean indeterminism. (3) It does not mean ignorance of the real causes of action. (4) It does not mean purpose. Purpose, though essential to willing, is not essential to its freedom, that is, does not define its freedom. (5) Freedom does not mean the contrast of the intelligible with the sensible character of human nature.

Freedom is found in nature and in mind. It is not, therefore, an exceptional privilege of human life, but is, as Wordsworth said, of pleasure "spread through the world."

In the discussion that followed a great number of those present took part. Mr. Alexander's view was warmly opposed by Mr. Moore and Mr. Stout, and warmly supported by Mr. Nunn and Mr. Wolf.

In the evening the company were entertained at a reception in the Castle by the Vice-Chancellor of the University and Mrs. Gee. The Dean of Durham and Mrs. Henson and Canon Cruikshank were also present.

The final meeting was devoted to a discussion on 'The Status of Sense-Data,' by Mr. G. E. Moore and Mr. G. F. Stout. Prof. Dawes Hicks was in the chair.

Mr. Moore began by calling attention to an ambiguity in the term "sense-datum," and especially to the fact that it is usually confined to a class of entities only experienced in sensations. He proposed, therefore, to employ the term "sensibles," as this includes everything, sensation or image, so far as it is an actual or possible experience. There are two problems in relation to sensibles, namely, how they are related to our minds, and how they are related to physical objects. One of the relations that sensibles of all kinds sometimes have to the mind is that of "direct apprehension." Mr. Moore explained the sense in which he used this common expression as a technical term. It was quite different from what is often meant by saying that sensibles are "immediately experienced" or are "subjective modifications." Mr. Moore proceeded to explain why he saw no reason to suppose that sensibles ever are experienced in any other sense than that of being directly apprehended. He then passed to the question, which later gave rise to the longest discussion, "Do sensibles ever exist at times when they are not being experienced at all?" His own view was that there was no a priori reason why they should not, and if asked, Is there any reason to suppose that they do? he could only reply that he had, in Hume's phrase, "a strong propensity to believe" that they do. This remark later elicited from Mr. Stout the assertion that he experienced "a strong propensity to believe" the contrary.

On the second question, How are sensibles related to physical objects? he declared himself to be extremely puzzled, and only able to give very tentative suggestions. He proceeded to illustrate the difficulty, a familiar example of which was, that whereas all sensibles exist only in private space, physical objects are declared to exist in physical space. He then distinguished two interpretations of the relation of sensibles to physical objects which might be true. One is expressed by saying that, if certain conditions were fulfilled, I, or some other person, would directly apprehend certain other sensibles. The other is that the physical object may have the kind of causal relation to the sensible that we call a "source." Against this latter interpretation there is the very serious difficulty of understanding by what means we could ever come to "know" that sensibles have a source at all, and this led him to incline to the former interpretation.

Prof. Stout in the second paper described Mr. Moore's first theory as virtually identical with Mill's well-known doctrine of matter as constituted by a fixed and systematic order of actual and possible sensations. He agreed with Mr. Moore's criticism of it, but, unlike him, he held the permanent possibility theory to be untenable in any form. On the other hand, he held that the source theory

is tenable; but, unlike Mr. Moore, he held that the physical object as perceived or imagined includes, not only the source, but also the nature of the sensibles, so far as they express the nature of the source. He claimed, therefore, that his conception of the physical object included all that the permanent possibility theory can say of it. The most important argument was based on the analogy between our knowledge of the connexion of image and primary sensible, and our knowledge of the connexion of a primary sensible and its source. In both cases we have the thought of a particular existence other than that of the sensible which we directly apprehend. In both cases the thought of this existence is specified and determined by the nature of the actually present sensible, and also in both cases it is thought of as the source of the sensible, though in different ways. But there is a vital difference which may seem to destroy the analogy in its most fundamental point. In the one case there has been a previous experience, in the other there has not. But the reply to that objection is that in the present moment in which the image only is directly apprehended, the direct apprehension of the primary sensible is entirely gone. Again, in each case the knowledge is immediate, and in both cases there is initial absence of anything in the nature of reflective analysis.

Developing his argument, Mr. Stout next dealt with the case of knowledge which anticipates experience, Kant's synthetic propositions a priori. Here he was on common ground with Mr. Moore in denying mere being for thought as contrasted with what has being apart from thought. No more ultimate reason can be given for the possibility of anything being known than that it has being, and there is a mind to know it. If particular existents were in their own nature self-complete, implying nothing beyond themselves, each a universe in itself, we could not by knowing them know anything beyond them. But we know the existentially present sensible as incomplete, and this knowledge is immediate.

Mr. Moore, in opening the general discussion, described the view put forward recently by Mr. Russell that the physical object is a "logical fiction," and explained his theory of its construction. He also said that in his own view "immediate" knowledge may not be original. The attribute original is important in a genetic description.

Prof. Stout remarked that a great deal of the plausibility of Mr. Moore's argument depended on the choice of visual sensations. It was important to state the problem in terms of other sensations: touch, sound, taste, smell, organic sensations, such as nausea.

A long discussion followed, led by the Chairman, and remarkable for a lively duel between Prof. Nunn and Mr. Moore, the former insisting that every sensible, actual and possible, could be treated as equally and really present in the physical object or source, and that the choice of one definite spatial or geometrical quality to distinguish the reality from its appearances was of purely pragmatic value.

The interest in the new theory of sensibles was so great that Mr. Moore was persuaded to give a special exposition of Mr. Russell's views in an evening lecture. Perhaps the most striking feature of the discussions was the disclosure of the varieties of theories held by those who claim to be adherents of the new realism.

The session was formally closed by Prof. Alexander, who expressed the thanks of their fellow-members to Prof. Jevons and Prof. Robinson for the warm welcome extended to them by the University.



## Science Gossip.

THE Sixth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, which began at Leeds on Tuesday last, afforded striking proofs of the merits of fresh air. Light, cleanliness, and ventilation, especially the last, have done much in reducing phthisis, and it was wisely insisted that these things must be learnt in the schools. Within the last ten years there has, we are glad to note, been a notable change in the views of the obstinate adult who is afraid of fresh air. In the reduction of slums much remains to be done. Millions will be immune, said Sir William Osler, when the workers have a living wage, when the house becomes a home.

THE Canadian Arctic Expedition under the leadership of Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson has been unlucky throughout, and now it is feared that eight of its members have perished. Mr. Stefansson with four companions left his ship the *Karluk*, and landed on the coast of Alaska last September in order to secure food. As the result of extraordinary weather the *Karluk* drifted about, and was finally wrecked, though Capt. Bartlett saved the stores on board and formed a camp. Two advance parties of four men were then sent with sledges and dogs to the nearest land, Wrangel Island, off the Siberian coast. The main party of fourteen under Capt. Bartlett, which followed them, arrived safely; but nothing was heard or seen of them, though careful search was made. The lost parties include Dr. Forbes-Mackay and Mr. James Murray (who were in the Shackleton Expedition), and M. Beauchat of Paris, a specialist in natural history and anthropology.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY are holding an exhibition of flowers and plants next Tuesday at their hall in Vincent Square, Westminster. Prof. J. B. Farmer will lecture in the afternoon on 'Certain Aspects of Plants in relation to their Environment.'

A REMARKABLE improvement in the French telegraphic service has been recently achieved by M. Carrat, a Government engineer. The cables between Marseilles and Algiers are by a new method made capable of duplex work—i.e., it is now possible to transmit over the same cable and simultaneously a separate dispatch from each end. The distance between Marseilles and Algiers is over 400 miles, and it is thought that there will be no technical difficulty in applying the system to far greater lengths of cable.

IN view of our paragraph of June 27th, concerning Mr. Chancellor's Bill to abolish vivisection, the Research Defence Society have sent us some of the literature they publish on the other side, in particular the evidence of Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton before the Royal Commission on Vivisection in 1907. Lord Moulton began by claiming a very keen interest in the progress of curative science, both on the scientific and the ethical side.

Those who care to read some pungent writing on the subject should study Mr. Shaw's lengthy prolegomena to his play 'The Doctor's Dilemma.'

RECENT Government publications include the National Health Insurance Report for 1913-14, 2s. 10d.; the Electric Lighting Acts, Proceedings for 1913, 4d.; and Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Commission, Second Report, 2s. 1d.

## FINE ARTS

*The Æsthetic Purpose of Byzantine Architecture, and Other Essays.* By the Count de Soissons. (Murray & Eviden, 12s. 6d. net.)

THERE is something unsatisfying about these essays. They read curiously like the productions of the more "æsthetic" type of Oxford undergraduate. The author is enthusiastic, but amateurish. He evidently delights in art which makes an obvious appeal to the sensibilities—"sensuous" is his favourite adjective—and he plumes himself on an artistic as opposed to a scientific outlook. He is thus tempted in his criticisms to rely unduly on a not always trustworthy *flair*, and to be content with the minimum of erudition. In a word, the Count de Soissons appears to us a dilettante with considerable taste, but still young in mind, if not in years. The student, for example, will find little new in his essays on Chinese and Japanese art; and the stories of Édouard Manet's fight against the academic traditions of his day, of Ingres's sturdy championship of a personal ideal, and of Boecklin's early struggles are too well known to warrant further exploitation. The author is more successful in dealing with Edward Munch and Félicien Rops. He is not deceived by the fallacious glamour of "sex and sin" which exaggerated praise and exaggerated blame have cast round the fame of these artists. He shows himself in sympathy with their real outlook, and the essay on Munch is, perhaps, the best in the book. M. de Soissons succeeds here where a more scientific writer or an art critic with greater technical knowledge might have failed.

In writing of Richard Strauss our author disapproves of the earlier works of the type of 'Electra,' accusing the composer of "trifling with everything musical, and of giving it into the service of the dramatic and of the psychological at the expense of the beautiful";

adding that,

"when music is incomprehensible, the composer commits a grave offence against the heavenly art and against the immortal element that rests within man."

M. de Soissons welcomes, however, 'Der Rosenkavalier,' where, he declares, Strauss "suddenly left the demoniacal world and psychological abysses, and returned to life, to simplicity and serenity." The music of this opera, he says,

"possesses what not only great musical connoisseurs but also the vast majority of cultured amateurs require from a musical performance, namely, a stirring of the emotions by sensuous beauty."

In the essay headed 'The Æsthetic Purpose of Byzantine Architecture,' which gives the title to the book, the critic takes the view that the Byzantine architects consciously endeavoured to conceal all indications of structure in their interiors by lavish mosaic decorations. The architects derived their love of colour

from the East, whence, he tells us, all colour is derived, for

"colour is not indigenous to Western life, and its presence may be rightly attributed to Eastern influence.... Alexander the Great and his followers brought to the West the polychrome decoration from the East; this was inherited from Byzantium, whence it came to Venice, and thence spread throughout the whole of Europe, while the invasion of the Moors introduced colour into Spain. If we admire the glow in pictures of some of the masters of the Netherlands, it was brought there by that conjurer of brilliant hues, Rubens, from Venice, and the proud mistress of the Adriatic had learned it from her ally and friend, Constantinople.... It is clear, then, that one of the two essential elements of art, colour, is supplied by the emotional and sensuous East; the other element, form, has been furnished by the intellectual and self-restrained West."

We cannot but marvel at wild generalizations of this kind. Does M. de Soissons seriously contend that there was no "glow" in Flemish pictures before Rubens, or that Rubens was the first Flemish master to go to Italy, or that Flemish colour was finer after Rubens than before him? Is there no colour in the paintings produced in Italian cities which were not friendly and allied with Constantinople? Is the art of the East formless? Was Assyrian art indifferent to line and form? Do the Pyramids and the Sphinx depend upon the effect of "sensuous" colour?

The paragraphs quoted are typical of the book. They are also typical of the author's English style, which, although fluent and expressive, and in many ways a remarkable achievement for a Frenchman, is frequently flamboyant, and sometimes has a certain strangeness which reminds us of the writings of Mr. Yoshio Markino.

## THE DORÉ GALLERIES.

THE pictures by the late Eyre Crowe shown at the Doré Galleries are in every way typical of academic English painting in the Victorian era. The artist was born in 1824; he studied painting in Paris under Delacroix, and in 1846 he had his first picture hung at the Academy, where he continued to exhibit for some sixty years. He died in 1910, and thus lived to witness drastic changes in the standards of taste, and to see the rise and fall of more than one important phase in the history of modern painting; he saw the Impressionist movement in France, and the Pre-Raphaelite movement in England, and watched the fight of Whistler and his followers. But he remained himself faithful to Victorian ideals; he admired and painted pictures which told a story.

Most of the pictures in this exhibition were originally shown at Burlington House, and the stories which he tells are of the most varied character. We have, for example, *Benjamin Franklin at Watts's Printing Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields* (4), *Explosion of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi* (19), *Charles II. knighted the Loin of Beef* (26), and *Mary Stuart, February 5th, 1535* (34). There is little in these pictures to attract the lover of painting. The galleries of Europe are full of fine paintings which tell a story, but Eyre Crowe's work possesses none of the qualities we find in them. All his subjects are treated exclusively from the illustrator's point of



view; nowhere can we find a single passage of fine painting or of powerful drawing, or a single pictorial problem intelligently studied; nowhere can we find an arrangement of any decorative interest, or even an episode treated with the dramatic power which is often evident in works painted from the frankly theatrical point of view. Eyre Crowe's outlook was essentially anecdotic. Occasionally he made essays into the field of genre painting. *Art School, Salisbury* (22), is an interior with a number of young girls seated in rows at several tables. Something in the composition and subject of this picture recalls a famous piece by Israëls, but when we think of the Dutch master's sympathetic and accomplished study of the problems of light in his picture we realize the inferiority of the English artist. Nevertheless, the Doré Galleries have done well to show these pictures, if only to remind us of the art which our grandfathers patronized, and recall the debt which we owe to the artists who have driven this type of picture from the field.

In another gallery is a collection of pictures by Miss Dorothy Burbury and Miss Brenda Coward. Both ladies have a rather commonplace vision. Miss Burbury uses water-colours, and paints English gardens in the traditional manner, and views of London in a scheme of cool grey. Her technique, though adequate, is not remarkable.

Miss Coward paints in oils, and her landscape sketches show some feeling for the play of light. Perhaps the best among her exhibits is that called *Apple-Blossoms* (39), a successful sketch of trees in bloom.

R. H. A. W.

#### RYDER GALLERIES: CAMERA PICTURES.

MR. E. O. HOPPÉ's exhibition of photographs consists mainly of single-figure studies from the Russian Ballet. Mr. Hoppé affects a plain dark background, and thus relies to a great extent for his effects upon the poise of the figures and the play of light and shade. Unfortunately, the photographer appears to have little sense of pose, and his ideas of lighting are conventional and uninteresting. Occasionally, as in No. 13 (*L'Oiseau de Feu*), where Madame Karsavina has fallen into one of her most entrancing poses, the picture is a success—albeit a success due more to the dancer than to Mr. Hoppé; but, on the whole, the series must be considered unsatisfactory. For the photographer has failed to suggest the dominant psychological significance of his subjects, and the essential lightness and elasticity of the great dancers. Take, for example, the studies of Madame Karsavina as Scheherazade; they in no way recall this amazing performance, where the dancer conveyed, with a touch of real genius, the dual personality of the woman, at once a slave to her senses and a queen to her slaves. Mr. Glyn Philpot is in some ways a superficial painter, but with a few strokes of his brush he has perpetuated Madame Karsavina as Scheherazade far better than Mr. Hoppé's camera.

Some of Mr. Hoppé's studies are coloured by the "Copperfield Colour-Engraving" process, but as parts of these prints look like tinted photographs, and other parts like coloured engravings, the results are inconsistent in themselves, and thus unsatisfactory.

The exhibition also includes portrait studies of well-known people: we have Mr. H. K. Prosser striking an attitude, "Goll" the pianist looking as much like Beethoven as possible, and Mr. Israel Zangwill looking glum. R. H. A. W.

#### THE ARCHIBALD COATS SALE.

PRICES again ruled high at Messrs. Christie's on Friday, the 3rd inst., when the pictures (chiefly of the Barbizon School) belonging to the late Mr. Archibald Coats were dispersed. A Corot fetched nearly 7,000*l.*; one Troyon realized over 6,000*l.*, and another nearly 5,800*l.*; and a Millet exceeded 5,800*l.* Corot, *Le Rond des Nymphes*, or *Le Soir* (*Souvenir de Mortefontaine*), a sylvan landscape, in the foreground four Nymphs dancing hand-in-hand to the music of a piping shepherd, 6,930*l.*; *Le Lac*, the bank of a river, with a group of tall trees on the left, near which are two peasant-women conversing, 3,045*l.* Daubigny, *Le Soir*, a river scene, with a peasant-woman washing clothes in the foreground, 3,780*l.* N. Diaz, *Les Grandes Délaissées*, four Nymphs, in richly coloured draperies, two standing and two seated, lamenting the departure of Cupid, 1,522*l.* J. Dupré, *Pâturage près de l'Oise*, a bend in the river, with a peasant tending three cows, 2,205*l.*; *La Chaumière au Bûcheron*, beyond a stream stands the thatched cottage among trees, towards which a peasant-woman approaches from a rustic bridge, 651*l.* Meissonier, *Regnard in his Studio*, 861*l.*; *A Man-at-Arms*, 525*l.* Millet, *La Gardienne du Troupeau*, 5,880*l.*; *Les Falaises de Gruchy*, a view through a cleft in some rocks towards the open sea, 2,100*l.* G. Ricard, *The Young Musician*, a boy, in black dress, holding a flute, 735*l.* Troyon, *Un Sous-Bois avec des Vaches*, in foreground a white cow and a red cow resting, 6,990*l.*; *Bœufs à Labour*, 5,775*l.* G. Fuller, *The Gipsy Queen*, a young brunette in spangled dress, holding a jewelled belt, 441*l.* J. J. Hill, H. Bright, and T. Earl, *The Crofter's Daughter*, a young girl holding a bowl; three dogs and a kid by her side, 303*l.* Claude Lorraine, *Juno confiding Io to the care of Argus*, the jealous goddess standing by the side of a white cow (Io), addressing Argus, 577*l.* Velasquez, *Countess Ruffo Bonneval de la Fard*, a young lady in pink-and-white dress, wearing a pearl necklace, and with a string of pearls in her hand, 441*l.*

#### PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE also sold on the same day the following pictures belonging to Mr. W. McArthur: H. Harpignies, *A Winding River*, with cattle in the middle distance, 199*l.* 10*s.* Th. Rousseau, *The Plains of Chantilly*, a sunny pasture-land, 399*l.*

The following were from the collection of Mr. William Thorburn of Craigern, N.B. Drawings: J. Israëls, *Going to the Fields*, a road by the edge of a harvest-field, along which peasants and children are going to work, 504*l.*; *Returning from the Fields*, a peasant, with a wheelbarrow filled with potatoes, walking along a path, and beside him his son, wheeling another barrow, 472*l.* J. Maris, *Amsterdam*, a view on the river, with drawbridge and buildings on the right bank, 357*l.* A. Mauve, *Springtime*, a dyke by the edge of a pasture, with a group of black and white cows, 522*l.* Pictures: J. Israëls, *Washing-Day*, 966*l.*; *Homewards*, a road between two buildings, with a peasant-woman walking under some trees, 262*l.* J. Maris, *The Towing-Path*, a peasant in a blue blouse riding a white horse, 1,470*l.*; *Souvenir of Amsterdam*, 210*l.* C. F. Daubigny, *Seaweed-Gatherers*, 378*l.* N. Diaz, *La Clairière*, *Fontainebleau*, 378*l.* Ch. Jacque, *The Poultry-Yard*, 346*l.* E. van Marcke, *Normandy Pastures*, with two cows coming to drink at a river, 462*l.* W. McTaggart, *Dawn at Sea: Homewards*, a small sailing-boat, approaching the shore, 504*l.*

The remaining pictures were from various properties: Corot, *Nantes*, the town and tall spires of the church seen on a hill in the distance, 273*l.* L. Lhermitte, *La Bénédicte*, a peasant family seated round a table; on the right a woman, standing, saying grace, 787*l.* H. Fantin-Latour, *L'Immortalité*, in the clouds a winged female figure, holding a palm-leaf in her left hand, and scattering flowers with her right, 1,680*l.*; *L'Aurore chassant la Nuit* (pastel), 441*l.*

#### ENGRAVINGS.

ON Monday, June 29th, and the four following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the second portion of the collection of engravings belonging to Mr. A. C. Norman, the chief prices being the following: V. Green, after Peel, *General Green*, 135*l.*; after Copley, *Henry Laurens*, 54*l.*; after Peale, *George Washington*, 130*l.* J. R. Smith, after Gainsborough, *Sir Harbord Harbord*, 50*l.*; after Reynolds, *Lieut.-Col. Tarleton*, 50*l.* J. Walker, after Romney, *Sir Hyde Parker*, 180*l.* Debucourt, *Promenade de la Galerie du Palais Royal*, printed in colours, 140*l.*; *Promenade du Jardin du Palais Royal*, printed in colours, 235*l.*

#### MUSIC

##### OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

A PERFORMANCE of Mozart's 'Don Giovanni' at Covent Garden took place last Thursday week. There are, of course, many signs that the work is old; its detached numbers, and the prominence given to the singing, the latter quality being still one of the principal attractions of the work. It is well over a hundred years old, but Wagner was right when he said that this work must "not be altered to fit our times, but ourselves to the times of 'Don Juan,' if we are to arrive at harmony with Mozart's creation." Those who cannot help mentally contrasting the past with the present never listen in the fittest frame of mind.

The performance was, on the whole, very good. Mlle. Destinn was excellent as Donna Anna, but Madame Elsa Stralia's reading of the part of Donna Elvira was too much that of a mere singer. Her voice, however, is clear and bright. Miss Maggie Teyte as Zerlina acted delightfully, and sang with great charm. Signor Scotti was not up to his usual strength, but in his impersonation of the Don he never forgot, while mixing with the peasants, that he was superior to them in rank. Mr. John McCormack sang well, though his acting was cold. Mozart, by the way, wrote "Dalla sua pace" for the tenor singer, when the work was given at Vienna, because he was not able to manage the florid "Il mio tesoro." It is therefore evident that both should not be sung. The work is long, but if one tenor song were omitted, also the "Mi tradi" aria which was added to the original score, though not for dramatic reasons, the opera would end at a reasonable time. Signor Polacco conducted with ability.

'Don Giovanni' may enjoy a greater reputation than 'The Marriage of Figaro,' but the latter shows the fine flower of Mozart's genius. The subject is not dramatic, but the music is remarkable for lightness and for perfection in hiding the art to which it owes its charm.

The performance of the work last Tuesday evening was, on the whole, disappointing. Madame Rosa Raisa, who impersonated the Countess, has a voice clear, though not particularly sympathetic. Miss Maggie Teyte, the Cherubino, knows how to interpret Mozart's music, but on this particular evening her voice was not at its best. Signor Scotti sang artistically as the Count, but he too was not up to his usual standard. Both Miss Teyte and he were, however, much better in the beautiful duet at the opening of the third act. Madame Alice Zeppilli as Susanna deserves praise. M. Aquistapace was a good Figaro, and Madame Bérat made the most of the small part of Marcelline. Signor Panizza did not conduct as if he loved Mozart.



## 'DYLAN' AT DRURY LANE.

'DYLAN, THE SON OF THE WAVE,' the second part of the trilogy by Lord Howard de Walden, music by Mr. Josef Holbrooke, was produced last Saturday evening at Drury Lane, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham. The subject of the trilogy is "the struggle of man to be master of himself as against the ancient gods, and the working out of the destiny of the descendants of Don." It was probably suggested by Wagner's 'Nibelungen' poem. Dylan is the son of Elan and the Sea King. This Dylan is murdered by Govannion, Elan's brother. Gwydion, another brother, is mixed up in the matter. The story does not err on the side of clearness; moreover, the author's book does not readily lend itself to musical treatment. Dylan himself is by no means interesting; he speaks only a few words before he is killed. In the rest of the book there is too much of the supernatural, while Gwydion, Govannion, and Elan (the only female character) are wild, restless, unhappy beings. Mr. Holbrooke's music is not satisfactory. It supplies no strong contrasts, no striking climaxes. He has talent, and in the matter of orchestration shows marked skill. He writes for an unusually large orchestra, for the players were over one hundred in number. Exceptional instruments were the four saxophones, four saxhorns, bass flute, a basset-horn, oboe d'amore, harmonium, organ, and tubaphones. There are some fine passages in the work; on the whole, however, it lacks emotional power and dignity. Again, a great deal of the music is objective. Mr. Holbrooke seems to take delight in the tone-painting of wild, tempestuous scenes, as in the final act.

The second act, with the Sea King's utterances and the replies of the Water-Fowl, gave him his best opportunity. There was a certain dramatic feeling, yet he did not rise to the occasion; there was no sense of grandeur, no true inspiration. The musical thoughts themselves were not impressive.

The piece was admirably mounted, the scenes being striking. Mr. Beecham had evidently taken infinite pains with the orchestral music, and the playing was extremely good. There was an excellent cast, composed entirely of British artists: Miss Doris Woodall, and Messrs. Frank Mullings, Edmund Burke, Robert Radford, Robert Maitland, Frederick Ranalow, and Frederick Austin.

Mr. Holbrooke has had a splendid chance of showing his powers as an opera-writer. We have spoken of Wagner's 'Nibelungen' poem as having most probably influenced the author, and certainly Wagner was in Mr. Holbrooke's mind when he wrote the music. We do not say that he deliberately tried to imitate his great predecessor. No, he probably did it unconsciously. But the style of the music shows that he is steeped in Wagner. Some thirty years ago that would have been natural; at the present day the influence ought to have become faint.

*The Russian Opera.* By Rosa Newmarch. (Herbert Jenkins, 5s. net.)

THIS volume appears at an opportune moment, for the Russian operas performed at Drury Lane during Sir Joseph Beecham's past and present seasons greatly help us to realize the importance of the nationalistic movement in Russia, of which Glinka is regarded as the founder. That movement had already begun before his time, as Mrs. Newmarch has shown in her chapter 'Russian Opera prior to Glinka,' but the attempts were sporadic, and are now things of the past. Glinka's 'A Life for the Tsar' still lives, and that opera and his second, 'Russlan and Liudmilla,' were the two works which exerted so great an influence on Moussorgsky and Dargomijsky. To have heard those two would therefore have been particularly interesting and instructive. Sir Joseph Beecham's scheme, however, was not historical; he selected the works which most powerfully illustrated the new movement. 'A Life for the Tsar,' produced in 1836, soon became popular, and, as Mrs. Newmarch reminds us, the composers of the fantastic Russian ballets of the present day are much indebted to the second opera, with its Eastern dances.

No work by Dargomijsky has been heard here. For his 'Roussaïka,' we are told, 'Russlan and Liudmilla' was the model; and the result was "an opera containing a wonderful variety of interest." Mrs. Newmarch's opinions concerning the works we have recently heard are so thoughtful and just that there is no reason to suppose—as we did when we read her account of 'Boris Godounov,' published a few years ago—that she is unduly partial to this particular school. With some of the moving spirits of it—Balakirev, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and the writer and critic Stassov—she was on friendly terms; and her various visits to Russia, together with her knowledge of the language, have enabled her to speak on the subject with understanding and authority. Her impartiality is well shown in the chapter on Rimsky-Korsakoff, whom she knew well. Though an admirer of the man and the artist, she does not conceal his "chief" weakness, namely, "a certain dryness of melodic invention."

Dargomijsky's 'Stone Guest' was produced in 1866, and the composer by that time, says Mrs. Newmarch, "had some theoretical knowledge of Wagner's views, but he can have heard little, if any, of his music." Now Wagner was conducting concerts at St. Petersburg in 1863, at which time Dargomijsky was director of the St. Petersburg section of the "Imperial Russian Musical Society," and in 1864 or 1865 he was in Germany. In Leipzig he made the acquaintance "of many prominent musicians." Moreover, as early as 1856 he wrote to Serov as follows:—

"I have not returned your score of 'Tamhäuser,' because I have not yet had time to go through the whole work. You are right; in the scenic disposition there is much poetry; in the music, too, he shows us a new and practical path."

Mrs. Newmarch, among the various influences acting upon Dargomijsky, mentions that of Wagner, as if it were of little account. Is not the phrase quoted above about ignorance of Wagner's music a little too strong?

Chapters are devoted to Anton Rubinstein and Tschaiikowsky, who, at any rate in this country, were once considered typically Russian. The former, as head of the St. Petersburg Conservatoire, exercised great influence, but it was not in favour of nationalism. In his music, with some exceptions, he followed the line of German tradition. Moreover, his views, as expressed in his 'Music and its Masters,' convincingly show that he was not in sympathy with the modern music of his day in any form. Of Tschaiikowsky the following appreciation is excellent:—

"His nature was undoubtedly too emotional and self-centred for dramatic uses. To say this is not to deny his genius; it is merely an attempt to show its qualities and its limitations."

In her concluding chapter the author has something to say about "minor poets of music," such as Napravnik, Blaramberg, Arensky, Rebikov, &c., and gives, what will be specially interesting to opera-goers, a sketch of the career of Chaliapine, who in early days worked for a living with a shoemaker, and now is a wonderful artist.

## Musical Gossip.

A SPECIAL orchestral concert of music by Mr. Frederick Delius was given last Wednesday afternoon at the Duke's Hall, Royal Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham, who best understands his work, and is most in sympathy with it. Mr. Delius's harmonies are sometimes peculiar, and he indulges in moods the meaning of which it is not always easy to grasp. But one feels even at first hearing, especially in his orchestral works, that the music is thoroughly genuine.

The programme included the interesting rhapsody 'Brigg Fair'; the 'Dance-Rhapsody,' one of the most characteristic works of the kind; and the two poetical pieces 'On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring' and 'A Summer Night on the River.' There was also the idyll 'In a Summer Garden,' but we cannot feel with the annotator in the programme that "the title sufficiently indicates its poetic basis." Miss Agnes Nicholls sang with much charm and feeling some beautiful songs, and took part with Mr. Frank Mullings in the final scene from Mr. Delius's opera 'A Romeo and Juliet in the Village,' which, together with the Entr'acte which preceded, was given under the direction of M. Emil Kreuz.

SIGNOR RICCARDO ZANDONI's opera 'Conchita' was given for the first time in England at Covent Garden on July 3rd, 1912. We found the libretto disappointing, but the music promising. Next Tuesday will be produced a second opera from his pen. It is entitled 'Francesca da Rimini,' and will be given with a strong cast. The old story has attracted many composers, including Hermann Goetz and Ambroise Thomas.

THE MOODY-MANNERS COMPANY begin a seven weeks' season at the Prince of Wales's Theatre next Monday evening. Their repertory will consist of standard works, also



of some new to London. Among the latter will be Dr. Wilhelm Kienzl's 'Dance of Death,' which was produced by the company at Liverpool last January, and noticed in these columns on the 31st of the month. Another opera by the same composer will also be revived, namely, 'Der Evangelimann,' which in English—for all operas are to be given in that language—has been entitled, though not very happily, 'The Pious Beggars.' It was performed in 1897 at Covent Garden, but was not a success. Maybe it was not suited to so large a theatre.

The prices are to be popular. The time of year is not the most favourable, but the fixtures made outside London prevent the company from coming later.

SIXTY singers have been engaged for the forthcoming season of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall, and of these thirty-four will make a first appearance at these concerts. Of fifty instrumentalists twenty-four are new-comers.

The first novelty, Sir Edward Elgar's 'Sospiri,' for strings, harp, and organ, Op. 70, will be given on the opening night. In September two new Pianoforte Concertos will be produced—one by Mr. Cyril Scott, the second by Miss Kathleen Bruckshaw. A dramatic fantasy, 'Glaucus and Ione,' by Mr. Oskar Borsdorf, is marked for September 26th. Other novelties will be an overture, 'Friend Fritz,' by Mr. Richard Walthew; an Orchestral Suite by Mr. Henry Geehl; a symphonic poem, 'Perseus,' by Mr. E. Goossens, jun.; 'Conversations for Piano and Orchestra,' by Dr. Walford Davies, who will be the pianist; an Aubade for orchestra, by Mr. Cyril Scott; and Three Scottish Dances, by Mr. Algernon Ashton.

THE late Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen was fond of music. In 1880 Hans von Bülow became his Hofmusikintendant, a post which he held for five years. When Brahms played his new B flat Concerto at Meiningen in 1881 he was the guest of the Duke. Two years later the composer dedicated to him the 'Parzenlied.' The Duke's third wife, Fräulein Hélène Fränzy, was a singer of talent.

M. FRANÇOIS FERTIAULT, who celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his birth on the 25th of last month, is a well-known French poet and writer. His first poem, 'La Nuit du Génie,' appeared in 1835, and at the present time he is correcting the proof-sheets of a collection of poems which will shortly be brought out. He is interested in folk-lore, and in 1842 he published 'Les Noël bourgeois,' by Bernard de la Monnoye, for the first time, with a French translation of the original patois. In an Introduction he gave the history of Noël in Burgundy (with thirty-six examples, text and music). Twelve years later appeared his 'Histoire anecdotique et pittoresque de la Danse.'

A DAUGHTER of Robert Schumann has presented to the Museum at Zwickau a number of newspaper articles collected by her father between 1834 and 1851.

THE Cambridge University Press has in preparation 'A Course of Music for Public and Secondary Schools,' by Dr. Robert T. White, Lecturer in Music, Goldsmiths' College, University of London. Dr. White's aim has been to draw up an interesting course which will tend to create intelligence in listeners as well as in performers, and his book is intended to be used by boys and girls themselves as well as by the teacher.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.  
MON.—SAT. Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.  
MON.—SAT. Moody-Manners Company, Prince of Wales's Theatre.  
WED. Katie Bacon's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.

## DRAMA

*The Theatre of Max Reinhardt.* By Huntly Carter. (Frank & Cecil Palmer, 7s. 6d. net.)

IN this book we may learn how a modern producer, with the necessary ability and push, can ensure that his effects will excite more attention than the plays he produces. We are also shown how a modern theatre can become "a refined and highly efficient instrument for receiving and transmitting the spirit of drama." What exactly is meant by the words "spirit of drama" is not made clear to the reader beyond the intimation that, under Prof. Reinhardt's new method of staging, classic plays need no longer be considered "unplayable," since tradition is ignored and "everything brought up to date."

Apparently the plays of the old dramatists have now become tedious on the stage, and must either be buried or revitalized. But then Prof. Reinhardt, we are informed,

"pours the classic play into the crucible of his personality, and changes it into the desired element from which important details of the original element have been eliminated."

In this daring proceeding Prof. Reinhardt is supported by no less an authority than Prof. Gilbert Murray—at least so we infer from the author. Greek drama, however, Mr. Huntly Carter considers, was never anything more than "a voice and a movement"! As to Shakespeare and the Elizabethans, Mr. Carter dismisses them from the modern stage after this fashion:—

"What is your individual value to us? Have you anything to contribute towards the reform movement in our theatre? If the answer is 'No,' then the proper comment is 'Get out!'"

The essential feature of the Reinhardt production consists in the appeal which is made to the eye. It may, then, be asked: In what way does the new staging affect the present movement to reform theatrical art? The answer is that Prof. Reinhardt can run a theatre on an artistic basis, yet make it successful commercially "because he always has his finger on the public pulse." In short, we are urged to accept his solution of the theatre problem as the best so far attained, though some dramatists complain that their own interests are ignored by his new methods. As Gordon Craig has pointed out, the playwright's art as well as the actor's must give way in the theatre of the future to the demands of the producer. In fact, the tendency is to convert both old and modern plays into a species of drama-pantomime similar to 'The Miracle,' where the design lends itself to the newest and widest methods of picture production, and where the producer is provided with a scenario, or plot, which can be filled in with all the resources at his command, so that, with the help of "perspective, colour, and lighting," a spell is cast over the audience which cannot be created by any other

medium—that is to say, not by the words of the poet, nor by the histrionic talents of the actors. To produce this spell every worker in the theatre must subordinate his intelligence to what Mr. Carter calls "the will of the theatre," and with Prof. Reinhardt this often means nothing more formidable than some particular rearrangement of the limelight. Indeed, in the opinion of the present reviewer, Mr. Huntly Carter is mistaken in supposing that it is the combined efforts of dramatist and producer which stir the emotion of the auditory. On the contrary, it is the vision created by the big outlines, the colour, and the light which makes the impression. It is the increased power of illumination by electricity which gives the German producer his opportunities. To quote Mr. Carter,

"By changing lights and by colour mixes in the lime boxes, not only is change of time indicated, but an emotional unity of setting and emotional effects are realized."

But classical drama which is represented on these lines can never influence playgoers by means of its poetry, philosophy, or morals, nor even by its humour and pathos, its characters or its drama. For this reason Shakespeare and Prof. Reinhardt, when they become collaborators on the stage, fail artistically, because the producer's staging, instead of helping to create the poet's illusion, absorbs both words and drama.

The arguments made use of in favour of Prof. Reinhardt's methods, when they are pushed home to their logical conclusions, prove that he has a conception of drama which fundamentally differs from the views of writers whose business it is to deal with human life and its purposes. It may be right for the actor to subject his will to that of the dramatist, and for every one of the artists who work in the theatre to strive towards interpreting the author's intentions faithfully, and making them clear to the audience.

But it is not sufficiently recognized by producers that, in classical drama, when the characters are speaking the actors do not continue to form part of the scene which confronts the eyes of the spectator. As physiologists know, the playgoer does not in reality listen and look at the same moment. The actor who, by his mimetic art and skilful delivery of the poet's language, can carry his audience along with him and hold it spellbound, nullifies the effect of the picture by shifting the spectator's attention away from the scene to the poet's figurative illustration, which at one moment may be the burning sands of Arabia, and at the next the snow-clad peaks of a mountain. The proper atmosphere, therefore, for classical plays is the mental vision created by the spoken language of the poet; and the material screen behind the figures should be kept sufficiently sombre in colour and lighting to allow a listener easily to efface from his mind any visible object which tends to disturb the imagery. Yet Mr. Carter fails to understand why the intellectual organizer will never acknowledge



that the theatre should be a house of vision only. He himself has explained the reason when he admits that Prof. Reinhardt restrains the actor's use of emphasis. A tame and level delivery, indeed, becomes necessary in order to keep the audience under the spell of the picture impression, but the acting then loses its life and passion. The answer to this argument, in Mr. Carter's opinion, is as follows:—

"The vehemence of life which Molière puts into his valets was in Molière himself, and of his time, or it would not have appeared as vehemence of life. You cannot copy the vehemence of life of one age, and make it appear the vehemence of life of your age. It is sheer stupidity to say you can."

That is so, and no better reason could be put forward against the practice of modernizing the plays of dead authors, and in this way destroying their historical value and character. This should be obvious to Mr. Carter, since he quotes in his book the Danish actor Karl Manzius as saying:—

"These plays [Molière's comedies], indeed, are so completely adapted to this scene [Molière's stage] that they cannot be performed on any other."

What, then, must be done with Molière to make him acceptable to a modern audience? Mr. Carter would either have his comedies buried or "transformed." But there is a third way, and that is to change the point of view with which a modern audience regards these plays. If the playgoer can see them acted as nearly as possible in their original form, he will be able to appreciate the educational value attached to the study of the works of a past master. He will then have, to quote once more from Mr. Carter's book, "the best opportunity of realizing the customs, habits, etiquette, and costumes of ancient times." We might add, of understanding the poetry, the philosophy, and the emotions of a bygone age.

### Dramatic Gossip.

THURSDAY evening saw the production at the Savoy of Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'The Sin of David.' The action starts in the year of the outbreak of the great English Civil War, and the place is the Fenland, where Sir Hubert Lisle (Mr. H. B. Irving) is in command of the Parliamentary forces. The play will be noticed further in our next issue.

We have nothing to add to our original criticism of Mr. Cosmo Hamilton's 'The Blindness of Virtue,' which appeared in our issue of Feb. 3rd, 1912. The revival last week at the Ambassadors' was chiefly noteworthy for some excellent acting. Mr. Frederick Ross as the manly clergyman, Dorothy Hanson as the *ingénue*, and Pollie Emery as the loquacious servant, all worked hard and successfully. A special word of praise should be given to Eva Leonard Boyne—a new-comer, we believe—for a pathetic study of Mary Ann, the village girl who is betrayed and forsaken.

'Musical Milestones,' which precedes the play, is a bright little medley of songs, old and new, with an ingenious setting. The rendering of 'John Peel,' however, should be improved.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S 'Pygmalion' will finish next week at His Majesty's, which will probably be closed until the production of Mr. Louis Parker's dramatization of 'David Copperfield,' due on September 5th. The storm scene should provide a good test for the well-known resources of this theatre.

THE run of Mr. Temple Thurston's play 'Driven,' at the Haymarket will not extend beyond the end of August, as the three principal members of the company, Alexandra Carlisle, Mr. Aubrey Smith, and Mr. Owen Nares, have other engagements. Mr. Frederiek Harrison is producing on September 1st Mr. C. Haddon Chambers's four-act comedy 'Tante,' for which he has secured Lillah McCarthy and Mr. Godfrey Tearle.

MR. SYDNEY GRUNDY, who died on Saturday last in his 67th year, was a barrister with some practice when he took to writing plays. The first of them, a comediotta, was accepted and played by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal at the Haymarket in 1872, and henceforth he became a fertile playwright with varying success. Of some fifty dramas from his pen the best were probably 'A Pair of Spectacles' and 'A Marriage of Convenience,' both adaptations. 'A Bunch of Violets' is, however, a pleasant piece of sentiment which is still popular. In farce and melodrama he showed a deft hand.

Of late years he had felt out of touch with the new dramatists, who have something to learn from him in construction, and he expressed his opinions freely. A born fighter, he never showed any malice, and his occasional outbursts did not represent his kindly and generous nature.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

Abbreviations—Initial Letters instead of Words—Acqua Tofana, Composition of the Poison—Acre as a Measure of Length—Yew Trees planted by Act of Parliament—Adams's Museum, Kingsland Road—Aeroplanes and early Flying Machines—"Angel" of an Inn—Animals, their Immortality—Dead Animals exposed on Trees and Walls—Apparitions—Apples, their Old Names—Army Lists, their History—Army Regimental Marches—Army Service Corps Nicknames—Athenian Fleet saved by a Comma—Attorney-General to the Queen—Aurora Borealis in Lincolnshire in 1640—Autograph of Satan—Aviation. Early Attempts.



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WALTER O. JONES, Clerk of the Council.

Shire Hall, Llangefni, July 5, 1914.

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## COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

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HERBERT REED, Secretary to the Education Committee, Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland. July 15, 1914.

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HERBERT REED, Secretary, Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland. July 8, 1914.

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## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

### EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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J. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education, County Education Office, Northampton. July 14, 1914.

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## LITERATURE

*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—Traik-Trinity.* (Vol. X.) Edited by Sir James A. H. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5s.)

THE chief feature of this section is, according to the Prefatory Note, "the small number of words originally English." Yet what of that? The French "trick" and "trill" from Italy, and "trawl," obscure in origin and age, serve their turn as well as the Old English "tree" or "trim." A preponderating majority of words not originally English are derivatives of, and compounds formed with, the Latin preposition *trans*, and words similarly produced from the Greek and Latin *tri*—"three-"; so that an element of monotony ensues, felt, no doubt, by the staff of the great Dictionary far more than by those who profit by the sustained and unapproached excellence of the individual articles.

Yet more might have been added, as is proved by the absence of Lamb's "tricorneted," applied to an imaginary Pope ("Elia," "A Chapter on Ears"), and of the nineteenth-century botanical term "trigeminate" (Withering's 'British Plants,' ed. by W. MacGillivray, 4th ed., 1837). Against the infinitesimal amount of omission thus suggested may be set the additions revealed by words beginning with "trimo-." Previous dictionaries give "trimorphic" and "trimorphism"—a random selection—but the 'N.E.D.' adds "trimodial," "trimontane," "trimountain," "trimonthly," "trimorie," "trimorph," and "trimorphous." Moreover, the legal

phrase "trimōda necessitas" (wrongly cited by Selden in 1614 as "trinoda necessitas") of an Old English charter of the tenth century appears in its right place and spelling at the head of an interesting article, with references to Mr. W. H. Stevenson in *The English Historical Review* and Mr. G. J. Turner in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.' Again, "transhumanate" and "transhumanation" are added to the already registered "transhuman," "transhumanize," but compensation is afforded by five quotations, showing that the superfluous group is due to Cary (1812) having used "transhuman change" in rendering Dante's "trasumanar," information at once interesting and likely to check further use of these needless additions to our unwieldy vocabulary.

Another valuable exposure is that "transpire," in the senses "occur, happen, take place," is a mere misuse, which apparently "began in the United States about 1800; registered in Webster's Dict., 1828 (not in Webster 1806)." Quotations are given from American writers, including Hawthorne; also from Dickens ('Dombey and Son,' chap. xxxii.), and from L. Oliphant's 'Altiora Peto.' We are glad to see "trans-shape" as the correct spelling, in spite of the quotation for the additional entry "trans-shaping," with *-nsh-* ("1909 tr. Jusserand's 'Lit. Hist. Eng.,' iii. 140"), and "tranship," with the comment "less commonly transship." The spelling "trangram" copied from Johnson's Dictionary is shown to be due to the erroneous spelling of "trangam" in the illustrative quotation from Arbuthnot's 'John Bull,' III. vi. (1712), given in 'N.E.D.,' "...these Trangams and Gimeracks." We learn that English writers on ecclesiastical architecture have supplied Continental languages with the terms "transept" and "triforium." The latter is

"found first in Gervase of Canterbury c. 1185....in Battely's ed. of Somner, 'Antiquities of Canterbury,' 1703....referring only to Canterbury Cathedral....in reference to cathedrals generally, only since 1800."

A note informs us that the prevalent derivation, from Latin *tri-* and *fores*, "referring to a gallery or arcade with triple openings, as found at Amiens," which "is not the case in Canterbury Cathedral....is not consistent with the facts." The derivation of the substantive "trice" from Spanish *tris* in "en un tris" (=in a crack) is exploded by one quotation, dated about 1440, for "at a tryse," which clearly "is too early for Spanish influence." Our readers may find amusement or stimulus to thought in the superficial discordance of three quotations, one under "translatable," the two others in the next column under "translate," vb. :—

"1870. Emerson, 'Soc. and Solit.,' viii. 164. What is really best in any book is translatable."

"1693. Dryden, 'Disc. Orig. and Progr. Satire,' Ess. (ed. Ker), ii. 92, 'Tis only for

a poet to translate a poem. 1776. Johnson, 11 Apr., in 'Boswell,' Poetry....cannot be translated."

The longest articles in this section on one word and its combinations are of moderate extent, "tree," sb., with its less-important compounds, occupying nearly eight columns, with about three of compounds requiring separate articles. The derivatives and combinations of "tree" are at least two hundred, about double the number previously registered. More than five columns are given to the familiar noun "train," which has a newly registered obsolete namesake (besides that which used to stand for "train-oil"), meaning treachery, trick, plot, stratagem, trap. The disentanglement of this derivative of the Old French verb "traîr"=to betray, which dictionaries have hitherto ignored as such by treating it as pertaining to Old French "traîner," "trahiner"=to pull, is a conspicuous example of the great advance in English lexicography represented by the 'N.E.D.' Yet because our current "train" represents two distinct Old French substantives, the feminine "traîne" ("trahine") and the masculine "traîn" ("trahin"), the novel and excellent arrangement of this important article is introduced with the following modest words :—

"On this account, and esp. because senses have arisen in Eng. which have no French prototypes, it is not possible satisfactorily to distinguish two words corresponding to F. *traîne* and *train*. The order here followed is therefore tentative and practical."

The current and some obsolete meanings come under three headings: "II. That which drags or trails, or is trailed." "III. A suite or sequence of persons or things; a long series." "IV. Names of other things (chiefly material) derived from preceding branches." The use of a "tree top" as a nursery for human infants was already known in 1796, when it was mentioned in 'Mother Goose's Melody.' The new entry "trailiness," used by and cited from the philologist A. J. Ellis, is cautiously defined as "The quality of being 'traily,' and is treated as current English, whereas "traily" is labelled "dial. and colloq." We do not consider the Dictionary to have made any mistake, but wish to caution readers against assuming that such respect to authors confers full currency on their dialectal utterances.

Noteworthy additions to the vocabulary of words outside the "trans- (tran-, tra-)" and "tri- (tre-, tra-)" groups are "trainage"=haulage, conveyance by railway; "traineau"=sledge; Ruskin's "traitor hood" and "traitorship"; "tra-la-la"; "trampolin(e)" (sb. and vb.) and "trampolino," from It. *trampoli*=stilts; "treacle" (vb.); "treadle" (vb.); "trefa"="flesh meat forbidden to be eaten by Jews"; "trekschuit" (sb.), "with 20 English variants"; and many others.

Our columns have contributed the latest quotation for "treen"=wooden, 1888, July 14th, p. 68, "a treen paten of ancient date," and caused the article



"transriverine" by the observation, 1900, Dec. 22nd, p. 824/2, that Birkenhead was "projected at first simply as a residential transriverine suburb of Liverpool." The notice of the combination "trash-reader" appears to be due to the quotation given from a letter written in 1757 by Smollett, "employed as a trash reader for *The Critical Review*." As the term is merely explained as "a critical reader of novels and the like for a publisher," we suggest that authors might have been told whether it has become obsolete, and, if not, whether the definition refers to the present day or merely to the eighteenth century.

Under "tranation" the meaning "transformation" is given owing to its occurrence in Gayton, 'Pleas. Notes' (1654), II. v. 52, "The Metamorphosis, translation, or rather tranation of Arthur into a Crow"; *ibid.*, III. iii. 84, "In his Tranation he... saw under him (though a farre off) his Lord upon Rosinante." Surely in the second passage "flight over" is the meaning, while the four words before "of Arthur" may be paraphrased "the being borne over, or rather the flying over"—a sort of pun in reference to the special kind of change suggested by the literal sense of translation. Under "translation" the above use by Gayton is ignored, the latest date for the sense "transformation," except of boots, being 1604. Helen Mathers, in 'A Man of To-day,' Part III. chap. iii. p. 237, speaks of a young woman who is not unhealthy as "transparently fragile," and *ibid.*, chap. vi. p. 297, of her "transparent face." The 'N.E.D.' furnishes no clue to the precise meaning of these "trans-" terms *in situ*, but we get aid from the excellent treatment of "translucence, -ent, -ently," especially from Sir Clifford Allbutt's "The skin... is translucently pale and shines like a mirror." As the shining of a mirror is due to light on the observer's side of it, the "trans-" need not always be taken literally with regard to the course of light. Under "travoy" the definition is defective, "a sledge used in dragging logs," &c., the addition needed being "for short distances over prepared tracks," its absence making the quotation dated 1901 perplexing, viz.: "Second, it must be 'travoyed' from a hundred yards to a mile; third, it is hauled on sleighs as far as fifteen or sixteen miles." The "-brach" of "tribrach" = "a figure or object having three arms or branches," with its adjective "tribrachial," is equated for derivation with the βραχ- of βραχίον, instead of the Lat. *brachium* (*brachium*), *brachialis*, which are perhaps connected with the Greek, but are obviously the sources of the above-mentioned English words.

Lady M. W. Montagu, in a letter of January 30th, 1717, writes of a kind of "traineau" different from those noted in the 'N.E.D.' quotations dated 1676 and about 1715, and also mentions that her route was from Vienna to Peterwaradin. She writes: "The snow was so deep we were obliged to have our own coaches fixed upon traincaus... by far the most agreeable

manner of travelling post." The earliest quotation for "treacherous," of things, is 1610. Gabriel Harvey's 'Letter-Book' (1573-80), ed. 1884, p. 83, has "did not ould Grandsier [Adam] himselfe live in a false and treacherous worlde," and he goes on to suggest that air, earth, and water may be compact of sprites. For "tried" undoubtedly Isaiah xxviii. 16 should have been quoted: "I lay in Zion... a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone." In the article on "trinal" Cary's "the trinal steps," i.e., the three stairs leading up to the gate of Purgatory, might well have appeared; and G. Harvey's "And can you show me a trine but hath opposition for his gest," is at least a year earlier than the first quotation for "trine," sb.

For a fair comparison with previous dictionaries which will show vast superiority in method, we recommend readers to take "trance," sb., and "trim," vb., both the articles being of moderate length.

A further portion of Vol. IX., from 'Speech,' by Dr. Craigie, is announced for October 1st.

---

*Collected Papers of Henry Sweet.* Arranged by H. C. Wyld. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 18s. net.)

THIS collection of the miscellaneous papers of a great scholar testifies to his remarkably wide interests and erudition. The articles, generally well-known and substantial contributions to knowledge, have been divided into five sections: on the principles of the study of languages, the progress of linguistic study (with special reference to Germanic philology), the history of English, Shelley's Nature-Poetry, and phonetics and accounts of living tongues.

Sweet was before all a phonologist, and the keynote of four sections is struck on p. 35: "The living spoken form of every language should be made the foundation of its study," with "scientific phonetics as the indispensable foundation of all study of language." His keen ear noted the "breath-group," not the *word*, as a unit of speech, and at once he proposed a new approach to the writing down of language:—

"Word-division is really a very complex problem, involving many considerations, phonetic, logical, and grammatical." "I would abolish the ordinary word-division altogether... follow the analogy of musical notation... divide our sentences into bars."

The same freshness and freedom from the obsession of the written word characterize his remarks on morphology, as when he denies that English is either an inflexional or an analytical language, and states that it is "an isolating language which is passing into the agglutinative stage, with a few traditional inflexions." His views on accidentence would liberate us from the bondage of a grammar formed on Latin models; and nothing can be further from the rules of the recent Committee on Grammatical Terminology, with their assimilation of Greek, Latin, German, French, and English terms, which Skeat

contemptuously called the "quintification" of our language.

An essay on 'Linguistic Affinity' (1900), ending in the assertion of common parentage for the Sumerian, Ugrian, Aryan, and Altaic tongues, shows a breadth of view as welcome as the accuracy of research into detail which distinguishes the essays of the following sections. In the second group it is interesting to notice how the works eagerly desired by Sweet have been produced since 1874. We now possess Bosworth-Toller's 'Anglo-Saxon Dictionary,' Sievers's 'Grammar,' the 'Dialect Dictionary,' and other aids, crowned by Paul's 'Grundriss der Germanischen Philologie,' though for the opportunity of publishing their views at length English philologists still covet the German periodicals. With all his vigour there was no wilfulness about Henry Sweet: he was ever ready to modify his opinions and practice in conformity with new knowledge, as the changes in successive editions of his 'Anglo-Saxon Reader' amply prove. A definite account of the Latin element in Old English (1876) still stands as the most important contribution to the question, the later work of Pogatscher and others having added little to it. On p. 217 we find an excellent example of Sweet's phonetic method in his derivation of *bless* from *blood*, which, odd as it seems, is everywhere accepted as correct. The diphthongs in *Crœucas* and *prœost* remain anomalous and unexplained.

The pupil of A. M. Bell, who produced "the only analysis of vowel-sounds that is of any real use for general scientific purposes," and of A. J. Ellis, "the pioneer of scientific phonetics in England," Sweet devoted many years of his life to the furthering of phonetic study. Soundnotation is at the present moment receiving general attention. It has been found practical to use an alphabet not differing greatly from the ordinary Roman type, and the various characters adopted in the paper of 1880 are not likely to come into currency. As far as the pronunciation of English went, Sweet's amazingly keen analysis of sounds drew on him the gentle remonstrance of Miss Soames: "I must confess that I think Dr. Sweet's pronunciation belongs to the indistinct class." Of mechanical aids, such as the artificial palate, he had no opinion, holding that the great results had been obtained without apparatus. The fifth section contains papers on the pronunciation of Danish, Swedish, Russian, Portuguese, and North Welsh.

The essay on Shelley's Nature-Poetry, dating from 1888, and later printed for private circulation, may be new to some readers. As a student of origins, Sweet opens with an account of the 'Rig-Veda,' "the Bible of the Aryan race... the true key to the origin of Aryan poetry, mythology, and religion." Natural phenomena in the early Aryan mind excited awe and wonder, an overwhelming sense of Nature's strength and man's weakness; and poetry, mythology, religion, and science were all simply phases of the



contemplation of Nature. But when, as among the Greeks, man gradually realized his own powers, the primitive Nature-poetry became subordinated to human feelings and interests. The fancy and keen sense of colour shown in Old Irish and Welsh literature are next contrasted with the lack of colour, but superior imagination, moral earnestness, and "landscape sense," of Old English poetry; and Shelley is shown to have united the merits of both models in his verse,

"looking at nature with the same eyes as an old Celtic poet, because both were inspired by the same sky and earth, both loved the same flowers, fields, and forests."

To climatic conditions also is referred the weirdness of Teutonic poetry as compared with Greek in dealing with the supernatural. Following the history of English poetry, we come to the complete break between Old and Middle English song, when social and political progress and French influence caused the receding of Nature into the background: "Chaucer, with his strong human sympathies, had little love of Nature." In making this point Sweet is hardly fair: he singles out the description of the trees in 'The Death of Blanche' and 'The Parliament of Birds' to exemplify Chaucer's formality and subordination of Nature to human uses, without mentioning that both passages were translated: one from the 'Roman de la Rose,' the other from Boccaccio's 'Teseide'; while he does not seem to feel the general out-of-door atmosphere of the poet of pilgrimage and pleasure. Spenser and Milton seldom show disinterested love of Nature: it is material either for similes or for landscape-painting. The thirty-seven pages which follow are confined to an examination of Shelley's Nature-poetry, and are well worth reading. Sweet shows how

"the main characteristics of Shelley as a nature-poet—his breadth of view, his sense of structure, his love of the changing and fleeting, his myth-creating faculty, his treatment of light and colour—are all part of his intellectual temperament."

## EARLY ENGLISH POEMS.

PROF. GOLLANZ, who edited 'Pearl' in 1891, has now begun a series of six Middle English poems with an edition of 'Patience.' The work (which aims at proving the value of that virtue) is an elaboration of the Book of Jonah, not by any means in the way of commentary, but with a homely and profane pleasure in details of action. Jonah's embarkation at Joppa is described with a vigour and abundance of technical terms that show the lover of ships and mariners, hence, as now, given to swearing and

superstition. The prophet slips down the whale's throat "hele ouer hed," and "stod vp in his stomak, that stank as the deucl," while our poet follows him with keen interest into the recesses of the monster's body. The *hedera* of the Vulgate becomes a "wodbynde" for Jonah's bower, and the author thus enters into his pleasure:—

"Then was the man so glad of his gay lodge; lies lolling therein, looking towards the town; so blithe of his woodbine he tumbles thereunder, that the devil a bit reeked he for any food that day."

The same quaint note is maintained in God's speech reminding Jonah that the man who is hasty to tear his clothes will have to sit in rags and sew them together again; and in the conclusion, where the writer recommends to himself patience in poverty and pain:

Patience is a noble point, though it displeases oft.

We agree with the editor that the paraphrase was made straight from the Vulgate, for such correspondences as we have traced between early commentaries and the poem are either the natural reflections of any and every man or scraps of generally diffused information. But Jerome's Commentary at least was used, and the very verses which Prof. Gollanz cites as an example of our author's mistranslation through neglect of such helps follow Jerome's treatment (Migne, 'Patr. Lat.,' 25, col. 1152).

This edition generally marks a great advance on the first publication of 'Patience' in 1864 by the E.E.T.S. The text has been accurately transcribed from an eye-tiring manuscript, though we are inclined to defend Ragnel against "Raguel" in l. 188, and shrewdly emended, though we prefer *formadde* to "for madde" in l. 509; while the new arrangement in quatrains follows MS. indications, and makes the poem easier to read. In the notes we observe the omission of certain references to Scripture. For instance, l. 131,

He calde on that ilk crafte (the wind) he earf wyth his hondes,

recalls Amos iv. 13, *creans ventum*; and the storm which follows closely resembles that in Ps. cvi. (Vulgate). The *whale* is not found in the Vulgate Jonah (*piscem grandem*), but in Matt. xii. 40, and in Jerome's quotation from the Septuagint, which also supplies the original of the expression "sloberande he routes" in *dormiebat et stertebat*. On "Vernagu," l. 165, we read: "Feragu is in the Song of Roland"; but Langlois does not give this form at all, nor any form of the word in the 'Chanson de Roland.'

Comparing the Glossary of Morris (1864), and even the later ones of Zupitza and Kluge, with that before us, we notice a great improvement: many words once doubtful or unknown have now been traced and explained. But we are doubtful about Old English derivations, where West Saxon forms have in some cases been given instead of the true Mercian. *Mazt* descends from Mercian *mæht* (Rushworth), *aȝt* from *æhta*; *derk* from *dere*,

*heȝe* from *hēh*, *dede* from *dēd*. Might not *swelme* be related to O.E. *swelan*, much as *cwealm* to *cwellan*, or *scīma* to *scinan*, and *wæstm* to *weaxan*?

A section on metre, based on the work of Luick, Schipper, and Kaluza, would have been of greater use to the students for whom this issue is intended than the references to Paul's 'Grundriss,' *Anglia*, and 'Bonner Beiträge.'

Altogether, Prof. Gollanz's long labour on these poems (see *Athen.*, No. 3498, 1894) has proved most fruitful, and the low price and neat apparatus of his volume will bring him the thanks of many learners.

Among the great epics of the world 'Beowulf,' the story of which Mr. Kirtlan has retold, claims only a subordinate place, if, indeed, it can be counted among them. Few of the common tests of greatness of a poem can be applied to it: not universal consent, for from the day it was written down to the day of its printing, eight centuries or more later, it was utterly forgotten, and has left not a single trace on our literature; not its appeal to the ear, for it is written in a language which, though it lies at the root of our own, is less kin to us than the speech of old France; not national pride, for neither its hero nor its scene is English. It has to stand on its merits as undoubtedly the finest example of the poetry of a race which has left but few relics of the things that moved it in art or life. Its matter is hardly epic; it lacks the unity of a great single-minded work of art, being composed of two separate and unconnected incidents in the life of its hero, neither of them of sufficient universality to raise its theme out of the rank of the ordinary fairy-tale or dragon-killing legend.

It is in its treatment of these familiar themes that 'Beowulf' rises to epic rank, and this treatment it is possible to preserve in a prose translation. The splendid failure of William Morris—if his version be, indeed, a failure, and not a successful grasping after a music our ears are not yet attuned to hear—should effectually warn off the poets of many years to come from any attempt to reproduce it in verse, while the acute and eloquent criticism of Prof. Ker (which has apparently not influenced Mr. Kirtlan's Introduction) has said all that could be said in its praise. What we are really concerned with is the question, has the translator preserved "the great beauty, the real value of 'Beowulf'... its dignity of style"? This essential quality we are glad to recognize in great measure in the book before us. Mr. Kirtlan has aimed at a noble simplicity and directness, which is the first element of dignity; the heroic and the weighty are here for those who seek them. Beside this success a few loose renderings are of no account, and we have great pleasure in commending the version to the goodwill of our readers. An illustration by Mr. Lawrence, of what seems to be some fourteenth-century poem, forms an inappropriate frontispiece to a well-designed book.

Select Early English Poems. Edited by Prof. I. Gollanz.—I. *Patience: an Alliterative Version of Jonah*. By the Poet of 'Pearl.' (Milford, 2s. 6d. net.)

The Story of Beowulf. By Ernest J. B. Kirtlan. (C. H. Kelly, 3s. 6d. net.)



## GREEK CLASSICS.

THERE can hardly be two opinions about the fascinating way in which Mr. Thomson's 'Studies in the Odyssey' are written; the adventures of the Odyssey upon its travels are almost as interesting as those of the hero himself in the immortal poem. But when one closes the volume and asks oneself how much of it is true, all manner of cold goblins of scepticism begin to arise in the mind. According to Mr. Thomson, Odysseus originally was an "Eniautos Daimon" worshipped in Bœotia, while at the same time the bewildering kaleidoscope of anthropology reveals him as a wolf-god, as a doublet of Autolycus, of Hermes, of the sun, and of Apollo as a solar divinity, although Apollo has in Homer no connexion with the sun. The tribe of Odysseus worshippers then migrated into the Peloponnese, and there came in contact with a water-fowl nymph, Penelope, whose cult flourished at Mantinea. The marriage of the two represents this religious union. Thence they went on to Pylos and the Ionian islands, and finally emigrated to the coast of Asia, taking their legends with them. These people were "Minyan-Ionians."

The chapters which set forth this evolution are certainly very pleasant reading, and rich in ingenious combinations of all sorts of facts and legends. That the eleventh book of the 'Odyssey' is full of Bœotian legends was remarked by Lauer many years ago, but the idea that the original kernel of the Odysseus legend arose in Bœotia is new. Is it true? Mr. Thomson defends his thesis in a plausible manner; his facts all fall into order neatly; yet somehow we are not convinced. The connexion of Odysseus with Mantinea was suggested by Svoronos, but when Mr. Thomson goes on to put his Bœotian tribe there on their way to Pylos and Ithaca he is hazarding a dangerous guess. Obviously the channel of transmission may have been the other way about, and, indeed, the presumption is that it was so, for the legend says that Odysseus carried his oar from Ithaca to a people that knew not the sea. But, says Mr. Thomson, the oar was originally the "mystica vannus Iacchi," and it was turned into an oar later when Odysseus became a famous sailor. Even so, it does not follow that Odysseus was at Mantinea before he was in Ithaca. It is possible to look at all these things the other way round.

A difficulty which Mr. Thomson does not face is this. He says the 'Odyssey' "is an Ionian poem," but if anything is certain about these matters, it is that the Ionians ran a rival hero of their own

against Odysseus, and that it is thanks to them that Odysseus is so often and so sadly degraded by later writers. A difficulty which he does attempt to meet is that his theories run counter to all that is commonly believed about the Achæans, and it must be said that his chapters upon this subject are singularly unconvincing. Nor are his suggestions about Homer and the Muses at all plausible, as it appears to us. The methods of anthropology are often dangerous. Welcker thought the Phæacians were "grey men," *φαιοί*, Ferry-men of the Dead, and Mr. Thomson would

"be inclined to accept the view of so great an authority as Rohde that it is all a groundless fancy, if it were not for the fact that it is altogether appropriate that Odysseus as Eniautos Daimon should be ferried between the shores of Life and Death by mysterious Grey Men. We must conclude, I think, that Welcker is right."

We "must" accept a groundless fancy because it suits an unproved hypothesis!

This is an extreme case, but it shows the tendency of too much speculation on these obscure subjects. For ourselves, we retain an attitude of doubt, and prefer a confession of ignorance in the face of the thick darkness which covers the whole Homeric question. But however sceptical a reader may be, he will find his interest awakened and his mind set working by this book from cover to cover, and, if Mr. Thomson in the end convinces those who hold very different views about the story of Odysseus, let the palm be his.

'Clio Enthroned' is another book upon Thucydides. Our readers will ask, Why? Is it exceptionally learned? Certainly. Is it highly controversial? Of course. Is it convincing? Yes, and no. In refuting others, yes; in establishing something new? We can hardly say so. We agree readily enough in the author's refutation of the essay called 'Thucydides Mythistoricus' of Mr. Cornford, which was reviewed much in the same sense in these columns (April 27th, 1907). But, on the other hand, it is by no means so attractive. Wealth of illustration is, no doubt, very valuable in so elaborate an essay. But there is an artistic measure to be observed even here, and the discussion, e.g., of Personification, which includes the speculations of the modern mythologers, seems to us *viel zu weit ausgeholt*. To tell us that such an ordinary phrase as "Fear gave wings to his flight" points back to a primitive state when fear was personified as a goddess furnishing the fugitive with wings, has very little to do with explaining the style of a writer who happens to use this ordinary metaphor. We find the same kind of difficulty in accepting the author's conclusions regarding the Intonation which he teaches us to have been consciously studied by Thucydides. He is certainly right in laying stress on recitation, even of prose works, as having a great effect on Greek prose composition; but if so, why does he never mention the influence of accent, which, as the ignoring of it makes our Greek a jargon unintelligible

to the natives, cannot but have been a striking feature of the oldest public recitation? For the Greek accents are no modern invention, but inherent in Greek speech. Hellenistic critics like Dionysius seem, indeed, to imply that quantity was the ruling power in prose as well as in poetry; but must we assume that in so doing they appreciated the whole effect of the eloquence of Isocrates and Demosthenes? In any case, the question should have been discussed, and not ignored in the book before us. Nor should it be forgotten that the genius of Friedrich Blass, with his unique knowledge of Greek oratory, failed to convince the world of scholars that, even in this most studied oratory, metrical effects were continually and consciously studied by its greatest masters. A sense of rhythm is essential to every orator in every language; but, even if we can dissect it into feet, was this done by the man to whom it may have become as natural as the elegance of bodily motions is to a very graceful actor on the stage?

As to the contortions of language which make Thucydides so difficult when he turns from his dignified, and often brilliant, narrative to reflections or speeches, we think that they are due mainly to the idiosyncrasy of the author, also to that quality in his hearers which he himself plainly indicated in the speech of Cleon (iii. 38). They had become so clever that they thought they could anticipate what any ordinary speaker was going to say as soon as he began his period, and so despised it as trite and obvious. It was only by playing hide-and-seek with them, and surprising them by some unexpected turn that he could secure their attention or their admiration.

We should, perhaps, add a want (which is never insisted on) in the mind of Thucydides which, had it been supplied for him by nature, might have saved him some of his worst grimaces in style. He was one of those solemn people who never laugh and never think of themselves as the possible objects of laughter in others. The very word occurs only twice in all his history, and then it means a jeer, and not an enjoyment of fun. The word "ridiculous" (*γέλοιον*) never occurs at all. With very little Aristophanic dressing the 'Melian Dialogue' might have been served up on the comic stage.

We must hurry on to speak with unstinted praise of the author's wide and accurate learning. Not only has he the older Greek philosophers, Democritus and the rest, as well as the great Hippocrates at his command; he knows also the older masters of English eloquence, and uses them for apt citations. It is only when he comes to an obscure author like Æschylus that he falls into a vein of sympathetic obscurity, and writes a page from which is hard to extract his meaning. Probably his long study of the great Greek has given him a taste for this kind of style: a clear and epigrammatic way of putting most things, which is very attractive, and then suddenly a sentence or a page of the reverse. Here are specimens of the former quality:

*Studies in the Odyssey.* By J. A. K. Thomson. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

*Clio Enthroned: a Study of Prose-Form in Thucydides.* By Walter R. M. Lamb. (Cambridge University Press, 10s. net.)

*Demosthenes and the Last Days of Greek Freedom, 384-322 B.C.* By A. W. Pickard-Cambridge. (Putnam's Sons, 5s. net.)



"In England the modern art of prose-writing is usually regarded either as the humble drudge of truth or the seductive minister of error."

"Current scandal is always difficult to explain, even five minutes after it is invented. . . . We should start from the assumption that it was set afoot by an outvoted opposition, whose aim was to obscure the true and popular motives."

Here is something widely different :—

"Thucydides' periodic composition shows an industrious energy of analysis which, apart from other signs, should clearly dissociate him from the aim of a dramatist."

Why? Here is the final chord of Mr. Lamb's symphony :—

"[Thucydides's] book will be, not so much a triumphal arch left agape at the wastes of time, as a stately palace wherein civic and national emotions are to be seen assembled for the parliament of truth."

Now in an earlier chapter (on Personification) he has amply shown that we may speak of Love and Fear and Shame and Revenge holding an agitated parliament within the human breast, but to say that the emotions (an abstract term) can hold such a sitting seems to us bad prose. Here our judgment does not agree with his. As a specimen of high merit, he quotes a passage of psychological analysis from George Meredith, which reminds the reviewer of the advice given to a young and ambitious author: "My dear fellow, whatever you do, cultivate obscurity; neither Meredith nor Pater would ever have made any reputation but for that." Mr. Lamb confesses, indeed, that in a sentence of the 'Melian Dialogue'

"the verbose pretentiousness of this complication is declared almost before we attempt to extract the little thought it conceals. Indeed, it is only a windy expansion of what has gone before."

But such poverty of thought is often, both in Thucydides and elsewhere, disguised by complexity of diction. It is only when we come to translate this sort of stuff into another language that its defects are exposed. Of course, to translate Thucydides is, in any case, a very difficult undertaking, and we think the present author has been unduly critical in his remarks on the versions of Jowett and lesser attempts. There is often a suspicion in our minds that Mr. Lamb himself will devote years of his life to this somewhat ungrateful task—ungrateful because it is judged by failures here and there, not by its general excellence. Even with such allowances, we do not augur very well for a new attempt from a critical essayist on prose who gives us the following specimens of his standard in translation: "Things not tried and tested, that for the most part have by lapse of time won over untrustworthily into the fabulous" (Thuc., i. 21), and "Instead of prayers and pæans, such as accompanied their sailing forth, they were starting back with ejaculations of the opposite import" (vii. 75). The latter reminds us of the version, "He that fights and runs away will live to fight on some other occasion." Possibly the author's deep veneration for Thucydides has restrained his sense of

humour. But, after all, solemnity is a lofty virtue.

We conclude by thanking Mr. Lamb for having brought back Mure's fine work on Greek literature into the position it thoroughly deserves.

'Demosthenes and the Last Days of Greek Freedom' is a very sound and scholarly study of a remarkable man in a remarkable epoch. Mr. Pickard-Cambridge, who has published translations of Demosthenes's political speeches, has the texts at his fingers' ends. The only objection we have to make is that he knows the details too well, and therefore gives too many of them for any general reader. For the student of Greek history the book is admirable. What strikes us, however, as its highest quality is the sane and temperate estimate of the orator's weak points. This is seldom the case with the modern specialists who handle him. Thus A. Schäfer, who has written the most elaborate book upon him, is so blind an advocate that he not only defends Demosthenes from all the serious and well-founded charges brought against him, but even repudiates as spurious any speeches which either in logic or in fairness seem below the standard of perfection. Such panegyric is fatal to honest history.

Mr. Pickard-Cambridge knows better. He has not, perhaps, stated with sufficient clearness what we read long ago in Prof. Mahaffy's 'Greek Literature' concerning this topic and this orator: that high and mighty patriotism is in most societies quite compatible with gross crimes and vices, and that to defend a man from all moral charges because he is a patriot is really absurd. Thus the Mainote elephants, who fought so nobly for the resurrection of Greece a hundred years ago, were most of them great scoundrels. Moreover, in a passage cited in the book we have just mentioned, Hyperides, the contemporary of Demosthenes, tells us that the Athenians, who gave no salaries to their statesmen in office, perfectly understood that they were making indirect profits out of their influence and patronage, and never resented it, provided they did not take bribes to act against the public interest of Athens. Thus the Persian gold obtained in shady ways by Demosthenes was quite justifiable, even if he took a percentage of it for his own use, provided he was no traitor to Athens.

This is felt by the author, though his style is rather cautious and his judgments reserved about it. Yet all his estimates of the men of the period seem to us just and sound, if less attractive in style than the writing of a partisan. We think that he might have added some details about the photographs scattered through his book, which give but a poor impression to the reader of such historic scenes. Above all, he should not have consented to the melancholy restoration of the Lion of Charonea without telling us that its original pose and surroundings were not grotesque, but dignified.

*The Ta'rikh-i-Guzida; or, "Select History" of Hamdu'llah Mustawfi-i-Qazwini.*—Part II. *Containing the Abridged Translation and Indices.* By Edward G. Browne. (Luzac & Co., 10s..)

PROF. BROWNE hopes that this abstract of Hamdu'llah's work may fulfil "some-what the same function"—as a guide for the English student of Oriental history—"as Major David Price's old but still useful 'Retrospect.'" Price's great quarto volumes were, indeed, much the same kind of compilation from various sources as Hamdu'llah's own, and adopted much the same order. But who could emulate the magnificent periphrases, the profuse oxuberance, the grandiloquent pleonasm, with which Price sought to reproduce the style of his Persian authorities, to the delight and wonder of successive generations of fascinated readers? Such books cannot be written nowadays, and if they were they would not be read. We are in too great a hurry, and Major Price's ornate circumlocution appeals only to "leisured classes" long extinct.

Prof. Browne's epitome makes no such demand upon one's time. It is strictly business-like, has no pretensions to elegances of style, but sets forth the bare facts naked and unashamed. It is, in short, a very useful summary to refer to, and an impossible book to read through. We never can see much use in translating, much less in abridging, trite Mohammedan legends of the Creation, patriarchs, prophets, &c.; but Prof. Browne does not waste much space over the first three chapters of Hamdu'llah's book, and at p. 72 gets to the important fourth chapter, dealing with the Persian dynasties from the Saffarids to the Mongols of Persia. To our mind, M. Jules Gantin chose the better part when, in 1903, he translated this fourth chapter alone, omitting the first three; though why he left out the twelfth section, treating of the Mongols of Persia, of whom Hamdu'llah could write at first hand, we do not know. The present abstract contains a valuable additional section on the Muzaffarid dynasty (who ruled after Hamdu'llah's death), inserted by the transcriber of the manuscript, which was printed in facsimile by the Gibb Memorial Trustees in 1910 as Part I. of their fourteenth volume. The accidental omission of two pages in this facsimile is noted and made good in the Preface to the abridgment, but Prof. Browne, we regret to find, has not been able to fulfil his intention of writing a critical account of Hamdu'llah and his works. An excellent occasional feature in this scholarly epitome is the addition of the day and month, and not merely the year, of the Christian era, corresponding to the author's Hijra dates. This particularity may often be of importance, and it is a pity that it is not adopted throughout. The abridgment will undoubtedly serve as a useful textbook for reference; and the foot-notes, correcting some mistakes, are an important addition.



More than half this volume is filled by Dr. R. A. Nicholson's elaborate and invaluable Indexes to the Persian text. These are four in number: an Index of Persons, a second Index of *Nisbas* or Cognomens, a third of Places and Tribes, and a fourth of Books cited in the Text. The second Index is a new feature in such works, and is specially useful, as there are often many people with the same *nisba*. For example, there are fourteen called Kazwini, eleven Shirazis, twelve Tabrizis, &c. We congratulate Dr. Nicholson on the completion of an ungrateful and laborious task, and the Gibb Trustees on the addition of another volume to their worthy Memorial of a distinguished scholar.

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*The Hussite Wars.* By the Count Lützow. (Dent & Sons, 12s. 6d. net.)

It would be difficult to exaggerate the service which Count Lützow has done in popularizing for English people the romantic history of his country. With a complete knowledge of all that modern investigators have discovered about the obscure features of her past, he combines a glowing enthusiasm for her national characteristics. He writes with clearness and freedom, fully and with all the necessary elucidations. Altogether, without being exactly a great historian, he is a most notable contributor to knowledge. The period which he now surveys is that of the Hussite Wars. It is unfortunate that he gives us no table of contents for his book, and no marginal notes, but the omission is to a slight extent atoned for by a fairly satisfactory Index. Certainly, English people know very little, except what Mr. Wratislaw and Morfill and Count Lützow have told them, about the Czechs, and they need all the finger-posts they can get.

'The Hussite Wars' is mainly a record of fact, but Count Lützow illustrates the bare record by many pleasant references to literature. Nor were battles the only violences in which the Bohemian heroes indulged; there was also the pleasing practice which is euphemistically described as "defenestration." Such deeds are well chronicled by Count Lützow. He owes a good deal, of course, to Palacky, as does every one who writes on Bohemian history, but he is also a critic and an investigator himself, and he has mastered all the recent German literature of his subject. In spite of its complexity, Count Lützow succeeds in making of the tangled story a coherent tale. He shows how two things made of the Bohemians a solid and determined army: the death of Hus, whom practically the whole nation regarded as a martyr as well as a saint, and the passionate insistence on Utraquism, which had become almost a religion of itself—a fundamental doctrine, a cherished inheritance from the later years of Hus, as well as, perhaps, a sentimental recollection, as Count Lützow says, of the Eastern

Church. It should, however, be noted that nothing can now safely be said about Cyril and Methodius, and the introduction of Christianity into Moravia and Bohemia, by one who has not thoroughly grasped the cogent arguments of Prof. Bury on the subject.

Venceslas soon deserted the cause; but Žizka arose to defend it. Of the latter Count Lützow gives an enthusiastic account, while he brushes away the old myths about his birth and death, making him a real human figure, and a typical representative of the lesser nobles, in whom throughout Germany, from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, lay the strength of the Reformation. The Taborites have, no doubt, been at least as much misrepresented as have the Albigenes; but it was in their divergence from the more orthodox representatives at Prague that the seeds of ultimate failure lay. Thus "while the Roman Catholic nobility remained faithful to Sigismund, and a certain number of Utraquists long hesitated to throw off entirely their allegiance to him," a large party in Bohemia, who may originally have wished to choose that neglected character in history, Prince Vitold of Lithuania—of an orthodox and Utraquist stock—offered the crown to Ladislas of Poland. Bohemia in its ultra-nationalism had become denationalized, and it was certain that the Emperor must ultimately win. The German army, which Count Lützow compares to the "elende Reichsarmee" of Carlyle's famous passage, entered Bohemia, and the war began which led to the enslavement of the country. Prague and Tabor, even in face of relentless foes, could not agree, and defeat was certain when "Brother Žizka commended his soul to God and died on the Wednesday before the day of S. Gall," 1424, at the close of his "last and bloodiest year" of warfare. However the failure may be disguised—and Count Lützow hardly regards it as a failure at all—Bohemia's struggle was the first step towards the Austrian amalgamation, through the Thirty Years' War and the combination against Russia, and towards the defeat of that Czech nationalism which has only recently begun to emerge.

We are glad to see that, at a time when, in certain quarters, the encyclopædic knowledge and unerring insight of Stubbs are being disparaged, Count Lützow pays a high tribute to the work of that great Oxford historian. He quotes with approval a sentence in which the source of Bohemian failure was expressed:—

"It may well be questioned whether in the long run Bohemia would not have rejected the yoke of Rome and the rule of the Luxemburg family, had not the national party itself been divided, and the [Taborites] as the weaker gone to the wall."

*In Defence of What Might Be.* By Edmond Holmes. (Constable & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

Just three years have elapsed since the publication of 'What Is and What Might Be'; to-day it is in a seventh edition. Such a fate is, indeed, rare with books on education, which commonly interest few but experts and practitioners. Mr. Holmes appealed to a wider audience, and has captured its attention—partly, no doubt, by the attractive quality of his writing, but more by the arresting character of the changes which he advocates, and by the downright attribution of bad effects on national character to the present system of the schools.

While a crusade so eloquently preached is bound to enlist a host of sympathizers, it is equally bound to raise up an even greater host of adversaries, largely recruited from those whose interests and careers are identified with the maintenance of the existing order. It was no surprise to Mr. Holmes, but his desire, that his ideas should be freely criticized. Now he takes up his parable anew, partly to meet the objections of his critics, partly to restate the convictions which the lapse of time, the schemes of other educational thinkers, and the social outlook have but served to deepen.

For Mr. Holmes's purpose is eminently synthetic. He does not put education, sociology, and religion in watertight compartments. He sees them all, reformed and co-ordinated, as aspects of the same unity. If one is sick and almost atrophied, the others must be in the same plight. His new book is as much a survey and a criticism of our national ideals and beliefs as of our national education. Hence the width of its appeal. On both subjects there will be many who differ from his conclusions; but all may appreciate his exposition of the constant interaction of life and education. That process, obvious as it is on reflection, is too often ignored, and education regarded as an end in itself. So isolated, it speedily becomes artificial. Readers of this book, whether they like or dislike its author's opinions, should be delivered, once for all, from that mistaken view.

It is inevitable that 'In Defence of What Might Be' should be highly controversial. Mr. Holmes has had to take up the cudgels against theologians, Herbartians, believers in competition, disbelievers in the Montessori idea, Prof. Eucken, supporters of examinations, teachers in preparatory schools, rigid disciplinarians, and others. He persists, in spite of certain clerical disclaimers, in believing that the doctrine of original sin is at the root of our distrustful attitude to the nature of the child, and our consequent reluctance to give him the freedom that is his due. We gravely doubt if this doctrine is held, at any rate with more than lip-service, to the extent and with the results that Mr. Holmes states. His own theological views are elevated, if unusual, but we cannot help observing



that this red-hot foe of dogmatism tends to be dogmatic about his own 'doxy! "This is the way of salvation," he writes (p. 275), "and there is no other way." We like him none the less on this account, but he need not expect every one to agree with his particular explanation of Christianity, which is based on a sympathetic study of the Upanishads. In trouncing the Herbartians he is on securer ground. He demolishes their dreary theory of "apperception - masses"; demonstrates once more that we do not need to "build" the soul of the pupil, but to assist it in its growth; shows what an oppressive ogre the Herbartian instructor can become; and finally, by a series of quotations from Herbart's works, argues convincingly that as Wilkes was no Wilkeite, so that master was no Herbartian. He had the misfortune to found a school.

Just as an enthusiastic leader is sometimes borne by his charger too far into the midst of his foes, and separated from his supporters, so, we venture to think, his zeal tends to carry Mr. Holmes into exaggeration. Thus he reads into current conceptions of Christianity more Judaism and externalism than he need; he is not fair to the Oxford "Locals" (which he especially abhors), in that he fails to recognize the wide choice of books and periods which they afford; and he maintains that "we of the risen generation" continually

"try to rouse the rising generation to exertion by deliberate appeals to anti-social motives, by deliberately cultivating pride, ambition, egoism, individualism, by deliberately compelling the child to centre his desires, his aims, his aspirations, in himself." We notice, too, that there is no mention of one important part of each child's—and, for that matter, of each man and woman's—education, that, namely, which he or she finds, or should find, at home. But then, our author was for long years one of H.M. Inspectors, and grew to think of the child, no doubt, in terms of school.

To conclude: though, as may be inferred, Mr. Holmes at times hits out a little wildly, he has struck some notable blows on behalf of what we believe to be the just claims of the children of this nation, and consequently of the generations which are to follow us. Great social changes, as he believes, are imminent; and if that be so, the manner in which they are effected will be to a large extent determined by the quality of the men and women of to-morrow. Let them have a better chance to grow to such excellence of mental and moral stature as they are capable of attaining. Let them, under watchful care, have release from an injurious constraint that fixes them for long periods, in unwholesome inactivity, to unprofitable tasks. Above all, let them acquire self-discipline—the thing is possible, Mr. Holmes supplies irrefragable proofs. Then they will know how to live when schooldays are over, and will not pass, as too often now they do, from mechanical obedience to lawlessness and violence.

*Some Leisure Hours of a Long Life.* By H. Montagu Butler. (Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE art of translation into Greek and Latin verse has flourished with a more graceful and richly coloured wreath of blossom at Cambridge in the last half-century than in any previous age, or in any other seat of learning. The activity of the Master of Trinity in this sphere is spread over the whole of this period, and even more. This volume, in which are collected the many classical versions which have occupied his leisure hours, contains some dating from 1850, others from this very year. One of the most conspicuous of the translators referred to above, W. G. Headlam—who was, indeed, surpassed by none except Archer-Hind—was one of Dr. Butler's own pupils, and his whole too short life fell easily within these limits. Dr. Butler modestly disclaims any attempt to compete with them or some others whom he mentions, but trusts that relatives and friends may feel some interest in his work. He might well have added, if his modesty were not as notable as his judgment, that the book will be valued by many generations of old Harrovians, many of whom well remember the tact and taste with which he criticized their own stammering endeavours. Their only complaint is likely to be that this collection has been withheld from them so long.

Whereas the Cambridge group has generally shown a marked predilection for Greek, and has won its highest triumphs in that language, the preference of the Master of Trinity is, on the whole, for Latin, and he is at his best in Horatian metres. They suit his equable and polished style better than the more untrammelled and spontaneous lyrics of Greece. We may quote, for example, the fine reproduction of Tennyson's 'Of old sat Freedom on the heights':—

Olim sederat in vertice montium  
Libertas, fremitu cincta tonitruum;  
Sensit summa globos volvere sidera,  
Torrentum audiit impetum.  
Illic fulta suo stat Dea gaudio,  
Secum sola gravi mente movens vices;  
Magne vocis eunt fragmina desuper  
Ventis rapta sonantibus.  
Tum delapsa in agros venit et oppida,  
Humano generi iungit appetens,  
Et parce faciem detegit, et viris  
Plenum tarda aperit decus.

A remarkable *tour de force* is the translation of 'Crossing the Bar' into no fewer than twenty-one versions, in various metres Greek and Latin. Not the least interesting feature of the book is the collection of epitaphs, for Dr. Butler is a master of that difficult art.

If a reviewer is bound to pick a hole anywhere, it is that certain things in the Homeric hexameters are not Homeric. For instance, δέ γε is a collocation of particles never found in Homer; he would have said δέ τε. But a few pedantic specialists are the only people who will be disturbed by such trifles; the ordinary reader will find nothing to mar his pleasure in seeing how neatly the Homeric armour fits the limbs of David and Goliath: τῷ δ' εὔτε περὰ γίγνεται αἶρε δὲ ποιμένα λαόν.

*Charles Dickens in Chancery.* By E. T. Jaques, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court. (Longmans & Co., 1s. net.)

DICKENS, who satirized the law so mercilessly, had not a few personal associations with it. He served as a clerk in a solicitor's office; he acted as a reporter in the Lord Chancellor's Court; he became, in later years, a student at the Middle Temple. He was, too, a litigant in the court in which *Jarndyce v. Jarndyce* dragged its slow length along, and Mr. Jaques, who, under the pen-name of Christian Tearle, has been a frequent contributor to the lighter side of legal things, has made a readable little book out of the official records of the litigation, for which all lovers of Dickensiana have reason to be grateful.

Though he was wont to complain bitterly of the piracy of his writings, Dickens was prudent enough, having regard to the existing law of copyright, to treat the pirates, as a rule, with contempt. It was the impudent appropriation of 'A Christmas Carol' which caused him to invoke the aid of the Court of Chancery in 1844. The chief defendants were Messrs. Lee & Haddock, of Craven Yard, Drury Lane, the proprietors and publishers of *Parley's Illuminated Library*, a penny periodical in which some of the most popular authors of the day, including Lytton, Marryat, Byron, and Moore, had their works mangled and abridged. "A Christmas Ghost Story, reoriginated from the original of Charles Dickens, Esquire, and analytically condensed expressly for this work," was the precious description of the predatory imitation of 'A Christmas Carol.' Dickens himself fired the first shot at the pirates in the shape of an affidavit which, except for the abnormal flourish of his signature, had nothing characteristic about it. Its technical language was attributable to James Bacon, who, with Serjeant Talfour, conducted the proceedings on Dickens's behalf, and who afterwards became "the last of the Vice-Chancellors."

The crew of the Jolly Roger made two inconsistent replies to the vigorous attack. First of all they denied that the 'Christmas Ghost Story' was an imitation of 'A Christmas Carol.' Mr. Henry Hewitt, of 101, White Lion Street, Islington, "a gentleman of considerable experience and talent," by whom the onerous task of editing *Parley's Illuminated Library* was borne, swore that "he would hold in utter disdain the meanness of copying and employing as his own the ideas and modes of expression of any author, living or dead." They induced E. L. Blanchard, then a hack writer in Lee & Haddock's service, to swear that the story in *Parley's Illuminated Library* was not a colourable imitation of 'A Christmas Carol,' and they claimed that they had made "very considerable improvements" and "large additions" to the original work. The legal phraseology in which Mr. Richard Egan Lee made this audacious claim in his affidavit



deserves the immortality of reproduction (we add commas):—

"For example, in plaintiff's said work one of the personages, called Tiny Tim, is merely described as having sung a song about a child being lost in the snow, whereas in the said Henry Hewitt's said manuscript an original carol or song of sixty lines was written by the said Henry Hewitt for the said personage called Tiny Tim, a copy of which said song is given in the paper marked B, and is, in this deponent's opinion, admirably adapted to the occasion and replete with pathos and poetry."

Mr. Jaques, who has given much research to the making of this little book, has not succeeded in finding a copy of *Parley's Illuminated Library*. His failure is scarcely to be deplored, but we confess we should have liked to look at the sixty lines which, in the judgment of the master-mind of Craven Yard, were "replete with pathos and poetry." Even "the paper marked B," like

Babylon,

Learned and wise, hath perished utterly.

The other line of defence was that Dickens had raised no objection when some of his previous books had been submitted to the same treatment. This, from the legal point of view, was the main point of the contest. That facile deponent, Mr. Richard Egan Lee, swore that a copy of the volume of *Parley's Illuminated Library* containing an "abridgment and reorigination" of 'The Old Curiosity Shop' and 'Barnaby Rudge' was sent to Dickens with an autograph inscription conveying the "respectful compliments" of Craven Yard. Dickens, it was contended, having accepted this flattering treatment, had slept upon any rights he had possessed and could not now assert them. But Dickens denied that he had ever received the volume, and Henry Hewitt's son, who, it was alleged, had left it at 1, Devonshire Terrace, was, by some unhappy chance, not in London to give the Court the benefit of his evidence. So Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, the wittiest of all Chancery judges, promptly granted the injunction Dickens asked for. Mr. Richard Egan Lee informed the Court that if the injunction were granted the pecuniary loss to his enterprising firm would be "ruinous and wholly irreparable." This, presumably, is the one true thing that leaked out in his affidavit, for Dickens never obtained one farthing of the costs the defendants undertook to pay.

Mr. Jaques suggests that Dickens's experience as a litigant, which was acquired some eight years before 'Bleak House' was written, was responsible for his hatred of the Court of Chancery. "The chronicler of Jarndyce v. Jarndyce felt the suitors' wrongs as if they were his own; every line relating to the suit pulses with a bitter sense of personal injury." Is this suggestion of personal animus well founded? Dickens was certainly delighted with his victory when he won it. "The pirates are beaten flat," he wrote to Forster. "They are bruised, bloody, battered, smashed, squelched, and utterly undone." From the law's delays he suffered not at

all. The old Court of Chancery, like Todgers's, "could do it when it chose!" The whole proceedings—the filing of the bill, the granting of the interim injunction, and the refusal to dissolve it—were completed within fifteen days. To other suitors, as 'Bleak House' shows, Chancery was a really fearsome thing. To suggest that Dickens was inspired to write his immortal satire of the Court of Chancery merely because he failed to obtain his costs from an impecunious set of impudent pirates is, surely, to do injustice to his character as an artist.

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*Harrington and his 'Oceana': a Study of a Seventeenth-Century Utopia and its Influence in America.* By H. F. Russell Smith. (Cambridge University Press, 6s. 6d. net.)

THERE is nothing new in the theory that many of the ideas incorporated in Harrington's 'Oceana' found their way into the American Constitution. It would be surprising, indeed, if that seventeenth-century Utopia, which was enjoying its greatest vogue when such colonies as Carolina, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were being brought into existence, had not left some mark on American political history. Written when the Motherland was making its first experiment in republican government, and the political world was seething with new ideas on the subject, 'Oceana' was in many respects too far ahead of its time, and proved of greater consequence to the infant colonies than to the old country. This connexion with America, though often stated, has never been studied so closely as in the present work. In his enthusiasm the author has, perhaps, attempted to prove too much. Penn, himself a "gentlemanly republican," and, like Harrington, an idealist who had travelled extensively on the Continent, was probably well acquainted with the institutions of the Italian republics which had made a profound impression on Harrington's mind. Mr. Smith does not overlook the possibility that Oldmixon was right when he maintained that the frame of government for the new State of Pennsylvania "was founded on what was excellent in the best German and other foreign constitutions of commonwealths." More probably, however, if 'Oceana' was not Penn's sole inspiration, it was at least his principal model, though we should hesitate to dub his Constitution, as Mr. Smith is inclined to do, "a mere plagiarism." The author has gone to the best of all sources for determining the extent of Penn's debt to Harrington—the preliminary drafts of the first Constitution of the colony, which are preserved in manuscript by the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The result of these and other researches is a valuable essay on the connexion between political theory and practice, and the essential unity between the revolutions of England, America, and France.

The influence of Harrington upon the American Revolution was deeper even than on the earliest age of colonization. His book was already a classic in the eighteenth century, and although his teaching had proved a partial failure in Carolina, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the three states in which the main provisions of his ideal commonwealth had been put into practice, it became one of the source books of the rebellion. John Adams included Harrington in the lists of writers who guided American opinion most in his day; and when he started his revolutionary articles in *The Boston Gazette* in 1774, under the signature of Novanglus, attempting to justify Colonial independence as a natural law, he quoted Harrington's account of Roman colonization as his authority. Harrington's famous prophecy of American independence, written over a hundred years before the first shot was fired in the revolutionary war, made a strong appeal to the mind of the liberty-loving Colonial in the midst of his simmering discontent, and exercised an influence more far-reaching, perhaps, than historians have realized. As early as 1711 it was noted by Governor Hunter, of New York, as "a Reflexion that deserves some consideration."

Yet Harrington has been regarded by some as the Father of British Imperialism. Froude entitled a book on the British Empire 'Oceana,' in his honour. It is not easy, however, to reconcile his imperialism with his fundamental theory of the balance of property, and his argument that the colonies

"are yet babes that cannot live without sucking the breasts of their Mother Cities, but such as I mistake, if when they come of age they do not wean themselves, which causes me to wonder at Princes that delight to be exhausted in that way."

This is scarcely the doctrine of modern Imperialism.

It is interesting to trace Harrington still further in the French Revolution. In France at this period, as in America, 'Oceana' was widely read, and the constitutional experiments during the English rebellion were studied by the theorists with critical interest. 'Oceana,' in the translation which appeared in Paris in 1795, ensured its popularity by its forecast of the revolutionary supremacy of France—a remarkable sequel to the rare prescience or good luck which had enabled Harrington to foretell the independence of America:—

"If [he had written] France, Italy, and Spain were not all sick, all corrupted together, there would be none of them so; for the sick would not be able to withstand the sound, nor the sound to preserve their health without curing of the sick. The first of these nations (which, if you stay her leisure, will to my mind be France) that recovers the health of ancient prudence, shall certainly govern the world."

This was flattering enough to Frenchmen in the triumphant years of Napoleon's early wars, but the prophetic work was known in its original to certain French thinkers long before it appeared in a translation. Mr. Smith makes out a



plausible case for the theory that it was from 'Oceana' that the Abbé Sieyès borrowed the framework of the scheme which Bonaparte selected as the basis of the Constitution of 1800. Though the adoption of his main provisions was not a complete success, they entitle Harrington to a place in the history of French, as well as of the American and English revolutions.

Harrington has not hitherto received due recognition for thus linking the three vital rebellions of modern history. He remains a signal example of the prophet without honour in his own country. In his lifetime his disinterested campaign led, after the Restoration, to his imprisonment, and the hardships of confinement drove him mad. Yet he continued to exercise an influence, both direct and indirect, on English political thought, though his power at home was never so potent as in America or France. He advocated the ballot over two hundred years before England realized its value; and the referendum, which formed part of his model parliamentary system, has only been seriously discussed within recent years. How far he was in advance of his time is also seen in his views on education—for boys, at all events—and in his agrarian policy, the outline of which reads not unlike modern Socialist propaganda for the nationalization of the land. Harrington was not a great man, but his influence, for good or ill, deserved its due share of recognition, and students will be grateful to the author for a scholarly work which at last does justice to his memory.

*Hannibal Once More.* By Douglas W. Freshfield. (Arnold, 5s. net.)

HISTORY, ancient and modern; classical scholarship, geography, Alpinism, and strategy: such are some of the main river valleys which lead students to search for the "divide" of Hannibal's famous march over the Alps. Mr. Douglas Freshfield, as geographer and Alpinist, has written much on the subject in *The Alpine Journal*, *Geographical Journal*, and other periodicals, and has now felt drawn to revise what he has said, and put it into a final and convenient form. The solution he offers is one that is new to English readers, and it is, in brief, the Vars-Argentièr route, leading across from the upper waters of the Durance to the Stura Valley. Mr. Freshfield relies largely on his first-hand knowledge of the Alpine passes, and he has also very carefully considered the contributions of Polybius and Livy. He brings something fresh to the discussion by giving due importance to a quotation from Varro made by Servius on 'Æneid,' x. 13:—

"The Alps [writes Varro] can be crossed by five passes: one near the sea, through the Ligurians; the second, by which Hannibal crossed; the third, by which Pompey went to the Spanish war; the fourth, by which Hasdrubal came from Gaul into Italy; the fifth, which was formerly occupied by the Greeks, and is hence called the Graian Alps."

The first is the coast road; the second, south of Mont Genève; the third, Mont Genève; the fourth, north of Mont Genève; the fifth, the Little St. Bernard. Hannibal's pass is one south of the Mont Genève, and Hasdrubal's one north of it; that is, if we may assume (and certainly it is reasonable so to do) that Varro names the passes in geographical order. There are two main routes across the Alps in the directions required, the Col de l'Argentièr and the Mont Cenis. The classical texts compel Mr. Freshfield to look for a route for Hannibal from the basin of the Durance between the coast road and the Mont Genève, such as would have been practicable for an army. This he finds in the Col de l'Argentièr route, which he defends and describes in full in chap. iii. of this book. He is also at great pains to refute the position of the French writer Commandant Colin, who has put forward the Col du Clapier as Hannibal's route, and has received the support of Prof. Spenser Wilkinson. The following quotation from p. 68 gives Mr. Freshfield's general position:—

"After carefully considering all these fresh contributions, I still hold that as between the Mont Genève and the Col de l'Argentièr, the evidence, setting aside Pompey and Varro, is very closely balanced, but that the scale inclines in favour of the southern pass. If we admit the passage from Varro, and assume that his catalogue gives the passes in geographical order, the question is, of course, solved in favour of a Durance pass, other than the Mont Genève. Yet, while I protest with a most positive conviction against all the northern passes, I cannot work myself into an absolute belief in the Argentièr. My mind is still open to consider any plausible substitute south of the Mont Genève."

This seems to us a just conclusion; there is as yet (failing proof by excavation) no conclusive evidence as to Hannibal's route; but Mr. Freshfield's surmise has as much as many, and more than most, to support it. His book has no index.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

### THEOLOGY.

**Bouquet (A. C.),** AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF EFFORTS AT CHRISTIAN REUNION, 3/6 net. Cambridge, Heffer

An historical study of the division of the Church into sects, and a discussion of the chief problems of reunion.

**China and the Gospel,** AN ILLUSTRATED REPORT OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION, 1/ net. China Inland Mission

Containing a review of the year's work, more detailed reports of the work in various provinces, a list of stations and missionaries, and financial and other statements.

**Joyce (Rev. G. H.),** THE QUESTION OF MIRACLES, 1/ net. Herder

The writer's aim is "to show how untenable are the objections urged against miracles, and how overwhelming is the evidence for their actual occurrence."

**Lifela Tsa Sione Le Tsa Boyaki.** R.T.S.

The eighteenth edition of the Sesuto Hymn-Book. It was originally prepared by missionaries in Basutoland, and published by the R.T.S. in 1881 for the Société des Missions Évangéliques de Paris.

**Neale (the late Rev. J. M.),** SERMONS PREACHED IN SACKVILLE COLLEGE CHAPEL: Vol. III. Trinity to Advent, 2/6 net. Allenson

A new edition.

**Scott (Charles Newton),** THE RELIGIONS OF ANTIQUITY AS PREPARATORY TO CHRISTIANITY, 2/ net. Smith & Elder

The author describes his new work as "largely a recast of one entitled 'The Foregleams of Christianity,'" and, "in a humble way, supplementary to the Boyle Lectures of Frederick Denison Maurice ('The Religions of the World and their Relations to Christianity')."

**Smith (Arthur H.),** THE UPLIFT OF CHINA, 1/ United Council for Missionary Education  
A new edition, revised and partly rewritten.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Bibliographical Society of America,** PAPERS, Vol. VII. Nos. 3-4, 1912-13, 8/ net.

Chicago, University Press  
Mr. Max Radin has written an article on 'The Sulzberger Collection of Soneino Books in the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary,' and Mr. Oscar Wegelin 'A Compilation of the Titles of Volumes of Verse written by authors Born or Residing in the State of Wisconsin.'

**Brown (James Duff),** SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION, with Tables, Indexes, &c., for the Subdivision of Subjects, 15/ net. Grafton

An enlarged edition. Mr. Brown completed the revision shortly before his death.

**Liverpool Libraries, Museums, and Arts Committee,** SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Liverpool, Tinsling  
Includes reports by the Chief Librarian, the Curator of Museums, and the Curator of the Walker Art Gallery; an historical summary of the development of these public institutions in Liverpool; and pages of statistical matter.

**Patent Office Library:** SUBJECT LISTS, New Series—BM-BZ. WORKS ON THE FINE AND GRAPHIC ARTS; CA-CC. WORKS ON PHOTO-MECHANICAL PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHY; CD-CK. WORKS ON THE SILICATE INDUSTRIES (CERAMICS AND GLASS), 6d. each.

Stationery Office  
Guides to the contents of the Patent Office Library.

**Tennyson (Alfred, Lord),** A CONCORDANCE TO THE POETICAL AND DRAMATIC WORKS, by Arthur E. Baker, 25/ net. Kegan Paul

The volume contains a verbal index to the poetical and dramatic works comprised in Messrs. Macmillan's Complete Edition, to the poems contained in the 'Life,' and to the 'Suppressed Poems,' edited by Mr. J. C. Thomson. There are over 1,200 pp., and approximately 150,000 references.

**Wilde (Oscar),** BIBLIOGRAPHY, by Stuart Mason, 25/ net. Laurie

The work includes a list of Wilde's anonymous contributions to the press, and his scenario of 'The Cardinal of Avignon.' It is illustrated with unpublished cartoons by Aubrey Beardsley and Mr. Max Beerbohm, and over a hundred facsimiles of title-pages, manuscripts, &c.

### POETRY.

**Bryant (William Cullen),** POEMS, 1/6 net. Milford  
A volume in the "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors." A list of the chief events in Bryant's life, Whittier's poem to him on his seventieth birthday, and notes are included.

**Eversley (Atwyth),** LAUGHING LYRICS, AND OTHERS, 1/ net. Heath & Cranton

A large number of these pieces celebrate the pleasures of the seashore.

**Kelleher (D. L.),** POEMS, 1d.  
Twelve short pieces.

**Kipling (Rudyard),** IF—, 1d. Macmillan  
A reprint of Mr. Kipling's well-known poem.

**Nickal (John),** THE TEACHER'S DAY, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net. Longmans

Containing four pieces—'The Teacher's Day,' 'Sixty-five,' 'The Conference,' and 'Epilogue'—dealing with various aspects or problems of teaching.

**Tennyson,** POEMS PUBLISHED IN 1842, edited by A. M. D. Hughes, 4/6

Oxford, Clarendon Press  
Mr. Hughes has reproduced the text of the poems published in two volumes in 1842, and has added a Life of the poet, notes, variant readings from the texts of 1830 and 1832, an extract from the article in *The Quarterly Review* (April, 1833), and Indexes.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Botez (I.),** A SHORT SURVEY ON THE NEOLATINS OF THE NEAR EAST, 1/6 net. Elliot Stock

A general account of the origin, history, language, and literature of the Rumanian people by a member of the Rumanian Parliament.



**Douglas (Lord Alfred), OSCAR WILDE AND MYSELF, 10/6 net.** Long

Lord Alfred Douglas gives an account of his friendship with Wilde, and devotes several chapters to an analysis of his poetry, plays, and prose works. The book is illustrated with photographs and drawings.

**Guilday (Rev. Peter), THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC REFUGEES ON THE CONTINENT, 1538-1795, Vol. I., 12/6 net.** Longmans

This volume contains an account of the religious activities of the exiles in founding English colleges and convents in the Catholic Low Countries.

**Maycock (Sir Willoughby), WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1887-8, 12/6 net.** Chatto & Windus

The writer accompanied Joseph Chamberlain on his first visit to America, the political object of which was the settlement of the dispute over American fishing rights on the East Coast of Canada. His account of the tour is illustrated with photographs.

**Rice-Oxley (L.), MEMOIRS AS A SOURCE OF HISTORY, 2/6 net.** Oxford, Blackwell

The Stanhope Essay for this year.

**Survey of the Honour of Denbigh, 1334, edited by Paul Vinogradoff and Frauk Morgan, 16/ net.** Milford

This is the first of a series of "Records of the Social and Economic History of England and Wales," to be published by the British Academy. The work has been edited by Prof. Vinogradoff's seminar, members of which have prepared various chapters of the historical introduction. The text is published from a MS. given by Dr. Seeborn to the Maitland Library, Oxford; and genealogical tables, a map, and indexes are included.

#### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Allen (Grant), THE EUROPEAN TOUR, 5/ net.** Grant Richards

This guide-book for the Transatlantic or Colonial tourist was first published in 1899.

**Holidays (The), WHERE TO STAY AND WHAT TO SEE, 1/ net.** Walter Hill

See p. 94.

**Homeland Handbooks : No. 84, BEXHILL-ON-SEA, WITH BATTLE, BATTLE ABBEY, AND THE HISTORIC NEIGHBOURHOOD, by Arthur Henry Anderson, 6d. net.** Warne

A guide to the places of historical and general interest in the neighbourhood of Bexhill.

#### SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Luckman (A. Dick), SHARPS, FLATS, GAMBLERS, AND RACEHORSES, 12/6 net.** Grant Richards

The author records his experiences and reminiscences of racing-men, journalists, and actors. The book is illustrated with photographs.

**Lynch (J. G. B.), PROMINENT PUGILISTS OF TODAY, 2/6 net.** Goschen

An account of the careers of some well-known boxers, illustrated with photographs.

**Wallington (W.), CHATS ON PHOTOGRAPHY, an Easy Guide for Beginners, 6d. net.** Laurie

A third edition.

#### POLITICS.

**Hartley (Edward R.), ROUNDS WITH THE SOCIALISTS, 6d.** Twentieth Century Press

A collection of essays written to promote Socialistic principles.

#### SOCIOLOGY.

**Gallichan (Walter M.), WOMEN UNDER POLYGAMY, 16/ net.** Holden & Hardingham

A study of the social and domestic position of women living in harems, and an examination of the conflicting opinions regarding polygamy.

#### PHILOLOGY.

**Islandica : VOL. VII. THE STORY OF GRISELDA IN ICELAND, edited with an Introduction by Halldor Hermannsson.**

Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Library  
The Introduction gives an account of the various Icelandic versions of the story of patient Griselda, showing "through what channels it reached Iceland, and to what changes it was subjected there." The texts are from manuscript copies in the Library, and the spelling has been modernized.

**Livi (Titl) AB URBE CONDITA, recognoverunt et adnotatione critica instruxerunt Robertus Seymour Conway et Carolus Flamstead Walters, Tomus I. Libri I.-V., 4/**

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Contains a Preface in Latin by Prof. Conway, the text, and foot-notes in Latin.

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Smith (W. O. Lester), A HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM THE GERMAN INVASIONS TO THE GREAT RENAISSANCE, 2/** Dent

A textbook for use in upper and middle forms of secondary schools. Books for further study are suggested at the end of each chapter.

#### FICTION.

**Baker (James), BY THE WESTERN SEA, a Summer Idyll, 2/ net.** Chapman & Hall

A cheaper edition.

**Birmingham (G. A.), THE INVIOLEABLE SANCTUARY, 7d. net.** Nelson

A cheap reprint.

**Campbell-Praed (Mrs.), FUGITIVE ANNE, 6d.** Long

A cheap reprint.

**Cole (Sophie), PATIENCE TABERNACLE, 6/** Mills & Boon

See p. 96.

**Crosbie (Mary), BRIDGET CONSIDINE, 6/** Bell

See p. 95.

**Dale (Richard), IN A COUNTY ASYLUM, 2/ net.** Laurie

See p. 98.

**Green (Anna Katharine), DARK HOLLOW, 6/** Eveleigh Nash

The man who was murdered in "Dark Hollow" was the dearest friend of the judge who pronounced sentence of death at the trial. Many years later, when the judge refuses to sanction the marriage of his son with the criminal's daughter, the disgraced widow determines to prove her husband's innocence, and ultimately the true story of the murder is revealed.

**Harding (Capt. E. F.), THE JUNIOR SUBALTERN, 3/6 net.** Heath & Cranton

This book recounts the pranks, love affairs, and military escapades of an irresponsible group of subalterns attached to a crack regiment of British cavalry.

**Judd (A. M.), THE WHITE VAMPIRE, 6/** Long

See p. 98.

**Knight (E. F.), CRUISE OF THE ALERTE, 1/ net.** Nelson

Cheap edition.

**Lane (Mrs. John), ACCORDING TO MARIA, 1/ net.** Lane

A cheap reprint.

**Le Queux (William), THE LADY IN THE CAR, 7d. net.** Methuen

A cheap reprint. See *The Athenæum*, May 23, 1908, p. 634.

**Mann (Mary E.), IN SUMMER SHADE, 6d.** Long

A cheap reprint.

**Merriman (H. S.), BARLASCH OF THE GUARD, 7d. net.** Nelson

A cheap reprint.

**Quin (Tarella), KERNO, A STONE, 6/** Heinemann

See p. 96.

**Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), ON THE HIGH ROAD, 6/** Hurst & Blackett

The heroine is proud, but poor. She makes a marriage of convenience with a rich young man, but afterwards falls in love with him.

**Titterton (W. R.), ME AS A MODEL, 5/ net.** Palmer

See p. 99.

**Valzey (Mrs. George de Horne), THE LOVE AFFAIRS OF PIXIE, 3/6** R.T.S.

A new edition, with coloured illustrations.

**Woull (George), PAUL MOORHOUSE, 6/** Long

The story of a workman and his entanglements in love.

**Yorke (Curtis), IRRESPONSIBLE KITTY, 7d. net.** Long

A cheap edition.

#### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Baconiana, JULY, 1/ net.** Gay & Hancock

Including 'Shakespeare and Asbies,' in which Mr. Harold Hardy examines Mrs. Stopes's recent contributions to *The Athenæum*; 'James Spedding,' by Mr. Parker Woodward; and 'William Shakespeare of Stratford,' by Mr. Edward W. Smithson.

**Colour, AUGUST, 1/ net.** Dawson

The first number of a monthly devoted to Art. It contains coloured reproductions of pictures by Mr. William Strang, Mr. Frank Brangwyn, Miss C. Chapman, and others; a caricature by Mr. E. X. Kapp; and black-and-white drawings, short stories, verses, notes, &c.

**Dublin Review, JULY, 5/6 net.** Burns & Oates

Mr. Walter Moberly writes an appreciation of Jane Austen; and there are essays by Mr. Shane Leslie on 'George Borrow in Spain' and Prof. W. W. Comfort on 'Prof. Bédier and the French Epic.'

**Ecclesiastical Review, JULY, 15/ annually.**

Washbourne

The articles include 'The Priest as Teacher,' by the Rev. Bernard Feeney, and 'The Observance of the Instruction on Church Music,' by the Bishop of Savannah.

**Edinburgh Review, JULY, 6/** Longmans

The number opens with an article by Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, entitled 'A Chapter of English Diplomacy, 1853-71.' We also note 'Some Aspects of West African Religions,' by Mr. P. A. Talbot; 'Greek Music,' by Mr. F. A. Wright; and 'A Comparative Study of Empire,' by Mr. Sidney Low.

**Egyptian Archæology Journal, JULY, 6/ net.** Egypt Exploration Fund

This number opens with an account by Prof. Édouard Naville of the recent discovery of the Great Pool and the Tomb of Osiris at Abydos. Other articles are 'Egyptian Mummies,' by Prof. G. Elliot Smith, and 'Antinoë and its Papyri,' by Mr. J. de M. Johnson.

**English Historical Review, JULY, 5/** Longmans

The articles in this issue are 'The Policy of Livius Drusus the Younger,' by Mr. P. A. Seymour; 'The Chronicle of Battle Abbey,' by Mr. H. W. C. Davis; 'The County of Ponthieu, 1279-1307,' by Miss Hilda Johnstone; and 'The Lords Justices of England,' by Prof. Edward Raymond Turner.

**Essex Review, JULY, 1/6 net.** Simpkin & Marshall

'Great Dunmow Bells, 1526-1595,' by Dr. Andrew Clark; 'Thomas Hopper, 1776-1856,' by Miss Charlotte Fell Smith; and 'A Discovery at Wanstead,' by Mr. Richard A. Robinson, are features of this number.

**Journal of Genetics, VOL. IV. No. 1, 10/ net.** Cambridge University Press

This number includes articles by Dr. L. Doncaster 'On the Relations between Chromosomes, Sex-Limited Transmission and Sex-Determination in *Abraxas grossulariata*,' Mr. R. C. Punnett and Mr. P. G. Bailey 'On Inheritance of Weight in Poultry,' and Mr. H. E. Jordan on 'Hereditary Left-handedness.' It is fully illustrated with diagrams and photographic plates.

**Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, JUNE, 2/6** Hughes & Clarke

This part contains notes on the family of Adams of Cavan, the pedigrees of Dodderidge, a genealogy of the family of Boothby, and other matter.

**Month (The), JULY, 1/** Longmans

Features of this issue are 'The Recitation of Creeds,' by the Rev. Sydney F. Smith, and 'Modern Ugliness and its Meaning,' by Mr. W. Raudolph.

**Palestine Exploration Fund, QUARTERLY STATEMENT, JULY, 2/ net.**

2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.

Includes notes and news of the Fund; a report of the Annual Meeting; Capt. Newcombe's report of the survey of Sinai and South Palestine; and short articles on 'The Jewish Quarters in Ancient Rome,' by Signor Pietro Romanelli, and 'Coincidences of Hebrew and Cuneiform Literature,' by Mr. Joseph Offord.

**United Empire, JULY, 1/ net.** Pitman

Mr. F. B. Vrooman considers 'The Economic Effect of the Panama Canal on Western China'; and Sir J. George Scott writes on 'An "Omitted Area" of the 1911 Census.'

#### JUVENILE.

**Boy's Own Railway Book, edited by Charles S. Bayne, 3/6** Cassell

The book contains in a series of short chapters much information on the history and uses of railways, the building of various types of engines, and the work of the men employed. It is illustrated with photographs and eight coloured plates.

**Father Tuck's Patent Paintbox Series : No. 2571, FAIRY FOLK PAINTING BOOK, 1/** Tuck

This book contains paints and a brush. The coloured pictures are by Miss Mabel Lucie Attwell.

**Father Tuck's Patent Paintbox Series : No. 4023, MEADOWLAND POSTCARD PAINTING BOOK, 6d.** Tuck

Containing coloured pictures, with plain copies and paints for colouring them.



**Father Tuck's Painting Books :** FLOWERLAND POSTCARD PAINTING BOOK, 6d.; FIELD FLOWERS PAINTING ALBUM, 1/ Tuck  
The coloured pictures are by Mr. C. Klein.

## GENERAL.

**Bland (Hubert),** ESSAYS, chosen by E. Nesbit Bland, 5/ net. Goschen  
Mr. Cecil Chesterton has written an Introduction to these essays.

**Calendar for 1915,** 6d. net. R.T.S.  
Three cards, with pictures from Biblical subjects.

**Cult of the Needle,** edited by Flora Klickmann, "Home Art Series," 1/ net. R.T.S.  
The writer gives directions on how to work Hungarian, Catalan, Baro, and Bulgarian embroidery, Innishmacsaint, Carrickmacross, Reticella, and Brussels braid lace, netting, and various other kinds of needlework.

**Franklin (Capt. T. Bedford),** TACTICS AND THE LANDSCAPE, 3/ net. Gale & Polden  
The writer's aim is to help candidates in tactical examinations to visualize the landscape from maps. The book is divided into two parts, dealing in turn with 'The Fight from Your Point of View' and 'The Same Fight from the Enemy's Point of View.' It is illustrated with a section of an Ordnance map, and landscape sketches by Mr. M. M. Williams.

**German Year-Book, 1914,** edited by H. A. Walter, 4/6 net. Anglo-German Publishing Co.  
The first issue of a new work of reference. It gives information on recent political events, economic conditions, the finance, industries, and social life of Germany. Among the contributors are Dr. Ernest Schuster, Dr. P. Grabein, and Prof. H. Dade.

**Kirkaldy (Adam W.),** BRITISH SHIPPING, ITS HISTORY, ORGANISATION, AND IMPORTANCE, 6/ net. Kegan Paul  
The author deals in turn with 'The Evolution of the Ship,' 'The Ownership, Management, and Regulation of Shipping,' 'Trade Routes,' and 'Some of the Ports and Docks of the United Kingdom.' Many Appendixes and a Bibliography are given, and the book is illustrated with a map, charts, tables, &c.

**Quelch (Harry),** LITERARY REMAINS, edited, with a Biographical Introduction, by E. Belfort Bax, 2/6 net. Grant Richards  
This selection of Quelch's writings contains some short stories of the working-classes in London, and articles reproduced from *Justice*, *The Social Democrat*, and *The British Socialist*.

**Royal Colonial Institute Year-Book, 1914,** 2/6 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.  
Includes an historical sketch of the Institute, a report of its publications, meetings, &c., and lists of fellows and associates.

## PAMPHLETS.

**House of Lords and Women's Suffrage,** SPEECH BY THE EARL OF LYTTON, 3d. King  
A speech in favour of Women's Suffrage, made in the House of Lords last May.

**Methuen (A. M. S.),** A SIMPLE PLAN FOR A NEW HOUSE OF LORDS, 2d. net. Methuen  
The chief alteration in this second edition is the omission of the names of possible members of a model Second Chamber.

## SCIENCE.

**Day (Harry A.),** SPADE-CRAFT; OR, HOW TO BE A GARDENER, 1/ net. Methuen  
A practical handbook for the amateur gardener, giving information on the cultivation of soil, treatment of seedlings, destruction of insects, tending of flowers, vegetables, fruit trees, &c.

**Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIV. PART 2,** 1 rupee. Calcutta  
Containing a description of the geology of the Yunnan Fu area by Mr. J. Coggin Brown; a 'Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield,' by Mr. Cyril Fox; and a statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913.

**Marvels of Insect Life,** edited by Edward Step, Part IV., 7d. net. Hutchinson  
This part includes an account of the Snake-Fly, Stick-Insects, Bacon-Beetles, and Long-Horned Grasshoppers.

**Pearson (Karl),** ON THE HANDICAPPING OF THE FIRST-BORN, 2/ net. Dulau  
A lecture delivered at the Galton Laboratory, University College, London, last March. Illustrated with diagrams and a frontispiece.

**United States National Herbarium : VOL. XVIII. PART I. CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENUS ANNONA WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AND IMPERFECTLY KNOWN SPECIES,** by W. E. Safford.

Washington, Government Printing Office  
A study of the genus under groups and sections. It is illustrated with forty plates.

## FINE ART.

**Burgess (Fred W.),** CHATS ON HOUSEHOLD CURIOS, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin  
The writer discusses the original uses of the more uncommon household antiques to be found in public and private collections. The book is fully illustrated with photographs and drawings.

**Carson (Sir Edward),** after the Drawing by Vernon Aulton, 2/ net. F. & C. Palmer  
A large coloured print of Sir Edward Carson.

**Günther (R. T.),** A DESCRIPTION OF BRASSES AND OTHER FUNERAL MONUMENTS IN THE CHAPEL OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, 2/6 Oxford, the College  
Mr. Günther has written a brief Preface to his descriptive notes, and has added an Index. There are some illustrations.

**Younger (Archibald),** FRENCH ENGRAVERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, 3/6 net. Edinburgh, Otto Schulze  
The book contains over ninety reproductions of French prints, and an Introduction giving an account of the processes employed and the artists who executed them.

## MUSIC.

**Carse (A. von Ahn),** TOY-LAND TUNES FOR PIANOFORTE, a Collection of Very Easy Tunes for Children, 2 books, 2/ net each. Augener

**Children's Sing-Song from Sweden,** Music by Alice Tegner, English Versions by Maisie Radford, 1/6 net. Augener

**Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (F.),** COMPLETE ORGAN WORKS, edited by Dr. A. Eaglefield Hull, 3/ net. Augener

**Rummel (Walter Morse),** SEVEN LITTLE IMPRESSIONS FOR A SIMPLE MIND, 2/ net. Augener

**Schäfer (Christian),** MELODIOUS RECREATION STUDIES, Easy Melodious Studies for Pianoforte Book I.: Scale Studies, Op. 90, 2/ net. Augener

**Three Hundred Questions on the Grammar of Music,** compiled by James Simpson, 1/ net. Augener

These questions are based on the syllabus (Divisions I. and II.) for the school examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music.

## DRAMA.

**Fletcher (R. Campbell),** GENIUS AT WAR, a Masque, 2/ net. Drane

The play is divided into six "Aspects," with such titles as 'The End of Music,' 'The End of Oratory,' and a Finale entitled 'The Peace of the Afterwards.' The large number of dramatis personae includes artists of various kinds, "the Sprite," "the Voice," gravediggers, and the Fallen Angels.

## FOREIGN.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Chuquet (Arthur),** DUMOURIEZ, "Figures du Passé," relié 10fr., broché 7fr. 50. Paris, Hachette

A study of the French general and the part he took in the Revolution and the European war of the early nineteenth century. It is illustrated with eight plates.

**La Tour (Commandant Jean de),** LES PRÉMIÈRES DE L'ALLIANCE FRANCO-RUSSE, Deux Missions de Barthélemy de Lesseps à Saint-Petersbourg, 1806-1807, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin

The book contains the hitherto unpublished correspondence of Lesseps.

**Marie (Aristide),** GÉRARD DE NERVAL, LE POÈTE—L'HOMME, 12fr. Paris, Hachette

A study of the life and love-affairs of the poet. It is illustrated with portraits, photographs, and facsimiles; and there are notes, a Bibliography, and Index.

## PHILOLOGY.

**Pound (Louise),** BLENDS: THEIR RELATION TO ENGLISH WORD FORMATION, 1m. 60. Heidelberg, Winter

A paper on the gradual fusion and invention of "portmanteau" words, with a long list of such words in popular use in England and America.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Marges (Les),** 15 JUILLET, 95c. net.

Paris, Georges Crès  
'La légende et la vérité sur Isabelle Eberhardt,' by M. F. Guilleminet, and 'Portrait de peintre : Pierre Laprade,' by M. Joachim Gasquet, are among the contents.

**Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres,** 10 JUILLET, 1fr. Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint Germain  
Some of the features are 'Le drame de Meyerling,' by M. André Mèvil; 'Léopol,' by M. Robert Vasseur; and 'Disputes sur le Démon Féminin,' by M. Henri Clouard.

## FICTION.

**Bourget (Paul),** LE DÉMON DE MIDI, 2 vols., 3fr. 50 each. Paris, Plon-Nourrit  
The author describes his work as "une étude de psychologie religieuse." It concerns the struggle of the hero between his passion for a young girl, unhappily married, and his duty towards his son.

**Caro (Madame E.),** AMOUR DE JEUNE FILLE, 1/ Nelson  
A cheap reprint.

**Lambelin (Roger),** SOUS LE SOLEIL D'ÉGYPTE, UN CŒUR D'HOMME, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Nouvelle Librairie Nationale  
An account of "la vie sentimentale" of the hero, his struggle with conscience, and ultimate renunciation of love.

**Lesage, GIL BLAS, Vol. II.,** Introduction par Émile Faguet, 10d. Nelson  
This volume completes the work.

## GENERAL.

**Coussange (Jacques de),** LA SCANDINAVIE, LE NATIONALISME SCANDINAVE, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit  
A study of the national movements in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Danish Sleswick, and Finland.

**Moro (Henri),** FRANCE ET SUISSE, 3fr. 50.

Paris, Perrin  
In Part I., entitled 'Regards d'un Français sur la Suisse,' the author considers the historical, economic, and intellectual relations between the two countries. Part II. contains 'Opinions de quelques Suisses sur la France,' obtained from interviews and letters.

## THE EARL OF ESSEX'S CONSPIRACY.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT BY A CONTEMPORARY.

33, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

THE following statement is copied by me from a writing in a contemporary hand, found on the fly-leaves of 'A Declaration,' &c., 1601, catalogued in the B.M. as E. 1940 (1):—

A rare accident which happened in London vpon Sunday being y<sup>e</sup> 8th of february 1600 [1601].

The Earle of Essex being y<sup>e</sup> night before sent for to my Lord Tre<sup>r</sup> to speake there with y<sup>e</sup> counsell denyed to come to them, & then vpon Sunday morning about teu of y<sup>e</sup> clocke there came to Essex house to speake with him my Lord Keep<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Worchester y<sup>e</sup> cheife Justice Popham and s<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Knowles to examine him to whom he refused to answere & lightly esteemed them, & having all y<sup>e</sup> morning before bin sending for all his freinds they came in multitudes, & he imprisoned in his owne house the Lords, leauing y<sup>e</sup> charge of his house & custody of them cheilly to s<sup>r</sup> Gelly Merricke and w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Earles of Southampton Rutland & Bedford y<sup>e</sup> Lords Sands Mounteagle & Cromwell s<sup>r</sup> Xpofer Blunt s<sup>r</sup> Charles Danvers 2 of Northumberland & 2 of Rutlands brothers with Catesby & Littleton accompanied w<sup>th</sup> other kn<sup>ts</sup> and gentlemen capitaines & swaggering compaions about 300 they issued out of Essex house without cloakes or armour only with their rapiers & daggers uot drawn but their points vpw<sup>rd</sup>s, & some with pistols & petronells & so about xi<sup>m</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> clocke before y<sup>e</sup> sermons in eu<sup>erly</sup> church were ended came doune Fleetstreete. My Lord Mayor having about an houre before notice to guard y<sup>e</sup> city rose from y<sup>e</sup> sermon at pauls & caused y<sup>e</sup> gates to be shut, but when my Lord of Essex came to Ludgate that was opened him & then they were foure hundred strong & drew their swords alledging y<sup>e</sup> my Lord Cobham & s<sup>r</sup> Walter Rawleigh would haue murdered him... y<sup>e</sup> night sesone, & y<sup>e</sup> he came to y<sup>e</sup> city for ayde, y<sup>e</sup> good of her ma<sup>tye</sup> & maintenance of religion, & so came triumphingly



down Cheapside w<sup>h</sup> great plaudites (y<sup>e</sup> boyes of y<sup>e</sup> city giuing shouts with ioy) & so went towards Sheriffe Smiths house neare y<sup>e</sup> exchange, but before he came thither my Lord Burleigh followed him with heralds & proclaimed him in Cheapside TRAITOR & also all his followers y<sup>e</sup> did not p<sup>s</sup>ently depart his company, & pursuing him neare with y<sup>e</sup> Lord Mayor assisting whom Essex with his forces despat<sup>e</sup>ly assaulted & caused him to retire killing y<sup>e</sup> Lord Burleighs horse w<sup>th</sup> a shot so coming to Sheriffe Smiths still expecting y<sup>e</sup> city should rise with him, and he tould the Sheriffe y<sup>t</sup> he was come to him for ayde to defend y<sup>e</sup> Queene, Religion and his life with y<sup>e</sup> state of the City. The Sheriffe went himselfe to y<sup>e</sup> Lord Mayor & left Essex with y<sup>e</sup> rest in his house, where they had some victuals and [took] some halberds, & not liking his answere he came forth & walked Cheapside againe, stayd a good space at pauls gate in y<sup>e</sup> end of Cheape then [he] went into pauls church yard & there stayd halfe an houre, this while y<sup>e</sup> citizens raising armes y<sup>e</sup> gates made strong y<sup>e</sup> streets chayned there was [sm]all violence offered any of them saue y<sup>e</sup> taking of some of y<sup>e</sup> straglers [and] com<sup>it</sup>ting them. Many fell from him vpon the proclamations [here a line is cut away] notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> Mayor & all were vp in armes he walked to and fro till three of y<sup>e</sup> clocke in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone, & seeing no good successe to his treach[erous] interprise was desirous to goe homewards to Essex house againe, but assaying [to] returne through Ludgate againe (being not then one hundred strong) he was repulsed, onc Tracy his page slaine S<sup>r</sup> Xpofer Blunt wounded (w<sup>ch</sup> was y<sup>e</sup> most resolute man) Essex himselfe shot through y<sup>e</sup> hat, & some more hurt, then being all [at] their wits end they came to Watlingstreete & vp Fridaystreete into Cheapside where y<sup>e</sup> Lord Mayor went to haue encountered with him, but before they could m<sup>e</sup>et Essex turned into Bow-church-yard & so through Bow-lane went to the waters[ide] where as many as could, tooke boate, & y<sup>e</sup> rest were taken, those y<sup>t</sup> tooke boate landed at Essex house thinking (as it seemed) to haue found y<sup>e</sup> Lords & S<sup>r</sup> [W.] Knowles there as Essex left them & by them to haue ransomed himselfe [but] S<sup>r</sup> Ferdinando Gorge one of his followers came halfe an houre before w<sup>h</sup> a f[alse] message (thereby to saue himselfe) to S<sup>r</sup> Gelly Merricke y<sup>t</sup> he must deliuer ye Lords [&] goe for y<sup>e</sup> Earle to her ma<sup>tie</sup> vpon a message whereby they were gone before E[sex] came home, else had they not bin so well discharged. There he thought to end [his] life, & with him Southampton Rutland Mounteagle & Sands of y<sup>e</sup> nobility [and] iuif[er]s of good sort playing with muskets from ou[er] y<sup>e</sup> gates into y<sup>e</sup> street, ye house was then beset both by land & water, all y<sup>e</sup> gallants & martiall men of y<sup>e</sup> [city] with y<sup>e</sup> guard came downe y<sup>e</sup> strand in armes & played with shot vpon [y<sup>e</sup>] windowes ou[er] y<sup>e</sup> gates. This while my Lord Admirall Generall for [his ?] service w<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Sidney wonne y<sup>e</sup> garden & banquetting house before it was night, & y<sup>e</sup> Court (whitehall) was guarded with 2000 London souldiers: about ix<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> clocke at night 2 great peeces of ordnance came from y<sup>e</sup> Tower & were placed ag<sup>t</sup> Essex gates being before broken downe, Capitaine Owen Salisbury was before slaine with a shot in Essex house. These peeces being placed Essex desired to parle with my Lord Admirall then in y<sup>e</sup> garden & he vpon y<sup>e</sup> Leads at which parle y<sup>e</sup> Admirall willed that y<sup>e</sup> Ladies might be sent forth not willing to doe them any hurt but presently they all yielded and y<sup>e</sup> three Earles were com<sup>it</sup>ted to y<sup>e</sup> Tower & each had one of [y<sup>e</sup>] Queenes men to attend them, M<sup>r</sup> Richard Warburton attended Essex [and] y<sup>e</sup> rest of his followers were com<sup>it</sup>ted to other prisons.

The Londoners shewed themselves either too fauourable or too timorous eu[er]ly one guarding his owne house. Her majesty whom God long p<sup>s</sup>erue & y<sup>e</sup> state is now quiet though lately disturbed. finis February 9<sup>th</sup> 1600 [1601].

The above-named pamphlet, with signatures from A to Q 4, is the first of thirteen, bound in one volume, given by George III. The other items are dated 1603-5, and relate to the Gunpowder Plot, the Embassy to Spain, &c.

It is interesting to observe that the Earl of Southampton (Wriothesley), who was implicated in the plot, had just caused 'Richard II.' to be acted at the Globe Theatre; from which circumstance we may conclude that Queen Elizabeth had some reason for supposing that the play was aimed at her, and that she was (as she said) Richard, at least by way of allusion.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.

## BELFAST BOOKSELLERS.

Eglish, Dungannon.

THE statements that have been lately published about the want of good bookshops in Belfast fifty years ago are not only untrue, but are singularly averse from truth. I can believe that William Mullan may not on a certain occasion have had in stock the 'Idylls of the King,' as at first he dealt chiefly in "remainders," which he sold very cheap; but I am quite sure that the published works of Tennyson were kept in stock at that time by other booksellers in the town. I know that in the latter half of the sixties I never had the slightest trouble in getting from Aitcheson or some other bookseller in Belfast any work that I required. (Rev.) W. T. LATIMER.

## BOOKS IN IRELAND.

Ann Arbor Michigan, U.S.A., June 26, 1914.

WITH reference to the literary activity and output, the dearth of books and booksellers, and the lack of popular interest in literature in Ireland, particularly in Belfast, which have been of late under discussion in the pages of *The Athenæum*, might not the following statements be of interest in proof of some of the contentions that have been urged here?

"Nearly every country in the world supplies its own literature except Ireland, whose appetite for reading Irish books would not supply one single literary man in Ireland with an income sufficient to live as comfortably as a sergeant of constabulary."—Geo. W. Russell (A. E.), 'Co-operation and Nationality,' Dublin, Maunsell, 1913, p. 43.

"Ireland does but little of her own publishing. . . . There are few civilized countries that read less than Ireland."—Stephen J. Brown, S.J., 'A Guide to Books on Ireland' (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd.; London, Longmans, Green & Co.), 1912, pp. viii and ix.

WM. A. McLAUGHLIN.

## "PUFFERS."

Langton House, Charlton Kings.

IN your issue of June 20th, reviewing Lieut. Pester's 'War and Sport in India, 1802-6,' you quote a passage (p. 75) in which he speaks of eating "snipe and puffers (a delicious dish)," and you ask, "What are puffers?" I venture to suggest that the word is a misprint for "poppers," that is to say, "poppers," a thin cake or wafer made of pulse flour seasoned with asafoetida and other spices, Hindi and Marhâti *pápar*. See Yule and Burnell, 'Hobson-Jobson,' second edition, p. 724 f.

W. CROOKE.

## BORROW HOUSE.

Public Library, Norwich, July 7, 1914.

ON the occasion of the George Borrow celebration in Norwich last year, the house in which Borrow lived with his parents when in Norwich was acquired by Mr. A. M. Samuel (then Lord Mayor of Norwich), and generously presented by him to the Norwich Corporation, with the view of its being maintained as a Borrow Museum. The Norwich Public Library Committee has just undertaken to collaborate in the development of the literary side of the Museum, and would, therefore, gladly welcome donations or information respecting the whereabouts of any Borrow letters and manuscripts, engravings or photographs of Borrow's friends and places described in his works, and other items of Borrowian interest.

Donations or information should be sent to

GEO. A. STEPHEN, City Librarian.

## SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY.'

1, St. John Street, Hereford, July 8, 1914.

THE lines from Shelley's 'Ode to Liberty' appeal to the Spirit of Liberty, hitherto an inspiration undefined and inchoate, to appear in a concrete form as a die from which impressions may be clearly taken. There is no difficulty in Shelley's speech, but image succeeds image so quickly when he is excited that I do not wonder at errors of the compositor. The confusion of Mr. Cobden-Sanderson and Mr. Nettleship, and of Mr. Rossetti, is, however, surprising. I will not presume to correct them, but will correct the compositor:—

Twins of a single destiny! Appeal  
To the eternal years! Enthroned before us  
In the dim West, impress us from a seal.  
All ye have thought and done time cannot dare conceal.

I do not think there is any fault or any ambiguity in the lines here given.

PAUL M. CHAPMAN, M.D.

## THE HUTH LIBRARY.

ON Tuesday, the 7th inst, and the three following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the fourth portion of the Huth Library, comprising the letters I to L. The chief lots were: Robert Johnson, *The New Life of Virgineia*, 1612, 215l. Joannes Balbus, *Catholicon*, printed by Gutenberg at Maintz, 1460, 760l. *The First and Second Part of the Troublesome Raigne of King John of England*, 1611, 170l. Ben Jonson, *Works*, 1616, 100l.; *Every Man in his Humor*, 1601, 145l.; *His Part of King James his Royall and Magnificent Entertainment through his Honourable Citie of London 1603, 176l.*; *Sejanus His Fall*, 1605, presentation, copy from the author with autograph inscription to Francis Crane, 900l.; *Masque of Queens*, 1609, 245l. Keats, *Poems*, 1817, 135l. *The Heroicall Adventures of the Knight of the Sea*, 1600, 105l. La Fontaine, *Œuvres complètes*, 6 vols., 1814, printed on vellum, 132l. Robert Laneham, *A Letter: Whearin' part of the entertainment unto the Queenz Maiesty, at Killingworth Castl, in Warwik Sheer, in this Soomerz Progress 1575 iz signified*, 100l. Geoffroy de Latour Landry, *Der Ritter vom Turn*, printed by Knoblauch at Strassburg, 1519, 225l. *The True Chronicle History of King Leir, and his Three Daughters, Gonorill, Ragan, and Cordella*, 1605, 2,470l. *Lectonarium, Italian MS.*, with eight large paintings, c. 1520, 600l. *The Discoveries of John Lederer*, 1672, 144l. *Le Fevre, Le Recueil des Histoires Troiennes*, printed at Paris by Vêrad, c. 1497, 215l. Francis Lenton, *The Young Gallant's Whirligig*, 1629, 168l. Christopher Levett, *A Voyage into New England*, 1628, 720l. Lichtenberger, *Pronosticatio zu theutsch*, c. 1488, 125l.; *Pronosticatio latina*, printed at Mainz, 1492, 100l. W. Lodewijckz and Girard le Ver, *Voyages*, 1598-1602, 142l. *Statuta Civitatis Londoniarum*, English MS., 15th century, 152l. *Look About You, a Pleasant Comedie*, 1600, 135l. Lovelace, *Lucasta*, 1649, 145l. John Lydgate, *The Churle and the Byrde*, c. 1555, 225l. *A moste excellent Comedie of Alexander, Campaspe, and Diogenes*, 1584, 240l. Lyly, *Euphues*, 1585; *Euphues and his England*, 1586, 145l. Lyndewoode, *Constitutiones Provinciales*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496, 113l. Lyndsay, *Works*, printed by Raban at Aberdeen, 1628, 116l.; *Tragedie of the unquhylye Maister Reverende Fader David, Be the mercy of God, Cardinal, and Archibyschope of Sanctandrous*, 1558, 204l.; *Historie of ane nobil and wailzeand Squyer, William Meldrum, unquhylye Laird of Cleische and Bynnys*, 1594, 210l. D. Lysons, *The Environs of London*, 4 vols. extended to 12 by extra-illustrations, 1810, 580l.

The total of the sale was 18,611l. 1s., making the total of the library to date (apart from the Shakespeares sold privately, the autograph letters, and the engravings) 138,294l. 15s. 6d.

## MSS. RELATING TO AUSTRALIA.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY sold the following papers relating to Australia after the conclusion of the fourth portion of the Huth Sale on Friday, the 10th inst.: Four Letters of Capt. James Cook to John Walker of Wall's End, 1771-5, giving accounts of his first and second voyages, 530l. *Diary and Letter-Book of Lieut. Ralph Clark during his voyage to Australia with the first fleet under Governor Phillip, and his stay in New South Wales and on Norfolk Island, 1787-91*, 540l.



## Literary Gossip.

MISS GERTRUDE TUCKWELL, who, as the sole literary executrix of the late Sir Charles Dilke, is editing his memoirs and correspondence, informs us that the announcements relating to the book which have appeared in several papers are unauthorized by her and entirely premature.

THE CANTERBURY AND YORK SOCIETY held its Annual General Meeting last Thursday week in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. The report showed that the Society's issue had been well maintained during the year. They had completed the registers of Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, and Halton, Bishop of Carlisle, and published the registers of L. de Charleton and Courtenay, Bishops of Hereford. A further instalment of that of Pontissara, Bishop of Winchester, completed the normal output of parts; and, by the generosity of the Treasurer, the register of Whyte, Bishop of Winchester, will be issued as an extra part.

Fifteen volumes have now appeared, and there is ample material ready for future issues in the registers of Pontissara of Winchester and Parker of Canterbury, and in those of the dioceses of Lincoln, London, Rochester, and Salisbury, which Messrs. Davis, Fowler, Johnson, and Flower have respectively undertaken to see through the press. Parts of several of these will be issued during the current year, together with a volume of 'Visitations of Religious Houses, 1420-36,' which will form the extra part for 1914-15.

The Council are anxious to increase the membership, which is now 190, and has remained practically unchanged during the past year.

AN interesting article in the latest instalment of 'The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America' deals with Wisconsin verse. It gives no more than titles of works, with the occasional intercalation of brief explanatory notes, but it runs to some 25 pages. The earliest poems recorded are those of James Gates Percival, which go back to the twenties of last century, and were collected in 1859 into two 16mo volumes, each of over 400 pages, by a Boston publisher. Most of the verses are English, but there is a good sprinkling of German, and Prof. Lochemes, in 'Dreiguds un Noschens Vun Meik Fuchs, Neue Edischen mit Impruvments,' has done his part in the perpetuation, for the benefit of an inquisitive posterity, of Pennsylvania-German. A certain Richard A. Heeste, writing, under the pseudonym Vishnu, a drama in three acts, has left it on record that this work was composed "with the type-setters calling for copy." Politics and religion, in their more contentious forms, are represented, but the greater number of these effusions are of a romantic cast. The most familiar are those of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD SOCIETY, founded in 1904 to transcribe, print, index, and distribute to its members the

Catholic registers of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, and other old records of the Catholic faith in this country since the Reformation, held a fully attended annual meeting at Archbishop's House, Ambrosden Avenue, S.W., last week.

The Report testified to the continuous progress made by the Society, three volumes having been produced during the past year; and the balance-sheet showed a satisfactory financial state. All information as to the Society and its work may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Joseph Hansom, 110, Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, S.W.

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR POPULAR EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION is to be held at Leipsic from the 25th to the 29th of next September. The last meeting, it may be recalled, took place at Brussels in 1910. Among the members of the Congress are Prof. Stanley Hall, Prof. Eucken, M. Émile Boutroux, M. Buisson, Freiherr von der Goltz, Dr. Kerschensteiner, and Baron Tsuji Shinji. The subject to be discussed is the education of the boys and girls of the mass of the people from 14 to 20.

MR. ARTHUR MOORE, author of 'The Orient Express,' is to be congratulated on a deed of distinguished bravery at Durazzo, where he was present as correspondent to *The Times*. On June 15th, when the Dutch officer, Col. Thomson, was hit in the neck, Mr. Moore crossed the firing-line, and assisted Major Roelfsema to carry him to shelter. The affair has been, in some papers, inaccurately reported, and the above is the correct account of what actually occurred.

MRS. ISOBEL STRONG has written to *The Scotsman* denying the newspaper reports that the grave of Stevenson is without a monument, and the trail leading up to it impassable. Dating from Santa Barbara on May 9th, she says that having just returned from Apia, Samoa, she found the tomb on Mount Vaea untouched by the hand of time, while the pedestrian can find his way thither by a path—narrow, but clear and well made—that zigzags up the mountain side under the dense shade of the forest trees. The tomb rests on a carpet of green ferns, and at the sides, like the walls of a large room, were great bushes of hibiscus in full bloom. Here Mrs. Stevenson's ashes are to be taken, and set in the tomb, with a bronze tablet bearing the verse:—

Teacher, tender comrade, wife,  
A fellow-farer true through life,  
Heart-whole and soul free,  
The august Father gave to me.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL on Tuesday last rejected the Latin mottoes proposed for the coat of arms recently adopted ("Loca dulcedo attinet nos" and "Urbs urbium filia fluminis"), and instructed the General Purposes Committee to submit a motto in English. Perhaps this is as well, since municipal Latin is not often a success. We hope that the Committee is not above calling in acknowledged masters of language to assist in its deliberations.

THE late Mr. Fitzroy Bell edited a volume on behalf of the Edinburgh Students' Union, and his executors have found a bound volume of original manuscripts which were used. This is to be sold at Sotheby's on the 24th inst., and includes contributions by Blackie, Stevenson, Mrs. Oliphant, Browning, and Sir J. M. Barrie.

TOWARDS the end of the month Mr. Max Goschen will publish a book by Major-General Beatson, entitled 'With Wellington in the Pyrenees.' This is a record of the fighting between July 25th and August 2nd, 1813.

THE REGISTERS OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF BOLTON are about to be published for the Lancashire Parish Register Society by Messrs. Tillotson of that town. They have been edited by Mr. Archibald Sparke, Chief Librarian of the Bolton Library, from a transcript made thirty years ago, after collation of the MS. with the originals and the Episcopal Transcripts at Chester. They range from 1590 to 1660, being preceded by entries for the year 1573-4, and include interesting particulars concerning Stuart and Commonwealth times.

MR. JOHN LANE is publishing next week 'Jenny Cartwright,' a study of a North-Country girl endowed with powers of emotional preaching, like Dinah Morris. The author, Mr. George Stevenson, made an excellent beginning as a novelist with 'Topham's Folly.'

MESSRS. CONSTABLE will publish next Saturday 'Wild Honey,' by Miss Cynthia Stockley, the author of 'Poppy.'

COL. W. F. PRIDEAUX has in preparation a revised edition of his 'Bibliography of Robert Louis Stevenson,' which was originally published in 1903, and has now been out of print for some years. This edition will be brought, as far as possible, up to date, and will contain notices of several privately printed works which have been issued during the last ten years. Descriptions of the Pentland and Swanston Editions will be given, and the section of 'Stevensoniana' will be considerably enlarged. Mr. Frank Hollings of 7, Great Turnstile, W.C., will be the publisher, and it is hoped that the book, which will be produced in a form ranging with the Pentland Edition, may be ready for issue before the end of the year.

ROYAL AUCTION BRIDGE has acquired a system of laws. Last March, when the "Badsworth" book upon this topic was published, it was not so; this important outlying department of card games was in a state of anarchy, and "Badsworth" had hard work to decide what method of counting to stamp with approval amid so many competitors. The Portland Club, co-operating with the other London card clubs, has, however, now set this highly undesirable confusion to rights, and the revised edition of "Badsworth" not only contains an authoritative system of counting, but also, what is yet more satisfactory, is not required to lay down any laws other than those of the first issue. Messrs. Putnam are issuing the book.



## SCIENCE

*Perception, Physics, and Reality: an Enquiry into the Information that Physical Science can Supply about the Real.* By C. D. Broad. (Cambridge University Press, 10s. net.)

*The Philosophy of Biology.* By James Johnstone. (Same publishers, 9s. net.)

ONE would almost wish to term Mr. Broad's volume "palatable philosophy," it is written in so easy and attractive a style, and shows such excellent common sense. Mr. Broad has a higher opinion of the value of common sense to the philosopher than the generality of those who study metaphysical questions, and hence his conclusions will be more in accord with the unaided judgments of those who are not experts. His intention is to inquire what is to be learnt as to the nature of Reality from a study of physics, and what kind of assumptions are necessary before there is a certainty of learning anything. He argues with much force that science—as represented by physics—has met with such extraordinary success in the interpretation of phenomena that it behoves every self-respecting philosopher to make a thorough examination of the assumptions upon which these results are based before replacing them by untried theories of his own.

Putting aside for the time the causal theory of perception, Mr. Broad discusses in his first chapter all the other common arguments in use against realism, and he concludes that none of them is so accurate or cogent as to warrant its rejection. He shows a delightful acumen in his examination of the classical objections which have been raised to the postulation of causal laws, and he suggests that they have no weight as compared with the value that these laws have been found to possess for natural science. There is little doubt, in the light of modern progress in the study of heredity, for instance, that to a certain extent volition in the individual is predictable, though, as Mr. Broad remarks, most people take a pleasure in asserting for themselves the contrary. He considers that Kant is wrong in saying that philosophy deals only with certainty, and Mr. Bradley's criticism assumes that causal laws are expected to give absolute certainty, whereas, in fact, many questions as to the nature of Reality can be answered in terms of probability only, and some not even in these terms.

The subject of phenomenalism is briefly discussed, the author expressing dissent from Mach and his school, who hold that it is the philosophic theory best suited as a basis for physics. Mr. Broad devotes considerable space to an examination of the causal theory of perception. He states his case thus:—

"We have seen that all the facts are capable of two interpretations, viz., the

Instrumental one which holds that our organs and their detailed structure are the instruments by which the mind perceives real things and their real qualities and characteristics; and the Causal one which holds that our organs and their internal structure are conditions of the perception by the mind of objects and distinctions in them, both of which for aught we can tell are mere appearances."

After an exhaustive analysis of the conditions required by each, he considers that

"we must in many cases reject the instrumental theory; and that when we once begin to do this in any case there are good grounds for doing so in all cases, certainly as far as sight is concerned."

It is not certain, however, that the causal theory must replace the instrumental in the explanation of the facts perceived by tactile sensation; the author gives, indeed, some good reasons for a contrary belief. His view is that a scientific account of the causation of our perceptions will give us probable judgments about the nature of the real causes, although this account of them seems to be stated in terms of what are, very likely, mere appearances.

The final chapter (except for an appendix upon the velocity of light and the theory of relativity) discusses the position of Newtonian mechanics. The problems are the same whether these are considered as the laws of the motion of matter or only as a particular case of electromagnetic laws, viz., the question of absolute or relative motion and of the reality of force. We look forward to the time when the Newtonian laws may figure as only special cases of still more general laws.

Mr. Broad regrets that he has been unable to reach a more realistic view, but he may be congratulated upon the success with which he brushes down some ancient cobwebs.

In his 'Philosophy of Biology' Dr. Johnstone seems in an even greater hurry to reach Reality than Mr. Broad, and with less reason, especially because it is doubtful if he is successful in his endeavour. Dr. Johnstone belongs to the school of Prof. Driesch and M. Bergson. He is not content with the knowledge of the living organism that can be acquired through the senses; this is only descriptive, and may be the result of mere appearances. He desires to seek the Reality which is hidden behind the shadows cast by the limitations of sensation. Our philosophy, he says, "must be the attempt to understand our description." He draws an analogy from physics, which, having outgrown its philosophy of atoms and molecules of the nineteenth century, has now had to invent a new one—that of the ether of space; and there is, of course, no objection to the making of an idol out of what is supposed to be the truth, and falling down and worshipping it; it has, at least, often been done before. There is this difference, however: the philosophy of the ether of space,

whether reality or only an image, has enabled physics to advance, but the reviewer questions whether the Vital Impetus of M. Bergson or the Entelechy of Prof. Driesch will have much influence upon the progress of biology. The vitalistic hypothesis is old, though it is constantly reappearing in a new garb, and so far it has not added much to the increase of knowledge. Dr. Johnstone points out that physiology in the past has only attained to analytical descriptions of some of the activities of the organism, and that Life does not consist in the activities of the organism, but in the *integration* of those activities. It is unquestionably true that in biological studies a point is reached where at present a physico-chemical or mechanistic explanation fails, and it may always be so in spite of much recent progress in the field of biochemical research.

So much, however, still remains to be done from a descriptive point of view that there is something to be said for Huxley's dictum: "The speculative game is drawn; let us get to practical work." In the present state of biological knowledge an agnostic attitude to its central problem is far from a confession of failure—less so, indeed, than the postulation of an unknown entelechy as an elemental agency in nature on account of the failure of mechanism.

The author deals first with the organism as a mechanism and with its activities. He is then in a position to show what he considers to be the necessity for a vitalistic hypothesis. He passes on to consider the individual and the species, and the subjects of transformism or variations, evolution, and finally the relations between the organic and the inorganic.

Dr. Johnstone's book is worthy of most careful study by all who have followed recent advances in biology. His power of exposition and descriptive analysis is excellent, and his reputation as a naturalist is well known; but his philosophy seems disappointing in that it is premature, and it does not appeal to the present reviewer, who prefers—so far as a philosophy of biology is concerned—to "wait and see."

Both of these volumes are devoted to the examination of problems which have long vexed the minds of humanity. Whether one agrees with their conclusions or not, it is of great interest to note how a fresh mind trained in the newer schools of thought meets the old difficulties, and to consider how far the solutions now offered constitute an advance over those of the past. It may be added that, though both volumes are issued by the same Press, in one of them every page has to be cut by the reviewer, and in the other no cutting is required. The latter arrangement is favoured by a majority of readers, we believe, in this age of hurry.



*Historical Account of Charing Cross Hospital and Medical School.* By William Hunter. (John Murray, 11. 1s.)

DR. WILLIAM HUNTER'S account of Charing Cross Hospital adds another volume to the history of charitable enterprise in London. The chronicles of many of the London hospitals have been written. The stories of Guy's, the London, St. George's, St. Thomas's, the National in Queen Square, and the Miller at Greenwich are already told, while that of St. Bartholomew's is promised and is partly written.

The history of the hospitals is interesting. They were founded at first in the purest spirit of religion and charity, with no thought of temporal advantage; but the idea of the founder in later ages sometimes degenerated into a scheme for securing his own worldly success as measured by pecuniary reward. Between these two extremes came men like Thomas Guy and Benjamin Golding, who founded respectively Guy's and Charing Cross Hospitals. Guy, the benevolent publisher and Governor of St. Thomas's Hospital, desired to establish a hospital for incurables; and Golding, a pupil of St. Thomas's Hospital, established a hospital and a medical school in which the art and the science of physic might be equally well taught. The latter made a deliberate attempt by this means to improve the education of medical students, and ordained that the school should be an integral part of the hospital, and should not be a mere accretion, as was the case at the older hospitals, where the school was a private venture on the part of the physicians and surgeons, who were allowed to use the hospital for teaching purposes.

Benjamin Golding evolved his scheme as early as 1815, when he was only 22, and by the time he was 25 he had founded a dispensary—the West London Infirmary—with the assistance of a friend, John Robertson, as honorary secretary, and Dr. Shearman and Dr. Mitchell as his colleagues on the honorary staff. At the age of 27 he had formally constituted the Hospital, and had put on record its objects. In 1834 it was opened upon the present site with a sufficient equipment to attract in the course of a few years such men as Livingstone, Sir Joseph Fayrer, and Huxley. Golding appears to have brought his scheme to fruition by sheer force of character, for he was at first without influence, and it does not appear that he possessed any fortune. He remained attached to the Hospital in the capacity of Director and Hereditary Guardian until shortly before his death in 1863, although he had long been partly paralysed.

Dr. Hunter has written a useful account of the Hospital and its early fortunes. He has, however, failed to make it interesting because he has allowed himself to be overweighted by extracts from minute-books and newspaper reports. Much of the space thus occupied might have been devoted to better purposes. What, for

instance, was the real reason which led to the repeated refusal of the Charing Cross Hospital to become the Clinical Hospital of King's College? A religious cleavage, perhaps, prevented an amalgamation which would have been profitable to both institutions, but Dr. Hunter makes no mention either of the politics or the religious opinions of Robertson and Dr. Golding. Neither is anything said specifically of the relationship of the Hospital to the Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, although Mr. Hancock was surgeon to the one, and ophthalmic surgeon to the other. With such a bond it is difficult to understand how the smaller hospital, which was as needy as the patients who attended it, escaped fusion with the larger charity.

The book is well produced, and is illustrated with forty illustrations and plates of Old London, many of interest as bearing upon the Hospital, others less relevant.

#### SOCIETIES.

ARISTOTELIAN.—July 13.—Dr. G. Dawes Hicks, President, in the chair.—Miss M. Gabain was elected a Member.—The Report and Financial Statement for the Session were read and adopted.—Mr. A. J. Balfour was elected President for the next Session.

Mr. H. Wildon Carr read a paper on 'The Principle of Reality and its Importance for Philosophy.' The principle of relativity has been formulated in physics to account for the negative results of all experiments contrived to detect the acceleration of a movement from observations made within the moving system. It affirms that it is impossible to discover the motion of a system relatively to other systems by means of experiments performed entirely within the system (for instance, the motion of the earth relatively to sun or stars by means of purely terrestrial experiments), and that the velocity of light is a universal constant, independent of the motion of the source. The consequences of this theory are the abolition of ether, the relativity of space and time to the observer's system of reference, the impossibility of conceiving absolute position or absolute simultaneity, and that mass is a function of velocity. There were three problems of philosophy that seemed to be closely bound up with the physical problems raised by relativity. These were (1) the problem of continuity, (2) the nature of real duration, and (3) the problem of original movement. The doctrine that movement or change is original, and things are a derivation from it or views of it, was curiously in accordance with the principle that mass is a function of velocity.

A discussion followed the paper, opened by Prof. T. P. Nunn, who thought that Dr. Carr had over-emphasized the importance of the principle of relativity for philosophy. It represented a great mathematical advance, threw light on things badly illuminated before, but had not destroyed old views. It had, he agreed, influenced Mr. Russell, but it had not altered his old view of space so much as to make him recognize the equal reality of private space. By private space was not meant psychological space, but the real space to which each individual has access at each of his moments.

Mr. Shelton also thought the importance of the principle of relativity greatly exaggerated, and held that the experimenters were explicable in many other ways. All of these were purely scientific, and had no more relation to philosophy than problems of metageometry.

Dr. Wolf developed the view that the whole argument about relativity had originated in Kant's conception of time and space as modes of apprehension. He thought that the paradoxes were really due to a confusion of two different things, namely, the nature of time and space, and the difficulties of measuring time and space. Miss Constance Jones and Miss Oakeley were among the other speakers.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

THURS. Egypt Exploration Fund, 4.30.—Recent Discoveries of Papyri, Mr. J. de M. Johnson.  
WED. British Numismatic, 8.—A Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I. and William II.: the Mints of Nottingham and Oxford, Mr. P. Carlyon-Britton; 'The Leicester Mint,' Mr. Joseph Young.

#### Science Gossip.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION appointed to examine the causes of the disaster to the Empress of Ireland gave its decision on Saturday last at Quebec. The collision was held to be due solely to the fact that the Storstad ported her helm during the fog, and Capt. Kendall was exonerated from all blame, though it was pointed out that he might have given the Storstad a wider berth. The Commissioners state that Mr. Tufte, the officer who was in charge of the Storstad at the time of the collision,

"was wrong and negligent in altering his course in a fog, as he undoubtedly did, and that he was wrong and negligent in keeping the navigation of the vessel in his own hands and failing to call the captain when he saw the fog coming on."

The disaster is further described as one which might have happened in the Thames, Clyde, or Mersey, and in no way attributable to any special characteristics of the St. Lawrence waterway. Suggestions are made (1) that all watertight doors and portholes below the top of the watertight bulkheads should be closed during foggy weather; (2) that rafts might be placed on the upper deck which would float automatically when a ship was sinking. Such rafts would have to be attached to the deck firmly enough to prevent their going adrift in bad weather, yet be capable of being loosened in a very short time.

It is also suggested that, by the picking up and dropping of pilots at different points on the St. Lawrence, incoming and outgoing ships might be relieved as far as possible of the necessity of crossing each other.

It was feared, as we mentioned last week, that some members of the Canadian Arctic Expedition had perished. We are glad to learn that a cable has been misconstrued, and, though the details are not clear to us, that the men are no longer regarded as lost.

MRS. EARLE writes with reference to our notice of her book on July 4th:—

"Surely no one could surpass 'the reasonably complete and really systematic dictionary of garden plants and their culture,' Mr. W. Robinson's two books the 'English Flower Garden,' reprinted 1911, eleventh edition, and his translation of 'The Vegetable Garden.' They are both, to my mind, perfect; the fault, for many amateurs, is that they are rather expensive (15s.), but well worth the money—only so many people would do anything rather than buy a book that is more than a shilling. At that price 'An Encyclopædia of Gardening,' by Mr. W. P. Wright, is most useful."

Our reviewer acknowledges with gratitude his own heavy debt as a gardener to Mr. Robinson, but cannot for a moment admit that his 'English Flower Garden' is, as a work of reference, "perfect," or anywhere near perfection.

THE REV. OSMOND FISHER, who died on the 12th inst. in his 97th year, was the author of an important work on the 'Physics of the Earth's Crust,' in which he applied mathematical reasoning to the discussion of certain geological problems. As a field-geologist he had done, in his early days, much valuable stratigraphical work in Dorset, Hampshire, and East Anglia, and was a frequent contributor of original papers to scientific journals. Only last year he was awarded the Wollaston Medal of the Geological Society; and notwithstanding his age he continued, in his quiet rectory near Huntingdon, to take keen interest in the progress of geological science.



## FINE ARTS

*The Book of Kells.* Described by Sir Edward Sullivan. ('The Studio,' paper 10s. 6d., cloth 12s. 6d.)

THIS is quite the best attempt that has yet been made to give the world some idea of the splendours of the famous Book of Kells. Owing to the way in which it has been treated, it is not the most beautiful MS. in Europe; perhaps that glory may be allowed to the Book of Lindisfarne, with its tall pages, broad edges, and careful preservation; but if the Book of Kells had met with similar good fortune, there can be no doubt that it would have been not only the most interesting (as it now is), but also the most beautiful MS. in the world. No one knows better than Sir E. Sullivan how far even the present attempt to reproduce its colours falls short of the original. Moreover, the reduction in size of the pages greatly affects the dignity of the ornament. To those who know the original not a word need be said; to the public this beautiful reproduction, sold at a moderate price, must prove very welcome, and we anticipate a great sale for the volume. No lover of MS. illuminations can leave his library without it.

The editor has also supplied a learned and careful Introductory Chapter, wherein are discussed all the problems raised by this unique book—its age and style, its provenance and affinities with other MSS.

As regards its date, he is disposed, on the evidence of minute peculiarities, to bring it down somewhat lower than authorities have previously done. The earlier describers, such as Petrie, who had little comparative knowledge, especially of Byzantine art, boldly assigned it to the sixth century. Sir Edward Sullivan inclines to the ninth. The occurrence of leaves giving the symbols of the four Evangelists may support this view, for the present writer searched many monasteries on Mount Athos in vain for any such representations in MSS. earlier than the tenth century. On the other side, it may be held that these pages are not coeval with the text, but added in the course of the decoration of the book, which reached over a long series of years. The only help in discussing the problem which the editor has not utilized is the comparison with St. Chad's Gospel at Lichfield. Here, though the ornamentation is far inferior, the likeness of the script with that of the main hand in the Book of Kells is so striking that they are surely coeval. Henry Bradshaw used to say that he had satisfied himself as to the date of this other book, about 725 A.D. He gave his reasons also, and these may be extant in some of his papers. Relying on this evidence, which greatly impressed students at the time, we are still of opinion that the book was at least begun early in the eighth century, though probably not

finished within it. This "finishing," moreover, was never finished, as the editor has carefully pointed out.

Turning to the style of the ornament, we think the ugly and conventional figures of human beings are plainly to be attributed to Byzantine influence. The early Irish monks were constant pilgrims. Many must have gone to Jerusalem, and on the way seen the splendours of the Eastern churches. We can easily imagine their bringing home with them a trained Byzantine illuminator, who set the Irish genius for imitation going, just as the Franchini brothers in 1740 set the stucco work going, and in both cases the pupils soon went further, and rose higher, than their masters.

The iconography was surely there already, though not so developed as in the churches of Greece and Turkey, where we always have the saint's name in gold letters set beside him. The mosaics of the church of Daphni, near Athens, afford an example familiar to many travellers. These figures became as conventional as the figures of the Pharaohs in Egyptian art. No personal likeness was, or could be, attempted—the dress, the symbols of his office or of his martyrdom were everything. But as art these representations of God and His saints can only be called hideous.

The filling of every panel or empty space with elaborate and intricate ornamentation, richly coloured without any use of gold (which was to be had in plenty), is the prime feature of the volume. In this the absence of floral or leaf designs is remarkable. We find either the use of coloured spots in groups or lines, the most intricate geometrical designs, adapted to every form of field, or the strange elongations and distortions of animal forms, with tongues, legs, and arms which are mere ropes. Even human legs are twisted into knots, not to speak of the treatment of serpents, and even birds, of which hardly one has either the form or colour of any Irish bird. This peculiarity must rather be called wonderful ingenuity than art. The harmony of the colours, which is evidently the result of careful thought, is probably greater now than it was originally, owing to the mellowing produced by centuries of time. But two consecutive pages (Plates XV. and XVI.) show that the illuminator changed his general tone by making red prominent in the first, while it almost disappears in the second page. The enormous number and variety of the initial letters all through the text are justly insisted upon by the editor as unique. It may fairly be said that no one has ever studied them all, or verified the statement that not one of them is repeated through the 340 leaves still extant. There seem to be four or five of them on every page.

The problem of the origin, or parentage, of this wonderful ornamentation is not adequately stated by the editor. It has been assumed, not only by patriots, but also by scholars, to be purely Celtic, and

the highest perfection of what the Celtic race could produce. Any student of archaic anthropology would rather assert that the Celtic influx which has peopled or conquered so many parts of Europe must have been exhausted in numbers, if not in energy, before it reached the fringes of North-West Europe, and that therefore it is probable that even early Ireland is the least Celtic part of that conquest. Here, if anywhere, the earlier population must have been vastly superior in numbers, and must have had the chance of impressing its peculiarities upon its conquerors. In the middle of Europe we do not find that the Celts left any such traces of their artistic taste either in ornamentation or in music. On the fringes—Norway, West Scotland, Wales, and Ireland—we have both beautiful national music and, in some of them, elaborate decoration. Any one who studies the races in the South Pacific knows that the artistic taste which they show in a marked degree belongs not to the higher, but to the lower of these races (the Melanesian). Why should not the earlier races that peopled Ireland have contributed this element to what is called Celtic civilization? It might be well to bring the beautiful decorations of the Solomon Islanders, still in the Stone Age, and of the Eskimos into comparison with this strange book. Possibly its eccentricities might be found to have parallels, not in the work of early Aryan races, but in that of the primitive peoples whom they dispossessed, conquered, destroyed, or even fused with themselves. The Celts were very apt to take credit for the work of others. Do they not even now, as the editor observes, claim as their own the so-called Irish alphabet, and parade it as a national possession, whereas it was borrowed from Latin Europe within the clear light of history?

We have touched but a few of the interesting suggestions to be derived from this beautiful book, but have said enough to commend it to any thoughtful reader.

#### THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

CONGRESS AT CANTERBURY.

##### I.

AFTER an interval of seventy years the British Archaeological Association is holding its Annual Congress at Canterbury during the present week. The meeting is held in co-operation with the Kent Archaeological Society, under the presidency of Mr. Charles E. Keyser and Lord Northbourne, the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff and Mr. Richard Cooke acting as Local Secretaries.

The proceedings opened on Monday with a visit to St. Augustine's College, the ruins of the Abbey Church of SS. Peter and Paul, and the remains of the early Saxon church of St. Pancras. The members, who numbered about seventy, were welcomed by Bishop Knight, Warden of the College, and were conducted over the buildings by the Rev. R. U. Potts, Sub-Warden. The missionary college of St. Augustine was founded in 1848, and the authorities have proved themselves zealous custodians of the ancient fabric, which before their timely aid was in a deplorable condition.



The members first visited the Museum, and saw some elaborately painted and gilded tabernacle work, probably the remains of some shrine, a mitre and coffin-plate of an early abbot, the coffin-plate of Abbot Scotland (1087), tiles, and carved work. The building in which these and other treasures are stored was erected on the site of the old crypt by Mr. Butterfield. On the steps of the Library were exhibited a large Roman capital found buried in the wall of the Tudor garden, and other defaced pieces of capitals. Mr. Potts then conducted the party to the site of the church, where extensive excavations have been carried on during the last two years, and have revealed some fine masonry of the great central tower, and perhaps the place where at one time the body of St. Augustine was laid. A curious circular piece of masonry was discovered, the object of which has not been determined, and was not clear to the architectural experts of the Association. The progress of the excavations on the south is blocked by a Hospital wash-house, but it is hoped that this may ultimately be removed when funds are forthcoming. The crypt of Abbot Scotland was examined, and its radiating chapels described.

The remains of the church of St. Pancras, which is believed to be the actual ancient idol-house King Ethelbert gave to St. Augustine, were then visited, and the church of St. Martin, which was described by Mr. Woodruff. He pointed out that both these churches were Saxon, and there were only two more of the sort in Kent. The oldest part of St. Martin's was the portion of the chancel extending 18 ft. eastward from the chancel arch. The nave was of later date. The earliest part was usually believed to have been the oratory of Queen Bertha. The font had been described as that in which Ethelbert was baptized, but this was undoubtedly an error. Canon Minns pointed out the tomb of Dean Alford, with the inscription "Deversorium viatoris Hierosolymam proficientis."

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman then entertained the party to tea in the garden of their interesting house, St. Martin's Priory, which contains some fine panelling and carved Jacobean mantelpieces, but was never connected with any monastery. In the evening, at a reception held at the Guildhall, Mr. Keyser read his Presidential Address, in which he referred to the excellent work of the Kent Archaeological Society, founded in 1857, which has rendered invaluable services to the county. Allusion was made to the condition of the Castle, and Mr. Hazeldine suggested that 1,000*l.* should be raised by subscription to preserve it.

The Dean of Canterbury, who was in the chair, called attention to the splendid work accomplished at the Cathedral. Three towers had become dangerous, stones were falling from them, and 35,000*l.* had been spent under the direction of Mr. Caröe, the architect, and all had been made sound and good. "Becket's Crown" was still in danger, and 5,000*l.* was needed to make it safe.

Mr. Ditchfield spoke of the value of the work done at St. Augustine's College, and of the improved wisdom of the civic authorities, who on one occasion nearly pulled the West Gate down in order that a travelling circus might enter the city in state.

On Tuesday, the 14th, a long day's motor tour to Dover was undertaken. The members first visited Patricbourne Church, which was described by the Rev. H. Knight. Bridge Church, with its carved tympanum, was the next stopping-place, and then Barfreston, a late-Norman building of small size, but exceptionally rich in carved stone-

work. Dover was reached about noon, and the Benedictine priory of St. Martin, now part of Dover College, and the Maison Dieu, were inspected before luncheon. In the afternoon the members visited Dover Castle under the able guidance of Sir Charles Warren, and subsequently the Norman church of St. Margaret-at-Cliffe.

Richborough and Sandwich, which were visited on Wednesday, must be reserved till next week.

## Fine Art Gossip.

At the recent exhibition of the Società delle Belle Arti in Florence the Uffizi Galleries purchased the following lithographs by members of the Senefelder Club: Mr. Brangwyn's 'Work,' Mr. Spencer Pryse's 'Point to Point Races' and 'The Mother,' Mr. John Copley's 'A Grande Dame,' and Miss Ethel Gabain's 'The Striped Petticoat.'

At the exhibition at the "Secessione," Rome, the Corsini Gallery purchased Mr. Brangwyn's 'The Return' and Mr. John Copley's 'The Surgeon.'

MR. CAMPBELL THOMPSON, in an interesting short note contributed to *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, tells of investigations for the Byzantine Research Fund at the Coptic site of Wadi Sarga. The origin of the Coptic inhabitation is to be sought in enormous quarry-caves in the limestone cliffs—going back, of course, to distant pre-Christian times. In the main cave the explorers found on an apse of the rock wall at the east end a fresco, described as "admirable," of the Last Supper, of which a tracing in colour has been made; and in a villa near by has been discovered a little fresco of the Three Holy Children in the Furnace, with Damian and Kosmas on either side, which has been detached and brought home.

*The Mariner's Mirror* for July contains a photograph which is worth acquisition by any one interested in old carving—that of the ship carved on a bench-end at East Budleigh. Mr. Geoffrey Callender has a learned and highly interesting article upon it, providing more matter for discussion than will go into a paragraph or two of Gossip. It may suffice to say that he makes out a case for this bench-end being, not, as has been supposed, contemporary with the Raleigh pew in the church, but a bit of true mediæval work.

MISS LAURA E. START has contributed to the "Bankfield Museum Notes" an interesting monograph on Coptic cloths. The patient and delicate workmanship involved, not only in the ornamentation, but also in the actual construction of garments by these early craftsmen, is very well illustrated. One of the most telling triumphs is the weaving of a garment in one piece, by starting the warp the width of the sleeve, widening it abruptly to the full length of the garment, and then, when a sufficient length of this wide cloth had been woven to make the skirt of a tunic, narrowing it again to make the second sleeve.

THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, which is now holding its Summer Meeting at Derby, visited last Tuesday the Roman station of Wall, where a block of bath-buildings forms the most interesting discovery made in the recent explorations. It comprises an elaborate heating apparatus and hot rooms, a large cold bath and shower-bath, a dressing-room, and several other rooms. The plan, doubtless owing to repeated alterations, is somewhat confused, but the remains are well preserved.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS is objecting to the demolition of Boswell's house, now Nos. 55-56, Great Queen Street, which is contemplated by the Freemasons. The Secretary of the Society, writing to *The Times* on Thursday last, points out that

"the houses are without parallel, as they compose, I think, the earliest domestic building in London which is decorated with pilaster and cornices of classical origin. Both these features, and indeed the whole front, have many exquisite details characteristic of the work of Inigo Jones not found elsewhere."

A STRONG Committee is being formed to organize the Exhibition of Modern Spanish Art which is to open at the Grafton Galleries during the first week in October, and will run until the end of the year. The exhibition will include the 250 works of art by modern Spanish painters and sculptors now being shown at the Brighton Public Art Galleries, and a number of additional works of importance.

A special feature is being made of the work of Anglada, to whom a separate room is being accorded.

## PICTURES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 10th inst., the following pictures: Rembrandt School, A Woman Weeping, 1,470*l.* Lawrence, Portrait of an Officer, in military uniform, holding his sword in his right hand, 304*l.* 10*s.*; Lord Melbourne, in red coat and vest, with white stock, 152*l.* 5*s.*; Madame Vestris, in red dress, 220*l.* 10*s.* Sir W. Beechey, Duchess of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg (afterwards Duchess of Kent), with Prince Leiningen and Princess Fedore, the Duchess in white dress, with red scarf, her son on the left, holding a kite; and her daughter on the right, taking her mother's arm, 367*l.* 10*s.* L. de Jongh, Portrait of a Cavalier, in brown dress with slashed sleeves, carrying a standard over his right shoulder, 241*l.* 10*s.* Raeburn, The Misses Murray (Mary Buchanan and Grace Isabella), in black dresses, standing in a landscape, holding a toy-snake, 315*l.*; Lady Gibson, in white muslin dress, figure turned slightly to the left, 294*l.*; Rev. David Johnstone, D.D., in black gown, with white bands, 325*l.* 10*s.*; Capt. Makgill of Kembach, in scarlet coat with yellow facings, seated in an armchair under a tree, 504*l.*; Mrs. Riddell, in grey dress and black lace shawl, seated, holding her spectacles, 420*l.* B. Bryn, Peter Heiman, in red embroidered coat with wide ermine collar, holding a pomander in his right hand; and Portrait of his Wife Sibilla Kessel, in dark dress and jewelled head-dress, holding a coral necklace in her right hand (the two wings of a triptych, in one frame), 252*l.* S. van Rynsdael, A River Scene, on the left, near a row of tall trees, a castle and buildings on rising ground; in front, a small boat with fishermen drawing their net, 682*l.* 10*s.* Romney, Sir Robert Harland, in plum-colored coat with black roll collar, holding a book, 399*l.*; Right Hon. John Fenton Cawthorne, in grey coat, seated in a red chair, 556*l.* 10*s.* J. R. Smith, Mrs. Webbe, in light-brown costume and white fawn, large blue hat, and white fur muff, 325*l.* 10*s.* Reynolds, Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante, 525*l.* J. Russell, Mrs. Morgan and her Daughter, the lady in pale-blue dress, seated, holding on her lap her young child, who holds a spray of flowers in her hand (pastel), 997*l.* 10*s.* Hoppner, Mrs. Crntwell, in white dress with blue sash, her hands folded on her lap, 252*l.* J. Downman, Countess of Tyrconnel, in grey jacket, white scarf, and black hat with feather (drawing), 168*l.*

## ETCHINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

MESSRS. SOTHEY sold the following etchings last week: Muirhead Bone, The Great Gantry, Charing Cross, 80*l.* Rembrandt, Landscape with a Sportsman, 82*l.*; Landscape with a Man carrying Milk-pails, 230*l.*; Landscape with a Man driving a Flock of Sheep, 80*l.*; Canal with a Large Boat, 50*l.*

Messrs. Sotheby's sale of engravings on Tuesday last included the following lithographs by J. M. Whistler, the property of Mr. Thomas Way: The Thames, 86*l.*; another impression, 76*l.*; The Little Nude Model, reading, 89*l.*; A Study, 65*l.*; St. Giles Church, 56*l.*; The Toilet, 52*l.*; another impression, touched in white by the artist, 62*l.*



## MUSIC

*Orchestration.* By Cecil Forsyth. "The Musician's Library." (Macmillan & Co., 11. 1s. net.)

THE first thing that strikes one in this volume is the immense amount of information it contains. There is, indeed, some information not of a practical kind, such as details concerning instruments now obsolete; but most of it is useful.

The old cornetto, or soprano trombone, which doubled the soprano part in the opening chorus of Gluck's 'Orfeo' when produced in 1762, is mentioned. This instrument, says Gevaert, was definitely put aside twenty years later. Berlioz, speaking of the revival of 'Orphée' at the Paris Théâtre-Lyrique in 1859, tells how, the cornetto not being known in Paris, this four-part chorus was accompanied by the three trombones, the sopranos singing without any support!

A list is first given of instruments, together with the extreme notes of their compass; and comparing it, say, with Berlioz's 'Treatise,' one can see how, by improvement in the construction of instruments, and in the strings by the agility of the players, certain notes have been added. For instance, the "ordinary compass" of the violin is two notes higher than that given by Berlioz. When, afterwards, the various instruments are described, there are numerous examples from Monteverde down to Mr. Holbrooke (one from 'The Children of Don'), Mr. Percy Grainger, and other modern composers. These examples show the wide range of the author's knowledge, also that with him there is no exalting the present at the expense of the past. Of Mozart he says: "He is the ideal master to study if one wishes to achieve the maximum of effect with the minimum of means." Again, he remarks that it is quite wrong to consider the classical masters as terribly handicapped as regards the brass. We view the matter, he says, "far too much from our own musically developed point of view."

There was gradual increase in the number of horns in the orchestra. During the Haydn-Mozart period two were, as stated, "a fixed element" in the orchestra. Beethoven used four in some works, and Weber's Adagio, at the opening of the 'Freischütz' Overture, is a notable example. Then Wagner adopted eight "as part of his ordinary orchestral method."

Even Beethoven had thoughts of increasing the number. Grillparzer wrote a libretto, 'Melusine,' which Beethoven intended to set to music. The poet told Otto Jahn that the composer begged him to cut out the Hunting Chorus at the beginning, adding: "Weber used four horns, so I should now have really to take eight." This was in 1823, and Wagner, who, as just stated, made it a normal practice, was at that time ten years old.

On p. 121 it is stated that "Mozart (in 'Idomeneo') and Cherubini (in 'Lodoïska') were actually the first composers to use four horns." But what about Handel in 'Giulio Cesare' in which there are two in A and two in D? Again, Mozart's opera was produced at the end of December, 1780, at Munich, and, according to Pohl, a symphony of Haydn's published in 1781 has four horns. Which was first is, therefore, difficult to say, for the dates are very close. Anyhow, Cherubini's opera was not produced until 1791.

There is an interesting statement concerning an old opera, 'Tom Jones,' by Philidor, produced in 1765, which, as mentioned in these columns, was recently revived at Paris. Mr. Forsyth informs us that harmonics in the orchestra appear to have been first used in that work.

The author has much to say about drums. He names the different drum-tunings in Beethoven's works, but curiously says nothing about the striking of two drums at the same time in the Coda of the slow movement of the Ninth Symphony. It was, we believe, a novelty, and may have suggested to Berlioz the "thunder" chords in his 'Symphonie Fantastique.'

Mr. Forsyth mentions Safonoff's clever substitute for the 'Parsifal' bells, namely, a grand piano behind the scenes: the bell-notes to be struck in octaves (great and contra) with the augmented fourths above the higher note of each octave. Berlioz had already suggested striking low octaves on several grand pianos for the bells in the last movement of his 'Symphonie Fantastique.'

With regard to the high trumpet parts in Bach's works, Mr. Forsyth remarks that performers on the trumpet of to-day "generally say that they were not played." Compare this statement with one in Dr. Albert Schweitzer's 'J. S. Bach,' translated by Mr. Ernest Newman (ii. 435):—

"There used to be the most confused opinions current upon the trumpet and upon the technique that Bach demanded of its players; this confusion was ended by the thorough researches of Eichborn. One error in particular needs to be cleared away,—that things were possible on the old natural trumpet that are impossible on the present valve trumpet."

## Musical Gossip.

THE Moody-Manners Company opened their London season at the Prince of Wales's Theatre last Monday evening with Wilhelm Kienzl's 'Der Kükreigen,' which, under the title of 'The Dance of Death,' was produced by this company at Liverpool last January, and noticed in these columns on the 31st of that month. The libretto, with its love-story set in rather a large historical framework, is fairly effective. There are no high lights or deep shades in the music. The composer perhaps knew his limitations, and was satisfied to appeal to a public which enjoys simple melody, especially when, as here, an old Swiss tune is heard throughout the opera as a kind of representative theme. Madame Fanny Moody and Mr.

Frank Christian again undertook the principal parts. There were weak moments on the stage, but the orchestra was unequal to its work.

A Royal College of Music Patron's Fund Orchestral Concert took place at Queen's Hall on the 10th inst. Mr. John Greenwood's tone-poem 'Punchinello' is a clever little work, and the quotation from Hans Andersen explained the merry and mournful sections. Mr. Herbert Howells is young, and that perhaps accounts for the length of his Piano Concerto in c minor, scarcely justified by its contents. Composers, even those who have had experience, get so interested in their work that they often lose all power of self-criticism. Mr. Howells is very earnest, but his individuality is not yet strong, and his developments proved laboured. He played the solo part with skill. Some composers of programme music are loath to name the source of their inspiration, and certainly it is not always necessary. Mr. Percy E. Fletcher's 'Prelude to an Unwritten Symphony' would, however, have proved puzzling without the hints given. The programme, indeed, is somewhat fanciful, but the composer has treated it in the right spirit; the closing Waltz section, into which are woven themes previously heard, is very good.

Mr. Cecil F. G. Cole's scena for baritone, 'Fra Giacomo,' was declaimed by Mr. Charles Knowles with a certain power, though in too studied a manner. Robert Buchanan's poem does not lend itself to musical treatment, so that the composer could not do himself justice.

Sir Charles Stanford conducted the Concerto, but all the other numbers were given under the direction of their respective composers.

Good artists are not always good arrangers of programmes. At the concert given by Madame Maria Carreras and Signori Livio Boni (cellist) and Vernon d'Arnalte (baritone), on the 10th inst. at Bechstein Hall, the excellent playing of the first-named in Brahms's Sonata for Piano and 'Cello in e minor created a desire to hear her in an attractive group of short solos. These, however, were placed at the end of a long programme, including eleven songs and five cello solos. Madame Carreras has a sympathetic touch, and sound technique, and she interpreted her part as if absorbed in the music; moreover, the ensemble was satisfactory. That ought always to be so in concerted music, but the greater the individuality of a pianist, the more difficult it is to achieve. Signor Boni, a refined player, was successful in the duet and in his solos. Signor d'Arnalte's rendering of airs by Torelli, Gaffi, and Monteverde, and *Lieder* by Schumann, also proved refined, if somewhat lacking in spontaneity.

A RECITAL was given by the pupils of Mr. George Aitken at Bechstein Hall on the 14th inst. It is difficult to form a definite opinion concerning pupils without knowing how long they have been under the guidance of their teacher. One thing, however, is certain: Mr. Aitken looks after interpretation as well as technique. The latter was shown in the bright playing of two duets for two pianos. But though the technique of the two young ladies who were heard in a 'Fantasia' by Sir A. C. Mackenzie, and especially in César Franck's 'Prélude, Chorale, et Fugue,' was not always clear, both understood and felt what they were interpreting. There was a novel feature in the programme—the printing of the various themes of the 'Fantasia.' In the case of new or unfamiliar music such a plan would often be welcome.



LAST week we gave most of the English novelties for the forthcoming season of Promenade Concerts. The foreign novelties announced are of considerable interest. In past years Sir Henry Wood has produced a few works by the late Gustav Mahler. Now he promises Six Songs for soprano, Books I. and II. of 'Des Knaben Wunderhorn' for contralto, and 'Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen' for baritone, all of which have orchestral accompaniment; Max Reger's Four Tone Poems after Arnold Boecklin, and Ballet Suite; Master Erich Korngold's 'Sinfonietta,' Op. 5; and a Violin Concerto by Herr Julius Weismann. There will also be a set of 'Futurist Impressions' by Herr Anton von Webern, a friend and disciple of Herr Schönberg's, and this work is said to be "a startling novelty." The String Sextet was the saving of Schönberg: it showed that he could write music, as generally understood. Let us hope that the new composer will also bring a specimen of his work before he became a Futurist.

The young Hungarian School will be represented by MM. Béla Bartók and Ottokar Novacek; the modern French School by César Franck and M. Florent Schmitt. There will also be a Symphonic Poem, 'Dante,' by the interesting Spanish composer Señor Granados.

THE Committee of the Leighton House Chamber Concerts, owing to the success of the first season, announce two series, in the autumn and in the spring of 1915 respectively. The former will take place on October 23rd, November 6th and 20th, and December 4th; the first and third at 8.45 in the evening, the second and fourth at 4.45 in the afternoon.

PURCELL'S 'The Fairy Queen,' written within three years of his death, contains some of his finest music. We are glad to learn that performances of it will be given at the Cambridge Theatre on the evenings of December 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, with a matinée on December 7th. The last performance of which there is any record was in 1693. At Cambridge it will be given under the direction of Mr. Clive Carey. Costumes and scenery will be looked after by Miss Sydney Cockerell, and Dr. C. B. Rootham will conduct.

THE Grand Prix de Rome has been won by M. Marcel Dupré, a pupil of M. Widor. He is the son of an organist, and showed talent at an early age. When 14 he wrote an oratorio entitled 'Jacob's Dream.'

THE centenary of Wagner's birth was celebrated by a Wagner Concert at the Riche-lieu Palace Hotel in 1913, and was followed by one in honour of M. Saint-Saëns's seventy-fifth year of musical ability. These concerts induced the directors to give a regular series of chamber concerts on Sunday nights, and the list of works shows that only music of the highest class is performed.

Last Sunday, at the fiftieth concert, the programme included among other things selections from Borodin's 'Prince Igor' and Mr. Percy Grainger's 'Molly on the Shore' and 'Mock Morris.' Mr. Edward van Praag is musical director.

THE nineteenth season of the Symphony Concerts at Queen's Hall will take place on the following Saturdays: October 17th, November 14th and 28th, December 13th; and January 16th and 30th, and February 13th and 27th, 1915.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.  
MON.—SAT. Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.  
MON.—SAT. Moody-Manners Company, Prince of Wales's Theatre

## DRAMA

*The Dramatic Works of Gerhart Hauptmann.* Edited by Ludwig Lewisohn. Authorized Edition. Vols. III. and IV. (Secker, 5s. each net.)

THESE two volumes contain respectively the 'Domestic Dramas' and the 'Symbolic and Legendary Dramas' of Hauptmann. The classification adopted is not altogether satisfactory, but the usual division of a man's works into chronological periods would be, in this case, misleading. The characteristic feature of Hauptmann's work is emphasized by the fact that 'Hannele' and 'Der Biberpelz' were published in the same year, but a reader who expected a certain continuity of development would be perplexed by finding these two plays in contact. There is no other dramatist who has changed his tools so many times as Hauptmann; there is no dramatist less willing to abandon them when their possibilities have been shown.

Hauptmann, from the very beginning of his creative career, realized to the full—perhaps even overmuch—the problems and the responsibilities raised by heredity and the transmissibility of diseases and temperaments. In a few plays, indeed, he has made this realization the basis of a rigid and uncompromising positivism. In 'The Reconciliation' ('Das Friedensfest'), written in 1890, external forces are not allowed a full measure of triumph. The inheritance of a neurotic disposition is exhibited with extraordinary subtlety, but in the end it is conceded that love may overcome even this difficulty. The problems raised are those of Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' but they are not stated in so inevitable a form. Moreover, the play itself is less clear-cut. Between 'Lonely Lives' (1891) and Ibsen's 'Rosmersholm' there is an obvious and well-known parallelism. Here Hauptmann introduces a favourite theme: the intellectual husband married to a woman who cannot share his interests, but not so utterly in the hands of the past as Rosmer. 'Colleague Crampton' (1892) is in another vein. Hauptmann has a sense of the comic, but he clings, even in a comedy which at times is nearly farcical, to the safe foundations of many of his plays, the inherited temperament and the unequal match. The principal character is an art professor in a German town, a delightful, if intemperate plaything of Fortune. In 'Michael Kramer' (1900) the name-part is filled by an artist in similar circumstance, but there is no comic relief. The play is based on the two themes alone. The lamentation, with which it ends, of Kramer over the corpse of his gifted, but ill-starred son, is as full of lyrical feeling as the wonderful love-scene in 'Before Dawn' ('Vor Sonnenaufgang').

Hauptmann is best known in this country by two of the three plays in the fourth volume. 'Hannele' and 'The

Sunken Bell' have long been known to English readers, and the former has been privately performed in London. The opinions expressed concerning 'Hannele' are sufficiently varied. That our own Censorship should have banned the play was only to be expected. Mr. William Archer, in the Preface to his translation of the play, has described the condemnation it first received. Berlin objected because it was too milk-and-watery, New York because it was too strong. Quite recently the Moscow Censorship prohibited the performance of the play. It is a superficial view, however, which condemns it. 'Hannele' is not merely a psychological study of a high order, it is also great poetry. Around 'The Sunken Bell' (1896) criticism and exegesis have gathered abundantly. The symbolical and personal qualities of the play make it a happy hunting-ground for the moralist, who is conveniently able to vary his deductions in proportion to the strength of his belief in the spiritual nature of Rautendelein, the fairy who enthralls the artist. 'Henry of Auë' ('Der Arme Heinrich'), written six years later than 'The Sunken Bell,' has music, but not the depth of the former. It is a matter-of-fact story in which love, leprosy, and self-sacrifice are the principal features, and in which a miracle provides a happy ending.

The translations in these two volumes are by various hands, but uniformly good. It is regrettable, at any rate from the point of view of English readers, that the characters should speak normally in English, but talk slang of an American order. When Miss Mary Morison's translation of 'Lonely Lives' first appeared in 1900 we pointed out that "Idea-braggarts" was hardly a comprehensible equivalent for "Gesinnungsprotzen," but the rendering remains. Dr. Lewisohn has himself translated 'Henry of Auë' with great skill, although he twice uses the disagreeable word "Italianate" for "verwälscht," which means primarily become foreign, and secondarily Frenchified. It is only with Mr. Meltzer's translation of 'Hannele' that we are dissatisfied; perhaps because Mr. William Archer set a high standard in his own version. The present rendering paraphrases mercilessly, turning the clipped, but comprehensible speech of the peasant folk into the idiom of the transatlantic "tough." After this we can scarcely complain that Mr. Meltzer omits the lines which the drunkard Mattern sings as he enters the hut where his daughter has just died—lines which give the key to his character—or that the last few lines of the play, in which the action returns to earth after an angelic chorus, are equally absent.

The editorial introductions, though they insist perhaps too strongly upon the personal element in Hauptmann's plays, are to be commended.



## 'THE SIN OF DAVID.'

IF "the sin of David" takes the directness of form of the Biblical narrative, it is best narrated in the simple language used in the second book of Samuel. Our opinion that this is the case was confirmed by the performance of Mr. Phillips's play at the Savoy Theatre. It deals with the time of the Civil War, and the sinner is one Sir Hubert Lisle, of fame unblemished in peace as in war before he is sent to command the Commonwealth forces in Fenland. The author has sought to heighten the dramatic situation by introducing his hero in the middle of a meeting of his captains to decide the fate of an officer who has violated a maid, and further makes him give the casting vote which sends the culprit to his death. This and other efforts to intensify the action by extraneous means are largely responsible for the failure of the play. The guilty love is born to the sound of the musketry which seals the fate of the condemned man; a storm without keeps pace with the rising passion between the man and woman; and it is his host and most renowned officer that he sends to his death in order to legalize his adultery. Further, as soon as he has succumbed to temptation his hand and eye combine fatefully to make him read from the Bible the account of his fore-runner in crime; and finally he is called forth to battle as the child of his guilty love sickens to death. A Milton might have used these coincidences as accessories to his text; they detract from the interest in the hands of Mr. Phillips, though the beauty of his blank verse occasionally lifts us above them.

The actors were placed at a great disadvantage. When the plot—even the words—called insistently for swift action, Mr. Irving was kept dallying over the enunciation of lines which thereby became only specious. Had it been grand opera, convention might have made us more tolerant. Miriam Lewes had a better chance, of which she availed herself to the full; but even she often seemed a marionette—hanging suspended at the author's will. Two actors alone attained to full dignity—Mr. A. B. Imeson as the man condemned before the play itself was properly under way, and Mr. Henry Vibart, whose puritanical austerity was impressive.

## 'GHOSTS' AT THE HAYMARKET.

THE education of our monitors goes on apace. After twenty-three years the censorship of 'Ghosts' has been removed. Another quarter of a century may see the Censors transferring their powers of suppression to the innuendoes of musical comedy and farce, and the seductive veiling which passes for clothing in Revues. While witnessing the first public performance of 'Ghosts' last Tuesday afternoon we wondered afresh why Mr. Grein had to bear so much in his endeavours to secure freedom for this particular play. Was it because it shows

so conspicuously the evils of concealment? Did former Censors feel that it was a personal reflection on their official ways?

Partial suppression, like partial truth, is ever the most pernicious, so we are particularly thankful that now, when we have many dramatic societies ready to produce unlicensed plays, 'Ghosts' has been removed from a class which may have powers of attraction for the morbid playgoer. For such people Ibsen is, no doubt, unhealthy, but so is much of the Old Testament.

The cast last Tuesday was the same as in recent performances at the Court Theatre, so that a high level of excellence was assured; but we feel compelled to mention Mr. J. Fisher White's masterly performance as Pastor Manders. We were as convinced of the man's absolute sincerity and conformity with his own ideal of life as we were of that narrow-minded self-assurance which is often the defect of these qualities.

## Dramatic Gossip.

MR. ARTHUR ECKERSLEY'S one-act farce, 'A Collection will be Made,' now being produced as a curtain-raiser to 'The Duke of Killierankie' at the Garrick, is decidedly amusing. It concerns a curate in a Riviera hotel who is taken for an eminent detective, and bribed by various people who desire his silence at all costs.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM AND MARY MOORE are producing at the Criterion in September 'Sir Richard's Biography,' a comedy in three acts by Mr. Wilfred Coleby, who wrote 'The Head Master' in collaboration with Mr. Edward Knoblauch. Mr. Sam Sothorn, Mr. Eric Lewis, and Dorothy Bell are among the members of the cast. The piece is to be preceded by an adaptation of a successful Grand Guignol one-act play by M. Max Maurey.

OWING to the continued success of 'Pygmalion,' Sir Herbert Tree is not withdrawing the piece at the end of this week, as previously announced. The last performance will not take place until next Friday evening.

MRS. PERCY DEARMER is producing Prof. Murray's translation of the 'Rhesus' at the Court Theatre in October for the Poetic Drama Centre of the Poetry Society. The cast will include Gertrude Kingston as Athena, Mr. Franklyn Dyall as Hector, and Mr. Acton Bond as Leader of the Chorus.

IN Mr. Louis N. Parker's stage version of 'David Copperfield' at His Majesty's Theatre, Ada King, who will be remembered for her performance in 'Hindle Wakes,' is to play Mrs. Gummidge. Sir Herbert Tree will impersonate both Daniel Peggotty and Wilkins Micawber.

SIR JOHNSTON FORBES ROBERTSON announces a farewell tour to America and Western Canada, opening at Detroit on September 28 h. His repertory will consist of three plays: 'Hamlet,' 'The Light that Failed,' and 'Cæsar and Cleopatra.' Laura Cowie is to be the leading lady.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—E. R. S.—A. P.—F. C.—G. S.—I. O.—D. C. B.—G. M.—Received.

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# QUOTATIONS.

A pagan suckled in a creed outworn  
A rose-red city half as old as Time  
A woman, a spaniel, and a walnut tree  
An Austrian army awfully arrayed  
An open foe may prove a curse  
And the dawn comes up like thunder  
As if some lesser God had made the world  
Attain the unattainable  
Behold this ruin! 'twas a skull  
Better an old man's darling  
Black is the raven, black is the rook  
Born of butchers, but of bishops bred  
Build a bridge of gold  
But for the grace of God there goes John  
Bradford  
But when shall we lay the ghost of the  
brute?  
Could a man be secure  
Do the work that's nearest  
Dutton slew Dutton  
Ego sum Rex Romanus et supra gram-  
maticam  
Equal to either fate  
Even the gods cannot alter the past  
Fair Eve knelt close to the guarded gate  
Fighting like devils for conciliation  
From what small causes great events do  
spring  
Genius is a promontory jutting out into  
the infinite  
God called up from dreams  
Great fleas have little fleas  
Habacuc est capable de tout  
He who knows not, and knows that he  
knows not  
Hempseed I sow

I counted two-and-seventy stanches  
I shall pass through this world but once  
Idols of the market-place  
If lusty love should go in search of beauty  
In marriage are two happy things allowed  
In matters of commerce the fault of the  
Dutch  
Is he gone to a land of no laughter?  
La vie est vaine  
L'amour est l'histoire de la vie des femmes  
Les beaux esprits se rencontrent  
Love in phantastick triumph sat  
Mr. Pillblister and Betsy his sister  
Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois  
dans mon verre  
Music of the spheres  
Needles and pins, needles and pins  
Nor think the doom of man reversed for  
thee  
O for a booke and a shadie nooke!  
Oh tell me whence Love cometh  
On entre, on crie  
Pay all their debts with the roll of his drum  
Pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his  
teeth  
Pitt had a great future behind him  
Plus je connais les hommes  
Popery, tyranny, and wooden shoes  
Praises let Britons sing  
Prefaces to books are like signs to public-  
houses  
Quam nihil ad genium  
Quoth William Penn to Martyr Charles  
Still like the hindmost chariot wheel is  
cursed  
Swayed by every wind that blows

The East bowed low before the blast  
The farmers of Aylesbury gathered to dine  
The hand that rocks the cradle  
The heart two chambers hath  
The King of France and forty thousand  
men  
The toad beneath the harrow knows  
The virtue lies in the struggle  
The world's a bubble  
There are only two secrets a man cannot  
keep  
There is a lady sweet and kind  
There is a sweetness in autumnal days  
There is on earth a yet auguster thing  
There is so much good in the worst of us  
These are the Britons, a barbarous race  
They say that war is hell, a thing accurst  
This too shall pass away  
Though lost to sight, to memory dear  
Tire le rideau, la farce est jouée  
To see the children sporting on the shore  
Two men look out through the same bars  
Two shall be born a whole wide world  
apart  
Upon the hills of Breedon  
Vivit post funera virtus  
Walking in style by the banks of the Nile  
Warm summer sun, shine friendly here  
What dire offence from am'rous causes  
springs!  
Wherever God erects a house of prayer  
With equal good nature, good grace, and  
good looks  
Write me as one who loves his fellow-  
men  
Ye shepherds, tell me! Have you seen

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instructed by his descriptions of night-life in the various capitals and his gastronomic experiences. The traveller, however, as was to be expected, is lively and independent in his criticisms, both of his own country and others. In England, he observes, the trains are run for the people, not the people for the trains. It is otherwise in America, where the form of Republicanism has not yet produced the millennium. Not that he despairs of his country in the least, for he holds that the future of the world lies upon the knees of Germans and Americans, as the most "forceful" people of the present day.

"America is a changing country. In due time, after all the hogs are fed or otherwise disposed of, a sense of government of the people for the people will probably appear. It has made only the barest beginning as yet."

The English people are evidently an insoluble problem to Mr. Dreiser. Though regarding himself as a sceptic, he has apparently swallowed whole the usual American fiction which represents the English as a decadent race, hopelessly effete—a theory much advertised abroad, but, as it seems to us, altogether at variance with the facts of our national life and achievements, social, literary, commercial, and military. But self-assertion is too commonly mistaken for vitality, noise and push for "forcefulness," and self-restraint for weakness. It is amusing to see Mr. Dreiser honestly endeavouring to fit his experiences in with his preconceived notions. He is led to some contradictory conclusions. At one time we are told that our "damp, gray climate produces a muggy sort of soul," combined with a certain "meaty solidarity"; at another that the English are lacking in vigour and vitality; and then, again, that England is a pleasant land of great thoughts and great verse; that we are all mind, prejudices, and poetic longing, and the most forcefully intellectual nation in the world. The following passage is more instructive, affording as it does an instance of the effect produced by the literature of our great ones and its value as a national asset, often forgotten by so-called practical people:—

"As we sped along first came Wordsworth into my mind, and then Thomas Hardy. . . . England owes so much to William Wordsworth, I think. So far as I can see, he epitomized in his verses this sweet, simple hominess that tugs at the heart-strings like some old call that one has heard before. My father was a German, my mother of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction, and yet there is a pull here in this Shakespearian—Wordsworthian—Hardyesque world which is precisely like the call of a tender mother to a child. I can't resist it. I love it; and I am not English, but radically American."

After visiting the restaurants of Paris Mr. Dreiser saw Rome and Florence, and by the time he reached Venice was as tired of churches and "fed up on art" as his countrymen usually are, and says so as frankly. Brand-new Berlin made him feel more at home, and he admired the vigour of the Prussians. "They go us one better in economy, energy, endurance, and thoroughness" is his verdict. The frequent misspelling of the names of Oxford colleges, and the appearance of an Irish knight under the alternative titles of "Sir Scorp" and "Lord Scorp," may irritate the fastidious. Mr. Dreiser, we think, expresses fairly the somewhat confused and superficial verdicts of the average American who "does Yurrap" in a hurry.

The Englishman whose knowledge of Picardy is confined to Boulogne and Calais, and perhaps to Amiens, misses much that lies at his door, and he should, if he wishes to see more of an interesting country, provide himself with 'Peeps into Picardy.' If he be not too fastidious a traveller, and not afraid of hot roads in summer-time, he will thank the authors of this excellent handbook for introducing him to dozens of places where Englishmen are rare visitors.

Mr. Craufurd, in a volume which is handy for the pocket, has contrived to give us a great deal more about Picardy than can be found in any other English work, and we hope that he will carry out his intention to provide further information of the same kind. Here he professes to give only a glance at Picardy, but the reader who picks up the book will find much knowledge packed into a small space, and will at once be interested in the history of those places which were most nearly connected with the English during their occupation of this little bit of Northern France. It is true that Mr. Craufurd deals with only a few towns out of the many which well repay a visit, and there is plenty of material for another volume.

When we leave Calais we begin with pleasant talk of the little towns of Guines and Ardres—the head-quarters of the French and English kings at the time of the meeting on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. We are then taken on to Tournehem, Licques, Wimereux, Wimille, and Boulogne. Afterwards we not only see Le Touquet (a place which the English have to all appearances reconquered) and Le Crotoy, but also hear all about Abbeville and Cr  cy before we go on to St. Riquier and Amiens, and one or two little places close to that city.

There is one defect in the book—the absence of a map on a large scale.

*A Traveller at Forty.* By Theodore Dreiser. (Grant Richards, 12s. 6d. net.)

*Peeps into Picardy.* By W. D. Craufurd and E. and E. A. Manton. (Simpkin & Marshall, 3s. 6d. net.)

*The Log of a Snob.* By Percy F. Westerman. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

*Motoring.* By A. E. Berriman. (Methuen & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)



Mr. Craufurd, it is true, tells us where we can get the sheets of the French maps; but that is a very different thing from having a really good map ready to hand. What we look for is a map which would give all the roads and all places named, and this his little sketch-map fails to do. We doubt if one person in a hundred knows where Picardy begins and ends; and surely the map ought to show this. There is a misprint in the name of Puvis de Chavannes; and we suppose that when Sterne is called "the witty Dean" there is some confusion between Sterne and Swift.

As a vehicle for humour the gaucheries of the clumsy yachtsman are worn rather threadbare by now, and 'The Log of a Snob,' a book of twenty-five chapters devoted to humour of this description, is apt to become a trifle tedious. Mr. Westerman's book is sometimes amusing, in its broadly farcical way, but its jokes all through seem to us too obvious, and in one or two instances not quite in the best of taste. Still there are people who like broad fun afloat, and to such we can recommend 'The Log of a Snob.' They can follow the ten-ton yawl Crayfish on her way down Channel from Gosport to Falmouth, and they can marvel exceedingly that she ever reached her destination in safety. Her crew subjected her to many indignities. They ran her ashore; they butted her into other craft; they did their best to set her on fire by upsetting blazing methylated spirit in her fore-castle; they damaged her dinghy, and carried away both her masts. Altogether the Crayfish was a long-suffering little boat.

The "Snob" who tells the story of the Crayfish's voyage is a somewhat shadowy character. He poses as a yachtsman of experience and the owner of a mythical forty-tonner, and thereby gets himself into difficulties on more than one occasion. Mr. Edward Wigful's illustrations are well drawn, and often amusing.

Many books on motoring have been published in the last decade, and in these the novice has come in for a great deal of instruction. Mr. Berriman, however, in 'Motoring,' treats his subject in a manner entirely his own, and both by what he has written, and by the admirable photographs and diagrams with which the book is illustrated, he has made the deep mysteries of all the arts and crafts connected with a motor-car more comprehensible to the uninitiated than heretofore. The book contains in simple language, as free from technicalities as possible, all that the prospective purchaser of a car can want to know, besides various lists, &c., which he will find useful; and even the man who has considerable experience of motoring will gain by perusal of or reference to Mr. Berriman's work.

The fact that the book is of a larger size than the majority of its class will, perhaps, tell against it. There is a certain amount of verbiage, especially in the first chapter, where, for instance, we are told that to want "any sort of

car that will get along somehow is like being satisfied with any sort of piano that will make a noise." One does not need the reasoning faculties of a Sherlock Holmes to come to this conclusion. On the whole, however, the subject is one that can stand, and in fact needs, plentiful explanation and discussion, and Mr. Berriman's work should prove of great value to many.

## TOURING GUIDES.

LAMB, with his frequent choice of an unlikely and seemingly dull subject, might conceivably—were he alive to-day—have delighted the world of letters with an essay on the modern holiday guide. Assuredly it would have furnished him with many a quip, and afforded ample play for his gentle irony. With what praiseworthy vigour do the writers of these books set down the attractions of the various resorts they describe, and what optimists the majority of them are! It is no mean task, this writing of the holiday guide. When half a dozen places have been eulogized, how meagre must seem the stock of laudatory adjectives! and, again, one must ever be on one's guard not to praise one spot to the disadvantage of another.

One thing strikes the observer of the multitudinous booklets the season calls forth—the increasing excellence of the printer's art. Time and space forbid us to make mention of more than a few of the many well-printed and attractive brochures which have found their way to our table during the past week or two, but to those of our readers who have not completed their preparations for holiday-making the following notes may be of interest.

Messrs. George Lunn send us two handy little pocket volumes, both written by Mr. D. L. Kelleher—one on *Paris*, and the other on *Lake Geneva* (6d. net each). In addition to essential information and notes on the chief places of historical interest, they contain some well-executed pen-and-ink sketches, and will doubtless be popular with the tourist who does not wish to be weighed down by more cumbersome works. Both, it may be added, show more spirit and sense of style than the average guide-book. A small, but serviceable map is included in the first-named.

Some excellent photographs are a pleasing feature of *By the Cornish Sea*, *Old World Scenes*, and *In the Track of the Mayflower*—all issued by the London and South-Western Railway Company. The last is designed specially for American visitors. The same company also issue a list of the golf courses situated on or near their system, with particulars as to secretary, number of holes, green fees, &c. We note that the St. Malo Golf Club is the oldest in France, that Tintagel is "naturally bunkered," and that at St. Helens, Isle of Wight, ladies may not play until after 4 P.M. For French visitors the company publish *Villes de Plaisir et de*

*Grandes Attractions en Angleterre*, illustrated in three colours.

Comparatively few holiday-makers, we imagine, need an introduction to the delights of the Broads, but we can commend to those who do a little book by Mr. Percy Lindley, called—not without justification—*An Ideal Holiday*. Here again the illustrations are good. Mr. Lindley has also a pleasant booklet on *Evenings by the Sea*, dealing with resorts of the East Coast served by the Great Eastern Railway.

Particulars of tours to all parts of the world will be found in the current issue of Messrs. Dean & Dawson's "journal of information for travellers," *The World Travel Gazette*. The number also contains a special illustrated article on 'A Summer Holiday in Canada.' The same firm send us in addition their booklet *Holidays in and around the British Isles*, which contains details of the various tours and cruises organized by them. A special item in their programme this year is a steamer trip to St. Petersburg, with a few days' stay at that place and at Moscow.

There are no half-measures about *The Holidays: Where to Stay and What to See*, published by Messrs. Walter Hill (1s., post free 1s. 6d.). This portly volume contains close on 2,000 pp., and comprises information on places of interest on the Midland, London and North-Western, Great Eastern, Great Central, Great Northern, and Great Western railways. We are glad to see an effective index—or rather series of indexes, one to each section. Many photographs and maps add to the value of the publication. The same firm send us an *A B C Guide to the East Coast*, as served by the Great Northern Railway.

From Messrs. Thomas Cook comes a large selection of descriptive brochures, the most attractive, to our mind, being those on Spain and Morocco, Ireland, and Scotland. We note that the firm's office at Gibraltar is twenty-one years old this year, and we are glad to hear that the Spanish railway companies and hotel proprietors are waking up to the needs of travellers. Spain is delightful in many ways, for the naturalist and archaeologist as well as the lover of show places. Yet how few people think of going there!

The Art Publishing Company have just issued for the *Chemins de Fer de l'Est* a pleasing booklet on *Lorraine, Alsace, and the Vosges*. The illustrations are well chosen and attractive.

The ever-present motorist has not been forgotten, and will find in *The British Motor Tourist's A B C*, published by Messrs. Upcott Gill & Son (1s. net), an efficient handbook. Experts like Mr. Charles Jarrott and Mr. S. F. Edge contribute articles, and there are numerous sectional maps.

*Holiday Resorts*, which Messrs. Francis Hodgson publish for the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland (1s. net), has now reached its thirty-first annual issue, and is full of useful information as to hotels boarding-houses, &c.



The July issue of the *P. & O. Handbook of Information* contains an abundance of useful notes for the traveller to Egypt, India, Australasia, and the Far East. The Company draw special attention to the through intermediate steamers to Bombay and Karachi, conveying one class only at second saloon rates; we note, too, that summer rates of passage money to Egypt and the Mediterranean remain in force until September 11th on the outward, and September 15th on the homeward journey. An attractive item is the programme of special summer trips on the Company's mail steamers running between London and Gibraltar, Tangier, and Marseilles. Gibraltar itself and the many points of interest on the Portuguese coast lend an added interest to the actual voyage. The Company's latest vessel, the *Kaisar-i-Hind*, was successfully launched on the 28th of last month, and is due to make her first trip to Bombay on November 20th. Her sixth and uppermost deck will be assigned to passengers for recreation. She has a gross register of 11,400 tons.

Messrs. Salter Brothers of Oxford send us an *Illustrated Guide and Time Table* (1d.) to their steamer trips between Oxford and Kingston. Those who have never explored the upper reaches of the Thames will find these boats both comfortable and convenient. One can do the journey one way in two days, or stop at any place on the route and catch the next boat. This typical show of English scenery is, like other good things well within reach, never seen by many Englishmen.

## FICTION.

### GEORGE MEREDITH.

It is pleasant to see a new edition of the novels of George Meredith, the more so as this one, called the "Standard," is well printed, while the binding in blue is superior to the common red which seems the fate of authors of classic repute. Taste in these matters has not advanced much of late years, and a reader may well, for other reasons than sentiment, prefer the purple-clad volumes of Meredith which Messrs. Chapman & Hall published in the eighties and nineties of the last century. Perhaps when fewer books were published there was more time to think about their appearance.

As early as 1865 'Shagpat' (second edition) was added to a series of "Standard Editions of Popular Authors," but we may doubt if it was widely read, though it was welcomed by no less a critic than George Eliot. Meredith, like Browning, did not get general acceptance until he was well on in years, but not seldom he secured the plaudits of his critical brethren. Henley and Watts-Dunton, in their several manners, both paid him warm tributes in our own columns, and, after being

banned by the shallow-minded (the 'Letters' published two years since record that "Paterfamilias has given Mr. Mudie a very large bit of his petticoated mind concerning me"), he lived to be the recognized head and chief glory of English fiction. The 'Letters,' it may be noted, supply some interesting commentary on the novels themselves. We learn that the 'Arabian Nights' attracted Meredith as a small boy, and that he made up fantastic tales in imitation of them during dreary sermons in church.

In the nineties conjecture was busy with the prototype of Adrian Harley in 'Richard Feverel.' The 'Letters' suggest that the character was founded on Maurice Fitzgerald, "a student of literature, an accomplished classical scholar, and an epicure." Meredith writes to Miss Janet Duff Gordon an amusing dialogue between "Fitz" and the "Poet," in which the latter moons about his love, and the former, with Francatelli on Cookery in his hand, begins:—

"Oyster soup is out of the question, with cod and oysters to follow. It must be brown. But if the veal doesn't come from Brighton! Good G—! what a set of heathens these people are!"

To argue the merits of a master would be idle work nowadays, but it is as well, perhaps, to say a few words about the position of Meredith to-day. He has left the mark of his influence on some excellent artists in fiction, and he is in no sense out of date. Indeed, his fine championship of women alone should keep him in the forefront of modern thought. His intense communion with nature, too, is in accord with the feeling of to-day, though we fear that much of the lip-service given to the country in the twentieth century is of the "week-end" order, worthy of that wise workling Horace, who liked the cool valleys and sparkling streams as a change after town.

But the latest young men who are feeling their way to a method, or anxious for art rather than commercial success, do not, so far as we have been able to observe, call Meredith master. They have other gods, wielders of pens not so scandalously optimistic, breakers of tradition who make less demand on the thinking faculties. Much of Meredith is not easy to read, and the latest generation likes easy reading, falters at the long sentence which has for some years been ordered out of the popular press. The adjectives with a classical education behind them, the knowledge that comes of a wide culture, are not wanted now, though here and there the birds of paradox use long words and flaunt their gay and frequently borrowed plumes in Gilbertian disorder. We are not going to disparage the new spirit of to-day, which alike in fiction and the drama claims to deal fully and freely with life and live ideas, and incidentally has won much of its freedom from earlier masters, such as Meredith and Mr. Hardy. But we cannot consent to lower our ideas of style and education to suit the demands of a half-taught generation which finds

no time to educate itself: nor are we prepared to depreciate an author because his ideas are not obvious on the surface, because his allusions go back to the great of a time rich in forgotten virtues—because, in fine, his fundamental brainwork is a distress to the man in the train. Again, if Greek is given up, we shall not think the up-to-date author justified in muddling with naive empiricism English words of Greek origin.

Style, after all, is but the dress which thought wears, and should no more make or mar a man than his tailor. What an increasing band of readers objects to is the trouble of thinking—philosophy in a novel. They are in a hurry to be amused. "Ils n'ont pas Virgile, et on les dit heureux, parce qu'ils ont des ascenseurs." They foster the writers who misinterpret for them in sentimentality the virtues of pity and courage.

Still, no one is obliged to follow or anticipate the popular taste, however lucrative such discernment may prove. When the "best-seller," proclaimed before and after publication as the finest of masterpieces, is ravaging thousands of hearts with an easy flow of sensation and sentiment, we shall still find time to wander with Lucy and Richard beside the meadowsweet; we shall still be rejoicing in Clara's resolute stand against the Egoist; and we shall recapture the gusto of Dr. Middleton praising, in phrases now twice classic, the virtues of ancient wine.

## SOCIAL STUDIES.

*Bridget Considine.* By Mary Crosbie. (Bell & Sons, 6s.)

HERE is a good all-round novel. For the first hundred pages we have life as it is lived by the majority who lack an economic margin—ineffectual, stunted, sordid, because the greater part of each day is spent in contriving dull economics. A father, a too plausible gentleman down at heel, kept his daughter Bridget busy contriving to supply his wants. She had a suitor, a proselytizing utilitarian from birth, who—though blind to the fact—loved her for her difference from himself, while seeking to make her conform to his life creed. Just as we are reiterating an opinion of the author's truthfulness to this aspect of life (which means that our concentration on the text itself is relaxing), we find ourselves regarding a far different phase of life. A "secretaryship" has been made for Bridget in Ireland. Here, amid scenes which are to her a positive "homing," she falls in love with, and attracts to her, a Protestant landowner; and here she learns that, however different her surroundings may be, her life is still fenced by restraints which make it only less circumscribed than it was before. Because she cannot conform with sufficient quickness to the altered aspects of things, the leading members of her lover's family take care that her unsuitability as a wife is brought

*The Shaving of Shagpat, and The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.* By George Meredith. (Constable & Co., 6s. each.)



home to him. There is nothing approaching villainy throughout the book, only that objection to upset life's conventions which fills the rebel's cup with refined cruelty. Throughout we are struck by the author's intelligent sympathy as much as by her present limitations. If she retains her acute observation and faculty for terse and whimsical characterization, and exercises a due economy in production, her work should be notable.

*Sylvia Saxon.* By Ellen Melicent Cobden. (Fisher Unwin, 6s.)

WE can assure the author that the considerable thought she has apparently spent on this work is not profitless. That there is not more profit to the reader is because she is lacking in the artistry which would have made the book commendable for its own sake, as well as for the view it gives of a certain phase of life. Had the characters explained themselves better by their words and actions, we might have escaped some *longueurs*.

We have no doubt of their reality, though we have grave doubts of her understanding of them. She is quite right in tracing the unhappy position of industrialism to-day to the fact that the majority of its controllers have no conception of a higher interest to serve than lavish expenditure on themselves and their nearest relatives. But we doubt whether they, their wives, sons, and daughters, are yet beginning to question the usefulness or futility of their methods of existence.

We are not sorry to escape for once from the necessity of trying to place ourselves in sympathy with some one else's ideas of the heroic; on the other hand, we could wish the author had added the zest of humour to her pages. Such touches would not have detracted from the delineation of the blatant materialism of Sylvia and her mother, or the sordidness of her drunken husband—a product of another family with a like insensibility to real values. As it is, the tragic fate of a girl purchased from a lower-class family to be the companion of a spoilt child closes a book full of gloom.

*Freedom.* By Alice and Claude Askew. (Hurst & Blackett, 6s.)

IF this book is an attempt to find a way of escape from the irksome round of domestic duties which modern women are supposed to regard with impatience, the solution offered can scarcely be considered satisfactory. It partakes, indeed, of the scheme of social economy which prevailed on the Utopian island where every family earned its living by taking in its neighbour's washing.

When the heroine, taking advantage of a carriage accident on the way to church, runs off on her wedding-day from a man for whom she has merely a tepid liking, she imagines that the freedom she longs for is now in her possession. After an uphill fight as a fashion artist, she marries

a man of optimistic nature and versatile talent, but little staying-power. The easygoing extravagance of both husband and wife promises disaster, but just as matters are at the breaking-point, the husband discovers a way out with the assistance of a competent housekeeper.

As this housekeeper is the keystone of the bridge over their difficulties, we are left wondering what would happen if she, too, felt the monotony of domestic life an intolerable burden.

*The Bale-Fire.* By Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fraser. (Hutchinson & Co., 6s.)

MR. AND MRS. FRASER have taken their title from an old ballad, a verse of which is given:—

And they hae made a big Bale-Fire,  
And put this maiden in;  
But the fire, it took na on her cheek,  
It took na on her chin.

If a young woman, to escape the monotony of her home life, marries an elderly widower, worldly riches being the only attraction, the "Bale-Fire" is of her own making. Trouble should be the lot of those who marry for convenience, and here it duly appears in the persons of the stepdaughter, an unscrupulous villain, and the lover who comes too late to bring aught but unhappiness in his train.

The happiest touches in the book are provided by the charming American friends.

*The Chance Child.* By Mrs. Coulson Kernahan. (Everett & Co., 6s.)

MRS. KERNAHAN tells of the experience of a Chicago Society favourite who, under an assumed name, goes in search of love, playing among other parts that of an actress. In the lover there are contrasting forces always at work; in spite of his desire for, and appreciation of, things pure and good, when the moment for decision comes he chooses the wrong course, later to suffer agonies of remorse.

The picture of the Vicar and his wife, whose narrowness drives their daughter to open rebellion, is effective.

Mrs. Kernahan understands the characters she brings into her story, and gives to each that touch of reality which makes enjoyable reading.

*Patience Tabernacle.* By Sophie Cole. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

THE quiet pervading this story is only interrupted occasionally by events which, if not improbable, are circumstantially unlikely. The life of Patience Tabernacle is sketched with skill. Before she is aware of her own capacities, she engages herself to a man who is her inferior in intellect and sensibility. We doubt whether a girl so clear-sighted would have remained unconscious of her feelings till the eve of her wedding, but her blindness gives the author opportunity for depicting many incidents of interest connected with "those corners of London which wait to be discovered." The minor personages are distinctive.

## STORIES OF THE OUTLANDS.

*The Greenstone Door.* By William Satchell. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 6s.)

THIS is a readable story of adventure, the scene of which is laid in New Zealand. The childhood and youth of the hero are passed in a Maori village, and the story deals entirely with native life until he is sent among his own people. There is a considerable amount of descriptive writing in the first part of the book, which, though interesting in itself, and showing a sympathetic understanding of the subject, somewhat weakens the grip of the story. But with the introduction of the hero into white society, the plot is allowed full swing, and the interest grows steadily until the end. There are plenty of exciting moments and adventures, with two love themes to supply the emotion. The characters, both English and Maori, are well drawn, and, though not startlingly lifelike, sufficiently so.

Despite the sinister effect which the author in his preface appears to attach to the acquisition of a number of Maori words, the reader need feel no trepidation on this score, as after a careful perusal of the book we fail to detect any lowering of the moral tone of those who learn that "pa" means a fortified village, or "kumara" the sweet potato.

*A Stepdaughter of the Prairie.* By Margaret Lynn. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

THE author has done her best towards supplying a need of which she complains—a literature of the prairies. The writer of the book purports to be a young girl brought up in a prairie homestead as one of a large family. She gives us a number of sketches descriptive of their life and environment, enlivened by the introduction of typical characters.

The book breathes the atmosphere of the prairie, and transplants the reader into a world foreign to his own. The word-painting is delicate and effective, and the descriptions of the home-life are vivid and amusing. The writer obviously loves books, and finds in her taste for them maxims that may well have their value for readers of her own work; for instance, "There is nothing that furnishes greater promise of continued satisfaction in life than to know that whatever happens you can always read."

*Kerno, a Stone.* By Tarella Quin. (Heinemann, 6s.)

IT would be flattery to call this a first-rate novel, but it has features which repay perusal. The heroine, finding her husband unendurable, rusticates on a farm in a particularly repulsive part of New South Wales, where she is joined by a brilliant solicitor of Melbourne, who abandons his practice, and attempts to throw himself into an out-of-door life for which he is mentally unfitted. The pathos of his situation is effectively done, though the



latter is not inevitable, and the arrowy-tongued bookkeeper, who criticizes and finally appreciates the heroine, is a striking character. The local descriptions include an impressive word-picture of a dry salt lake.

*The Youngest World.* By Robert Dunn. (Bell & Sons, 6s.)

WHILST the substance of Mr. Dunn's book consists of closely packed adventures on the North-West Frontier of Canada and the States, the motive is one rarely treated in novels—the craving for paternity. Gabriel Thain has knocked about the frontier, failing in everything, disappointed in his amours, disappointed in his marriage, discontented, morose. In his half-developed mind emerges the idea that the cause of all his failure and misery is his childlessness. This idea becomes fixed, and governs his life throughout a series of adventures in ranching, gold-seeking, peak-climbing, &c. He gets a new view of women, and begins to take more pride and care in the fitness of his body, for which he seeks immortality through children to come. The life of the North-West, with its camps, saloons, and gambling-dens, is described with frank simplicity; and the leading motive, with the sex problems arising from it, is handled with a primitive directness which is too clean to be repellent.

*Battle Royal.* By W. de Veer. (John Lane, 6s.)

THIS book has the sub-title "a Western Drama in an Eastern Land"; but this description is too wide; it is, in reality, a study of the Dutch in their own Far East colonies. As such it has plenty of merit; the characters are carefully drawn, and the scenery presented with thoroughness and skill; indeed, the actual drama is almost wholly subordinate to the general *mise-en-scène*; the battle royal for a woman between her husband, her aforetime lover, and the latest aspirant to her favour appears almost in the light of an epilogue. The consequent impression on the reader is of a lack of proportion; the author might have made two books where he has made one, leaving us unsatisfied on both counts.

*The Lure of Islam.* By C. M. Prowse. (Sampson Low & Co., 6s.)

To those who have no knowledge of Capetown, and imagine it to be a medley of Boers, "Uitlanders," and Kaffirs, with Englishmen intermingled, it will come as a surprise to know that there is in the humbler quarters of the city a strong and even influential colony of "Malays," which in Capetown means simply Moslems. The author, in an admirably lucid note, gives all the necessary details as to their place of origin and position in the community. He then proceeds in his book to show where their influence lies among the poor whites and coloured people, and he draws an alarming picture of the disasters due to ignorance.

"The Lure of Islam" is the attraction that a Moslem marriage can have for the daughters of these poor whites and others in their station. Living a drab, exiguous life of constant toil and trouble, with but little hope for the future—kept rigidly to their class, and a poor state of existence, they are ready to listen to the young "Malay." Good-looking and well-to-do, glib of tongue, and suave in manner, he promises a delightful home, freedom from work, plenty of money to spend, fine clothes, and a carriage. They are tempted, but their religion and training stiffen them against the temptation; then comes the deciding influence, the fear of magic, of jinns, and all the powers of darkness that Islam—so they believe—controls, and they yield. Disillusion follows; with the presence, memory, and prospect of the other wives allowed to the Malay, and, far more formidable, the discovery that divorce is a mere matter of a sentence uttered by their husband, they realize the position of woman in Islam. Wives are for use or for pleasure, and must keep their place, or else be turned out of it.

The author shows, with earnest elaboration, the efforts of the clergy against this fateful "lure." Here the critic is on delicate ground. But it is only fair to record our impression that against such a force, strong by fear as well as by attraction, something more vividly powerful than argument (however correct and well-founded) is essential. We can imagine that Rome, or even such Revivalist sects as the Salvation Army, would have more effect in these particular cases than the Anglican or Dutch Reformed attitude; the poor, face to face with facts, need something more authoritative, more sensational, even more terrifying, than the ministrations which they receive according to Mr. Prowse's showing.

Probably from his deep interest and absorption in his subject, the author forgets to give us a sufficiency of local colour; he takes it too much for granted that his readers know, or can readily grasp, his background; but the touches that grip the attention are needed to impose upon the reader the reality and importance of the drama. What the author does give of local colour is excellent, as is his portraiture of character.

#### MODERN PROBLEMS.

*The Caddis-Worm.* By C. A. Dawson Scott. (Hurst & Blackett, 6s.)

THIS is a book which deals with the gradual growth of a woman's sense of responsibility towards her children and, in a lesser degree, her husband. The woman in question is Catherine Blake, the gentle and affectionate mother of a large family, and wife of a busy doctor in a provincial town. From her wedding-day she has always acquiesced in the decision and authority of her husband and his mother, acting upon the doctrine that a husband, by virtue of his position as head of the house, is necessarily gifted with superior

wisdom and foresight. Not until her children begin to grow up, and find their tastes and wills in conflict with their father's, does Catherine realize not only that she has an equal right to any decision which may be made with regard to their upbringing and future careers, but also that her habit of unquestioning agreement is having a detrimental effect on herself as well as her husband.

In the cause of her children's happiness she develops an unexpected stubbornness, and a sudden discovery enables her to dictate her own terms to her husband.

The story shows careful planning, and the working-out of the characters is steadily developed. Due emphasis is given to their different points of view, and we are left with the conviction that conflict will make for future harmony and fuller understanding. Incidentally, numerous legal anomalies are brought before the reader's notice.

*The Woman Alone.* By Marie Harrison. (Holden & Hardingham, 6s.)

THE problem which the author has set out to answer in this novel is: Shall the woman who wants a child, with or without the blessing or burden of matrimony, be free to have one, provided she is willing to pay the price? Her heroine, a woman doctor with a working-class practice in Stepney, considers that the joy of motherhood will more than outweigh any sorrow which might result from the world's censure or the estrangement of her friends. Accordingly she deliberately takes the necessary steps to obtain her heart's desire, and declares herself satisfied with the result of her defiance of convention. Her friends, who are few in number, but unusually quick of understanding, continue to hold by her, and her patients accept the fact of her unorthodox motherhood.

The author has treated her subject in a frank way, with a due avoidance of unnecessary unpleasantness. But in spite of that one must recognize the narrowness of her heroine's point of view. She either does not consider, or chooses to ignore, the double responsibility for any human birth, and the double heritage of love which is the right of every child. The fact that she was deliberately depriving the child of the care and guidance of a father, and the father of the human experience which arises out of the possession of a child, never seems to have entered her head. All she ever stops to consider is the possible reproaches her child may make her in the future for the social disadvantages of her birth, and these she feels perfectly able to meet and overcome. This may be blind maternal love, but it looks uncommonly like egoism.

Nevertheless, the book may be recommended as showing, from a woman's standpoint, some of the causes which lie at the root of feminine unrest to-day, and in this sense it may be read both with interest and profit.



*Little Faithful.* By Beulah Marie Dix. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

THIS is a story with a wide appeal, for, besides dealing with American and German life and character, it should interest the modern girl whose intellectual capabilities are such as to bring her material success. Betty Willard's struggle between love and success as an author and playwright may be typical of many women of the present day who are fearful of anything that may hinder full development. Happily Betty is led to the knowledge that without love life is but a barren existence, though it is only the fear of her lover's death which makes her "grow up."

"Little Faithful" himself we first meet as an ordinary boy, a "waster"; but before the tale is finished he commands a feeling of respect and affection, and this by no showy deeds of heroism, but by living-down his boyish weaknesses.

*The Residency.* By Henry Bruce. (John Long, 6s.)

THE problem of the Eurasian in India cannot be said to have much light thrown upon it in this volume, which betrays too strongly the political bias of the author to possess any value for the reader beyond passing amusement.

Laura Lowell, the illegitimate daughter of an Anglo-Indian Pro-Consul, is brought up in England in ignorance of the fact that her mother was a low-caste bazar-woman. Shortly after the assassination of her father, she goes out to India, at the age of twenty-seven, to take temporary charge of the household of an uncle, who is Governor of Kanhala, a native State. Her consequent troubles do not arise, as might have been expected, from the social stigma of her birth in a land where caste is of supreme importance, but from the mixture of two races in her blood. The enervating effect of the climate on her character and morals is described, and an attempt made to show how a woman who in England was calm, reasonable, and self-controlled, becomes in India utterly at the mercy of her emotions. Laura is not to us an attractive figure, though evidently meant to be so.

There is, besides, a good deal about German influence and Secret Service work, and the reader is introduced to a seamy side of Indian political life in the intrigues of Kanhala. These tangles appear to have proved too much for the author, for he ends his tale abruptly, leaving Laura, her uncle, and her Indian lover in a state of confusion.

*Burnt Offerings.* By Elizabeth St. Michael. (Allen & Co., 6s.)

THIS is an endeavour to present a sympathetic study of a girl of mixed parentage, her father being an English artist and her mother a Japanese tea-room girl. According to her father's dying wish, Hannah is sent as a mere child to England to receive her upbringing at the hands of his relations, who dislike her on the score of her

illegitimacy, and do not conceal their feelings towards her. She grows up with a sense of the injustice of life, and tragedy closes in upon her when she returns to Japan in the hope of obtaining the love of her unknown mother.

There are several other characters introduced by way of contrast, but their gaiety is trivial, and insufficient to counter-balance the depressing effect of Hannah's career. The author has a tendency to allow moralizing and sentimentality on the part of her characters, which hinders the bestowal of the sympathy due to her heroine.

*Reality.* By Olive Wadsley. (Cassell, 6s.)

STUDIES of the inevitable difficulties which occur sooner or later when a man of highly strung artistic and Bohemian temperament weds a finely bred aristocrat do not differ in essentials. For the purpose of fiction it is the detailed working-out that matters, and from that point of view the present work is satisfactory. Selfish cruelty in the artistic temperament is, fortunately, not so inevitable as the book might lead a shallow intelligence to imagine. Otherwise the truth is sufficiently served in this tragedy of a noble woman who married a low-born albeit great musician.

### CRIMES AND MYSTERIES.

*The House round the Corner.* By Louis Tracy. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6s.)

THE slight suggestiveness in the title of something secretive, off the beaten track, is quite justified by the contents of the book. It is a tale of the mystery attached to a house on a lonely Yorkshire moor, shunned on account of its many associations with sudden death. Fate brings together within its walls a group of unrelated characters, and weaves their destinies in such a fashion that it becomes necessary to re-investigate the death of the last tenant.

A properly sinister atmosphere is created by means of an ancient stained-glass window, with an effigy of a knight in armour, of evil reputation and unpleasant appearance, who is rumoured to have been possessed of occult knowledge, and to have endowed the dwelling with a traditional curse. When the hero, in a fit of exasperation, puts his fist through the knight's visage, enlightenment begins. The author twists his threads of destiny dexterously, making big events hang on slight issues, and adroitly evading too much inspection of the thin places in his fabric.

*The Crime Doctor.* By E. W. Hornung. (Eveleigh Nash, 6s.)

THE creator of Raffles here gives us in a series of short stories a doctor who is more than half a detective. He sets out to treat crime as a disease, but his chief claim to the reader's interest is the skill and rapidity with which he runs the criminal to earth. The stories are by no means of equal merit, the best being "One

Possessed," a fine effort in the ghastly. "A Schoolmaster Abroad" is good, but the rest do not rise above mediocrity—being saved from the banal by the hand of a practised writer.

*The White Vampire.* By A. M. Judd. (John Long, 6s.)

"THE WHITE VAMPIRE" is one of the pseudonyms of a beautiful Russian woman who, in revenge for her own ruin as a girl, takes delight in luring men into her disastrous toils. Sometimes she acts as agent for the Government, and at other times for the Nihilists. Most of her victims end in suicide or Siberia. All the elements of melodrama are present. Some of the descriptions of life in St. Petersburg are interesting, although they are over-conscientious in detail and cast no light on Russian character. The author's views of Nihilism are liberal, but trite, and the speech of the characters is of the unreal, stereotyped order, with asides and soliloquies for the further information of the reader.

*In a County Asylum.* By Richard Z. Dale. (Werner Laurie, 2s.)

MR. DALE imagines—his very cautious "Author's Note" does not permit us to say exposes—the crimes of economy. This sensational novel tends to create a deep prejudice against "panel doctors" and lunatic asylums. The incidents include deaths from inattention, a post-mortem examination revealing an unpunishable murder, and some manifestations of female lust. The author's hand is not so heavy as many of those which take out skeletons from John Bull's cupboard. His unscrupulous panel doctor, for instance, talks amusingly. In the art of exciting sensation Mr. Dale is almost a master.

*The Double House.* By E. Everett-Green. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6s.)

IF the reader can imagine two brothers of such extreme similarity in all respects that the wife of one of them could not distinguish her husband from her brother-in-law, the other demands made on his powers of belief will present but little difficulty.

At the time the story opens, an officer with a good record in Indian campaigns has just been obliged to retire from his regiment under suspicion of having murdered a brother officer, though actual proof of his guilt is not forthcoming. He settles in England in one half of an old manor, the other half being occupied by the wife, or widow, of one of the indistinguishable brothers, though she remains in the unfortunate position of not knowing for certain what her real status is. This, though it has in it the possibilities of a Gilbertian comedy, is treated *au plus grand sérieux*, with an atmosphere of mystery and crime. With the clearing of the hero's reputation there follows the usual ending.

The character-drawing is not impressive, and the plot, in spite of its sensational side, never departs from the obvious.



*Diane of the Green Van.* By Leona Dalrymple. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

HAPPILY for caravanners, their adventures are seldom of such a dramatic nature as those which befell Diane, the itinerant heroine of this story. What with aeroplanes, secret ciphers, flying bullets, disguised noblemen, midnight assassins, and tempestuous atmospheric conditions, her life was one "monotonous round of disaster and excitement." There is an intricate and confusing plot, linking her fortunes with that of the kingdom of Houdania, a professedly European country which supplies a disguised nobleman and suite to keep her under close surveillance while she wanders over America from Connecticut to Florida, returning through Indian territory to a farm in the Adirondacks.

Besides the nobleman afore-mentioned, who poses as a wandering minstrel, she has as camp follower the secretary of a baron, who makes it his business to escort her in a hay-cart while endeavouring to unravel the mystery of Houdania's interest in her. As the tale proceeds, matters become more complicated than ever, and not till some twenty-year-old letters have been discovered in a pair of antique candlesticks is the reader allowed to have a clue to Diane's family history, which in itself contains enough material for half a dozen melodramas.

The dialogue is stilted and ornate, and the tale hardly satisfies the demands it makes on the reader's credulity.

*Lady Ursula's Husband.* By Florence Warden. (Ward & Lock, 6s.)

THE reformation of a confirmed forger and jewel-thief is the theme of the story. Extravagant in youth, and thus led to forgery, the son of an aristocratic house leaves his home under an assumed name. After several years he returns and marries into an earl's family, his object in so doing being that he may have more opportunities for success in his profession of jewel-thief. Gradually, influenced by his wife and her absolute faith in him, he is filled with loathing of his mode of living.

It is difficult, perhaps, to imagine a woman effecting such a change in a man who was evidently a hardened sinner, and had no affection for her. More should have been made of the critical moments.

*The Six Rubies.* By Justus Miles Forman. (Ward & Lock, 3s. 6d.)

THE author, whose name one instinctively associates with tales of romance, chivalry, and the brave days of old, has chosen a modern setting for his latest story; yet he has succeeded in imparting to it an old-world flavour, so that but for the occasional mention of such things as revolvers and motor-boats, we should hardly realize that we were in the modern world. The six rubies are stolen, and the hero recovers them one by one. There is plenty of excitement, including a full-blooded ghost story.

## FRENCH LIFE.

*Jean Gilles, Schoolboy.* By André Lafon. Translated by Lady Theodora Davidson. (Bell & Sons, 3s. 6d. net.)

THIS is a translation of 'L'Élève Gilles,' the novel which received the Grand Prix de Littérature of the Académie Française in 1912. The author is a young schoolmaster, now acting as *préfet*, or superintendent of morals and amusements, at a *collège* near Paris. He is acquainted with boyhood by intuition and by profession, as well as by memory, and he has made good use of his knowledge in this sketch of a sensitive lad's first year at a large French school. Perhaps the highest compliment which can be paid to M. Lafon is that he enables his readers to understand and share in the feelings engendered by the un-British conditions of French school-life. How different these are is illustrated by the refusal of a master to allow open windows in a dormitory on hot nights, *except* on condition of perfect silence! Outdoor exercise is hardly mentioned in the course of the book, and is always unorganized. The effects of the continual supervision upon the character of the boys are traced distinctly, but not dogmatically. The best pages of the novel are those describing the state of mind prevailing about the time when a batch of boys receive their first Communion. The book ends with the gradual recovery of Jean Gilles from a spiritual crisis due to the circumstances attending the death of his neuropathic father. The author treats his subject with respect and delicacy.

We notice a slip in the translation of the second line of the book ("ninth" should be *tenth*), and a few pages further on some lines of prayer have been omitted. On the whole, however, Lady Theodora Davidson has done her work well; she has paraphrased freely, but has reproduced the unadorned directness of the original with success.

*Me as a Model.* By W. R. Titterton. (Frank & Cecil Palmer, 5s. net.)

THE author warns us that "this book is neither fact nor fiction; it is the golden mean between them which the conscientious writer must ever seek to find." Such decoration as there is on these sketches from life, however, is none the less acceptable because it is undistinguishably of a piece with the substance of the book. Murger, Du Maurier, and the other classics of the Quartier Latin are getting distinctly out of date. The Americans and the Futurists have come to Paris. Mr. Titterton describes his alleged experiences with considerable humour, exuberantly breaking out into pleasing verse at times, telling a few tales, but more often merely sketching people and his own impressions. He allows himself so many digressions, indeed, that the book as a whole lacks direction and "body," although some of the chapters, taken separately, are excellent reading.

## SHORT STORIES.

*The Judge's Chair.* By Eden Phillpotts. (John Murray, 6s.)

THE variations of speech and phraseology which differentiate Dartmoor folk from "foreigners" would probably lend grace to any tale written by one who had made their racy dialect his own. But to the possession of this excellent quality, and a mastery of technique which less experienced writers struggle painfully to acquire, Mr. Phillpotts adds a mellowness of outlook which not only scans the obvious virtues and vices of humanity, but also often probes deep into the very roots of being. As the introductory chapter promises "funny" tales, and as it is said that the humorous side even of those which are sad is to be dwelt on, this underlying earnestness is a little surprising. We had expected the surface-rippling of mere gaiety; but subtler emotions are stirred by the laughter which is akin to tears.

Only one of the collection approaches the farcical. Chill Melinda and her slovenly Noah, with the "unbroken" bachelor of peaceful intention, who suffers the proverbial fate of those who come between man and wife, might be lifted straight away from the pages of the book to the stage, and would, we think, find favour as a merry curtain-raiser. Other subjects treated are the bitter-sweet of "windfalls," the courtings and mismatings of men, and the rivalry of widows in erecting memorials of their dead. One—the least successful—is concerned with the imaginings of two children who turn their backs on "Gentle Jesus" to sacrifice to a face in the rock, whom they address as "Dear Bloody."

Quaint phrases linger in our ear, and we repeat strange words of singular aptness as we lay aside the book with a sigh of regret for pleasant companionship interrupted. Mr. Phillpotts has done work on a grander scale, but not with more taste and discrimination.

*Crab Apples.* By Olga Darday. (Max Goschen, 5s.)

EXCEPT for the names of the various personages, and the fact that we are told we are reading Hungarian society sketches, we might imagine more than one other country as the birthplace and scene of these curious little essays in dramatic fiction; they have even a touch of Ibsenism in them—not the serious Ibsen, earnest and destructive as a child, but the exotic Ibsen presenting strange, crude types from some land beyond our knowledge. They are amusing, well and lightly written, and, presumably, true to the life they portray in vivid manner. There are various "decorations," much after the style of Aubrey Beardsley's 'Salome,' by Mr. Malcolm Milne, and his methods of illustration are certainly in keeping with the text.



*More Tabloid Tales.* By Louise Heilgers. (Odhams, 1s.)

ADVERTISEMENT with a preface of exuberant praise is a handicap to any book; it invites adverse criticism. This is our feeling upon opening 'More Tabloid Tales'; disappointment seems inevitable. But despite the extravagant eulogies of Mr. Bottomley, who declares the author to have proved herself the most wonderful short-story writer of the day by her first volume, and "now to be more wonderful still—*facile princeps*—the *ne plus ultra* of the storyette world," the 'Tales' maintain a distinctly high level.

They are clever in construction; each contains what might be made into a full-sized novel, and the talent of the author is shown in that the whole is vividly presented in a few pages, without any undue call upon the reader's imagination. The style does not suffer from the tabloid form, for the sentences flow smoothly. The drawback is that the tales are mostly variations of one and the same theme; with the exception of two or three, all are love problems. 'Supper for Two' is the best story; but 'A Career' is of the most worth, as it crystallizes in dramatic form one of the great problems of the present day.

*A Mixed Basket.* By Henry Lamond. (Gardner, 2s. 6d. net.)

THIS book is a pleasant and readable collection of short stories and sketches of fishing experiences, reprinted from *The Glasgow Herald*. Mr. Lamond discourses with sympathy and understanding on lochs and burns, boatmen, and fish, big and small, caught and missed. It is stimulating to hear that the veriest beginner can hope for a good day on the famed Loch Leven with four flies bought at the lake-side and half-an-hour's instruction.

*Anthony the Absolute.* By Samuel Merwin. (Grant Richards, 6s.)

MR. MERWIN gives an amusing, if somewhat improbable, study of a musical super-expert who lives for quarter-tones and even eighths and sixteenths of tones, and who spends a whole afternoon in the Yokohama Yoshiwara inducing a Geisha to sing Japanese songs into his gramophone, the records of which are to give birth to a book which will confound all other experts and slay all pretenders. The expert falls in with a curiously primitive American who is searching for the wife who has left him, and intending to kill her and her lover; the wife duly appears, but without any lover; she had been led to leave her husband by her undue devotion to music instead of the domesticity he desired. She meets the music expert, and fulfils his ideal by singing more over- and under-tones to each note than he had thought possible for the human voice. Consequently he begins to bargain with the husband for her freedom, which she is to use in study for the opera. Just as the

bargain becomes difficult, the husband thinks fit to commit suicide; and so expert and lady are free to marry.

It is this very marriage that supplies—to our thinking—the element of improbability; we imagine a sequel in which the wife fails, through boredom or otherwise, to fulfil the secretarial ideals which her new husband is sure to expect of her; but the story is, after all, a mere peg on which to hang much excellent character-drawing. The American, the English judge in the Malaysian service, the expert himself, and even the minor personages, are all well drawn; so amusing, indeed, is the expert that we regret his submission to the chain of wedlock. His onslaught on the English judge who has infuriated him by loud-voiced discussion of all possible subjects, but who at last courts doom by touching on music, is an admirable episode, as is the final "musical" passage in Peking with the American Minister of Legation. In fact, the author troubles little enough about the end, preferring excellence and amusement in the means, and readers may well follow his example and pass away an hour or so with sufficient pleasure and little effort.

*The Last Shot.* By Frederick Palmer. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

THIS book is a vivid study of modern warfare by one who has been a war correspondent in various parts of the world, particularly in the more recent Russo-Japanese and Balkan campaigns.

In these days of vast and highly trained Continental armies, aerial navigation, magazine rifles, and quick-firing guns, no one who realizes the terrible power of modern weapons can contemplate without dismay a conflict such as the author describes.

In a Foreword Mr. Palmer points out that the methods of light and power have not changed more rapidly in the forty odd years since the last great European war than the soldier's weapons and his work. He reminds us that,

"while the public is familiar with all the symbols of economic improvement, it usually thinks of war in the old symbols for want of familiarity with the new."

This book is therefore a serious attempt to demonstrate what a European war, under modern conditions, would mean to those engaged in it, from the commander-in-chief to the humblest private, and the civil population in the theatre of operations.

Mr. Palmer describes the hostilities between two great powers, which he identifies as "Brownland" and "Greyland," although these titles might well be applied to France and Germany, and lays his scene round about a small frontier town which becomes the vortex of the struggle. Characters and plot combine to make a strong piece of work.

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IN theory literary taste is independent of the seasons and all else. In practice the union of the Dog Star and the publishers is almost irresistible. The craving for excitement which leads holiday-makers into unlikely places can be allayed to a certain extent vicariously. Romance is doubly romantic, adventures are doubly thrilling, fiction far less fictitious, under the influence of unaccustomed scenery and the *dolce far niente*. Hence the appearance during recent years of innumerable series of cheap reprints, which do not fall off with the usual summer "slump" in the publishing trade, but seem, on the contrary, to be issued in larger quantities than at any other season. The handy novel is now an indispensable part of the holiday outfit. The size of the masculine pocket appears to have been responsible for the shape of most cheap reprints in their present state of evolution. We have a small pile of new ones before us, and note the uniformities they present. The sevenpenny series published by Messrs. Nelson, Methuen, Macmillan, and John Long are identical as regards form. But while these firms have shown a most commendable desire not to make holes in our pockets in the metaphorical sense, they have bound their books in such a manner as to achieve this result literally. Sharp, square corners, projecting almost a quarter of an inch over the pages, are a feature of these books that we think unfortunate. Baedekers are bound with rounded corners, and so, indeed, should be all books for holiday use. Almost equally troublesome are the sharp-cornered backs with which Messrs. John Lane and Constable have equipped their shilling novels.

The novels themselves provide for every shade of taste. Messrs. Chapman & Hall's two-shilling series of reprints forms a connecting link between the full-fledged six-shilling novel and the cheap edition. *Thirteen*, by Mr. Temple Thurston, only differs from the former in the fact that it is a reprint; its appearance would satisfy the most fastidious. In Mrs. John Lane's *According to Maria* (John Lane, 1s. net) and Mr. Shaw's *An Unsocial Socialist* (Constable, 1s. net) we have criticism of Society and cheerful cynicism. Lovers of robustness, adventure, and sentiment can choose *Barlasch of the Guard*, by H. Seton Merriman (Nelson); *The Lady in the Car*, by Mr. William Le Queux (Methuen); or *Irresponsible Kitty*, by Curtis Yorke (Long), all at sevenpence each. Sixpenny paper-covered novels are not so prevalent as a few years ago; but Mr. John Long continues to bring them out.

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Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland.

July 8, 1914.

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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1914.

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## LITERATURE

## IRISH AND AMERICAN VERSE.

SIXTY-EIGHT living poets are represented in this interesting collection of 'Modern Anglo-Irish Verse.' That several of these should be mere names, even to a fairly close student of contemporary poetry, is not to be wondered at, but the fact of their relative unimportance is certainly no argument against their inclusion in a comprehensive anthology. The minor poet is frequently the author of one or two pieces which are free from the crude blemishes incident to lyric nonage. A selection such as this, from which the best-known poems—such as Mr. A. P. Graves's 'Father O'Flynn' and Mr. W. B. Yeats's 'Innis-free'—have been deliberately omitted, may succeed in being representative where other anthologies which aim at providing only the best verse of the best authors may fail to give any idea of the place poetry holds among the body from which the contributors are drawn. 'Modern Anglo-Irish Verse' however, is somewhat lacking even within its own times. The work of Mr. James Stephens, to take an obvious instance, is unrepresented.

*Modern Anglo-Irish Verse.* Edited by Padric Gregory. (Nutt, 6s. net.)

*The Inalienable Heritage, and Other Poems.* By Emily Lawless. (Privately printed.)

*At the World's Heart.* By Cale Young Rice. (Hodder & Stoughton, 5s. net.)

The selections from the poems of Mr. W. B. Yeats, are not fair to their author, either as regards quality or quantity. The arrangement, again, leaves much to be desired. The editor has sorted the poems out according to subjects into eighteen sections, of which those on religion, love, and the sorrows of Ireland are continually breaking bounds. But in spite of these defects the book succeeds, as no other modern anthology has done, in presenting the peculiar features of poetic Ireland to-day.

We notice, for example, that the old resentments which inspired the poetry of the first half and more of last century are less marked; the present generation does not feel them. This fact comes out in a striking manner when we consider the ages of the seven poets who are the authors of the section which bears in place of a title this line of Mangan:—

Feastless, housless, altarless, they bear the exile's brand.

The ages of six are given; their average is sixty-three! But the note of regret remains with the younger men: it is present in almost every poem in the book. The cause of regret is vague, frequently beyond analysis; in the numerous Nature-poems it is undoubtedly due to the climate. Elsewhere it is gratuitous, or at least it is difficult to escape that impression. There is a tendency to follow beaten tracks, to rely upon ornament rather than upon imagination. Mrs. Katharine Tynan, in writing of the Irish poets of her young days, has said:—

"We were docile—the Irish will always 'follow-my-leader' up to a point—and being bidden to admire rhetoric and clap-trap by our elders, and presumably our betters, we obeyed."

The same docility is still obvious, though the rhetoric and claptrap are far less in evidence. There is curiously little humour in the volume: 'A Star Story,' by Mr. Maurice F. Healy, comprises nearly all of it, and Miss Susan Mitchell's verses, to which we should have looked for this quality, are unrepresented.

The pseudonym Moira O'Neill is consistently misspelt; but on general grounds the editor, Mr. Padric Gregory, is to be congratulated.

'The Inalienable Heritage, and Other Poems,' shows once more that Ireland was to Miss Lawless an inspiration. The Irish temperament, that looks to cloud, mist, and shadow for the eternal verities of life, was pre-eminently hers, as were the limitations consequent thereupon.

From Macpherson onward, poets of the Gaelic brotherhood have been quick to realize the spell of vagueness and mystery held by legends of loch and mountain, and in more modern times to turn it to account in other poetical fields, where it does not work so well. For that which produces atmosphere in poems of external nature tends to confusion in dealing with introspective thought and speculation.

'The Inalienable Heritage,' apart from descriptive passages which in their spontaneous joy of imagery seem to come as

a relief to the writer, is a case in point. Rhythmical, melodious, indeterminate, it has memorable phrases such as

The wind-shod myrmidons of sleep,  
The dancers upon heath and fell,

or

As when—heaven breaking 'neath the feet—  
Bluebells are found,

but its purport leaves us untouched.

Of different calibre is the piece that follows, 'The Third Trumpet,' a ballad excellent in conception and in craftsmanship, blending with masterly skill the simple narrative with the mystery which transfigures it.

The grey landscape of Western Ireland—bog, mountain, river, and beach—pervades the volume, finding expression in many of the shorter poems, such as 'A Garden,' the stanzas to "the deep-red Burnet-Moth," 'A Bog-filled Valley,' and, above all, 'Wide is the Shannon,' from which we give two stanzas:—

Wide is the Shannon, very wide and spacious,  
Wild is the Shannon, home of every gale,  
Dull is the Shannon, leagues of open water,  
Leagues of open water, scarce a single sail.  
Tawny brown wavelets, sea-salt and white-tipped,  
Rolling in for ever, streaming from the west,  
Meeting with the current, beaten back, embracing,  
Salt and fresh commingling in one grey and troubled breast.

Ancient battered oaks, sere, and bald and sapless,  
Through their lichened branches your current  
twists and heaves,  
Mossy green or olive, the sheeny ripples glitter,  
Smooth as polished agate betwixt the bristling leaves.

Little flitting creatures, dragon-fly or day-moth,  
Sipping at your waters mount in small alarms,  
Start to fly across you, fly and fly for ever,  
Beaten back and dying in your bitter, sea-cold arms.

This volume of "last poems," published privately at the author's own desire, with an appreciation by Miss Edith Siehel, is a fitting coping-stone to the work of one who loved poetry and Ireland well.

Mr. Cale Young Rice has won for himself a name among the singers of contemporary America, and much laudatory enthusiasm—meagrely tempered with discrimination—has fallen to his lot. His new volume, 'At the World's Heart,' reflects in a measure the natural and generally inevitable consequence of such treatment. Alike in conception and execution perfunctoriness is dimly discernible. Mr. Rice handles his metres skilfully, his sense of music and rhythm is seldom at fault, and he realizes the value of rhyme—excellent qualities in themselves, but too prone, without strict surveillance, to verge on the facile swing of the librettist or the complacency of the ballad-mongers.

Such poems, however, as 'The Monsoon Breaks,' 'Pageants of the Sea' (with its rhymeless rhythm and haunting imagery), 'The Ballad of the Maid of Orleans,' and 'The Profligate' stand notably outside this indictment. We quote from the last named:—

Craving for sin,  
Craving for punishment—  
Even for pain,  
Stinging and wild,  
Craving to be,  
Spite of admonishment,  
Madly defiled.



For I am thus.  
Nothing for long to me  
Ever can seem  
Clear of distaste.  
Fairest of lips,  
If they belong to me,  
Soon become waste.

In 'The Four Enchantments,' too, which are

Ever the sound of water, or rain or rushing river;  
Ever the wraith of mist, walking the mountain side;  
And the pines it passes, black; and the temple bells that shiver  
The deep grey solemn silence in whose soul the gods abide,

for all that they are localized in Japan, the Celtic atmosphere of cloud and immensity—wrought with a poet's touch—more than compensates for the presence of a rhyme which has been the butt of wits from time immemorial.

In a brief Preface the author ascribes his diverse choice of subjects—"ranging through both East and West"—to a conviction that "the poet of the future will come to be more conscious of his planetary, than of his merely national, existence." To this conviction may be attributed so much of pedestrian work as the volume contains, for a consciousness of "planetary existence" is not best indicated by assembling between two covers lyrics of China, Japan, India, and Honolulu, together with others dealing with the stock emotions of the West. Such consciousness, unlike a vagrant portmanteau, is better without labels, the presence of which, as in this case, suggests toiling at a detailed programme to the confusion of the divine spark.

## VERSES OLD AND NEW.

THE late Vernon Arnold Slade's metrical letters have no association with modern poetry at all. Their whole temper, thought, and emotion carry us back to the classical, sceptical, disillusioned, reflective world of Arnold and Clough, with its "obstinate questionings," that were neither obstinate enough nor inquisitive enough to make a permanent impression upon poetic form and theory. Indeed, 'Florentine Vignettes' reminds us in more ways than one of Clough's 'Amours de Voyages.' It is not by any means so intellectually and poetically satisfying, but it is invested with that tentative, semi-ironical attitude which was a distinctive note of Arnold and Clough's school. The metre is in the main octosyllabic, which, with a perfervid inspiration behind it, is capable, as it was with Shelley, of subtle modification and trans-

*Florentine Vignettes: being some Metrical Letters of the late Vernon Arnold Slade.* Edited by Wilfrid Thorley. (Elkin Mathews, 2s. 6d. net.)

*From Far Lands, Poems of North and South.* By "Gervais Gage." (Macmillan & Co., 5s.)

*Cubist Poems.* By Max Weber. (Elkin Mathews, 1s. net.)

*Collected Poems.* By Norman Gale. (Macmillan & Co., 6s. net.)

mutations of melody; and, with a more tepid impetus, can be, as it was with Longfellow, one of the flattest and most monotonous of rhythmic canons. Slade's utterance was certainly not exuberant, and he would have created a finer equilibrium of thought and its content had he made more frequent use of the decasyllabic, which is more consonant with his critical and dispassionate mood. His verse is very uneven, varying from banal and stilted versification of guide-book language to a pregnant and powerful expression:—

Wandering last night among the gloomy bow'rs  
That crest Mount Oliveto, I was moved  
By a most gaunt old cypress tree that seemed  
The spirit of my darker self that leant  
His cheek to mine and whispered, "All is ill.  
The earth is grown too old, and topples downward  
Into that sunless chaos whence she rose  
Because the elder gods are all forgot."  
His cone was a black finger on the sky  
Where thunder muttered; and the scared wind smote  
The pliant boughs into a hymn of praise  
In honour of gods forgotten utterly.  
The rain fell downward, hissing in my ears;  
Frayed birds fled homeward; and I shut my eyes,  
Enchaining so the phantom images  
Raised by the thunder's riot; and I heard  
Hard breathing and the hurried beat of hooves  
From men and beasts, as in an earlier day,  
Battling anew for mastery of the world.

It is in a way amateurish work, of strength potential rather than achieved, but it has intimations of a thought-impregnated and resonant harmony.

'From Far Lands' is prefaced by an appreciation of the author by Dowden. We confess ourselves unable to understand it, for the book is an example of some of the worst features in modern poetry. It is a foundling of the Australian muse—voluminous, pert, self-confident, and full of jerky commonplace, dressed up in colloquial phrase, falsetto sentiment, and vague rhetoric. Perhaps its most salient fault is a total lack of unity. It is a hotchpotch of the most heterogeneous elements and the most incongruous and tumultuous moods thrown together in complete dissonance and discord. An obvious sample of this occurs in the poem 'In an Austral Gully,' which reads like an indifferent imitation of Meredith's 'Love in the Valley':—

No! A vision, certès, binds me tranced and gazing,  
Draws me mute a tiptoe, open eyes and lips.

Now, if nothing else did, the word "certès" would certainly betray the author. It is as much an exercise in the sham antique as it is irrelevant. Elsewhere in the same poem occurs the following:—

Science bids me question heredity and kinship,  
What her mother's breeding, what her father's name?

Has she spendthrift brother, quaint neurotic sister,  
Phthisic aunt, or cousin that bears some taint of shame?

Mere exuberance, unrestrained by a sense of form, proportion, or discrimination, is apt to cast "Gervais Gage" into abysses of bathos such as this. And this inability to distinguish between the good and the bad, the aphoristic phrase and the threadbare cliché, deprives the greater part of 'From Far Lands' of any poetic significance. If it departs for a moment from

the temper of rather noisy and raucous declamation, it is only to descend into obvious sentimentality with conventional expressions such as: "vermeil cheeks," "sportive dimple," "dainty foot," "lips all ripely red," *et hoc genus omne*. If he had been less pretentious, "Gervais Gage" might have been at least a tolerable versifier.

If it be possible, as Signor Marinetti asserts, to express the symbols and gospel of Futurism in verse, it seems impossible to do the same for Cubism: the aim of Cubism is, after all, the quest of abstract form, dissociated from the representation of material objects. But as words must always be the symbols of natural ideas and things, mere transpositions of form and irregularities of metre cannot dispose of the difficulty. As a matter of fact M. Weber in 'Cubist Poems' evades it altogether. His verses are not Cubist poems, but poems about Cubism. When, for instance, he says,

Cubes, cubes, cubes, cubes,  
High, low, and high and higher, higher,  
Far, far out, out, out far,  
Planes, planes, planes,  
Colours, lights, signs, whistles, bells, signals, colours,  
&c.,

that is neither Cubism nor poetry, but rodomontade. Still M. Weber's book is by no means an aimless stringing together of unrelated substantives and exclamations. Elsewhere he is not at all exciting, but merely the minor poet tranquilly caroling his versicles. For he can hide his bombs in his pockets and enjoy the mild comforts of civilization. He takes tea and prefers the kitchen:—

Ah—the late evening hour  
Summer's night coolness  
Tea and air and stillness and song  
Summer's joy—  
In my kitchen I am  
I am drinking tea.

Mr. Norman Gale's verse is the work of a dainty and practised craftsman, with a turn for sentimental prettiness which may well prove charming to idle minds. He toys unimpeachably with the milkmaid in the dale, and understands to perfection how the rose and jasmine and other innocent delights may properly be associated with lattice windows, larks, lanes, youth, dew, and all in sweet Warwickshire—a new Arcady over which, by frequent invocations, the spirit of Shakespeare is summoned to preside. It is all, for the most part, pleasant and ingenious within limitations, yet the polish put on the performance, and the very perfection with which everything is done, conduce to a kind of sickliness of flavour, and remove the quality which is alone of value in the treatment of these rural simplicities—the simplicity of mind and heart akin to them. Mr. Gale can express with deftness such matters as his conception of the feelings of wild birds for their young: the feelings imputed to a pair of thrushes or blackbirds are, so far as we make out, identical with those supposed to attach to Jack and Jill, and we are sure that his indignation against the practice of caging them is serious, even if a little shallow. It is unfortunate, nevertheless,



that the more serious his muse becomes, the less convincing is he; while of some of the utterances in which he attempts to touch the deep chords of human emotion—'The Bargain' is an example—we can only say that they betray a surprising lack of taste. Poems into which he introduces a religious note are also to be included among his indiscretions, and the selection of gnomic quatrains with which his volume closes are in the same category. Here is one of them:—

The oyster had an illness. Doom  
Attacked him with serious pearl.  
How strange to fondle in this room  
His suffering hung on the neck of a girl.

Here is another, addressed 'To a Canvasser':—

Begone, may Ariel confound  
Your Urban District hocus-pocus!  
My vote's for Spring. Resume your round,  
And leave me to my purple crocus.

This being the quality of Mr. Gale's wisdom—or should we say his irony?—it must be conceded that his country-side warblings have more natural grace and genuine light-heartedness than would appear possible on such a background.

---

*Œuvres Complètes de Stendhal: Vies de Haydn, de Mozart, et de Métaïse.* Texte établi et annoté par Daniel Muller. Préface de Romain Rolland.—*Bibliographie Stendhalienne.* Par Henri Cordier.—*La Vie Littéraire de Stendhal.* Par Adolphe Paupe. "Bibliothèque Stendhalienne." (Paris, Champion.)

HENRI BEYLE, better known as Stendhal, was one of those happily constituted writers who are content with a small audience in their own day, but look forward with confidence to a lasting reputation with posterity. The epigraph of his greatest novel, 'La Chartreuse de Parme,' dedicates it "To the Happy Few"—an English phrase which Stendhal was fond of using, and which he evidently thought to be an improvement, in point of idiom, on Milton's "audience fit but few." "The only thing that I value," he wrote in 1832, "is the thought that I shall be reprinted in 1900." When he died ten years later, there was no particular sensation in Paris; "regretted by a few," says Sainte-Beuve, "he seemed to be quickly forgotten by the majority." The only piece of solid praise which he had received in his lifetime was the glowing article which Balzac devoted to the 'Chartreuse de Parme' in his short-lived *Revue Parisienne*, in which the author of the 'Comédie Humaine' drew his famous distinction between the literature of ideas and the literature of images, and went on to describe Stendhal's novel as "le chef-d'œuvre de la littérature à idées." Stendhal said himself that he had read this excessive laudation "with shouts of laughter." But Sainte-Beuve vouches for a fact, on the authority of M. Colomb, which implies that the novelist's gratitude went deeper than might appear from this statement. Soon after the appearance of Balzac's article, Stendhal received the sum of 120*l.* for some stories which he had

sold to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and among his papers after his death evidence came to light that he had turned over this sum to Balzac, either as a gift or as a Latin Quarter loan—"not to be returned."

The posthumous fame for which he worked so arduously, and to which he had looked forward so trustfully, came sooner than he expected. Scarcely more than ten years had elapsed since his death when Sainte-Beuve, in reviewing the collected edition of 1854, declared that a new generation was engaged in falling in love with his writings, in hunting after him, in studying him almost like an old master or a classic—that, in short, a kind of Stendhalian Renaissance was in full swing. Since then the Stendhalian cult has grown and prospered. There is a Stendhal Club in Paris, where every newspaper cutting relating to the master is treasured by an enthusiastic curator, M. Adolphe Paupe, whose collections and researches have given birth to a very interesting volume which is fittingly included in the new definitive edition of Stendhal. The appearance of this sumptuous and splendid edition itself, with every luxury of French literary scholarship and French printing, is a worthy monument to the master's reputation in his own country, seventy years after an almost obscure death closed his singularly full and active life of sixty years.

Even to-day it can hardly be said that Stendhal is popular in the sense in which his contemporaries—Balzac, Dumas, and Victor Hugo—are popular. M. Henri Cordier's admirable Bibliography—which, by a very sensible innovation, is published at the outset of this edition instead of being held up for a final volume—shows that, of his two great novels, 'Le Rouge et le Noir' has passed through eighteen separate editions, and 'La Chartreuse de Parme' through seventeen. An "edition" is a somewhat indefinite unit—though it usually means more in Paris than in London—but we should have little or no hesitation in guessing that many hundred copies of 'Notre Dame de Paris,' 'Père Goriot,' or 'Les Trois Mousquetaires' have been sold for every one of Stendhal's masterpieces. Stendhal's popularity lies more amongst novelists and professional critics than amongst ordinary novel-readers, who look on a work of fiction in much the same light as a cigar or a game of bridge—as a harmless occupation for an idle hour. He was the pioneer of "what has successively been called realism and naturalism in France," and, like most pioneers, he failed to achieve the popular success which was attained by his followers. In describing the struggles of David Séchard, Balzac acutely observes that the profits of an invention usually fall not to the original discoverer, but to the man who comes after him and improves on his patent. This has unquestionably been the case with Stendhal, who holds in French fiction a place somewhat akin to that of Darwin in the modern history of the doctrine of evolution: we talk about him in preference to reading his books. Yet that they are worth

reading and re-reading no one who knows them can doubt. Alike for skill in romantic invention and subtle analysis of character, Stendhal had the making of a dozen eminent novelists in him.

One great obstacle to his fame has been, curiously enough, the high standard which he set for himself. He worked with extreme difficulty, and, like his pupil Mérimée, he suffered from a form of intellectual constipation which he seems to have cultivated with some assiduity. If to his other great gifts he had united the unhesitating fertility of Balzac or Dumas, the "cocksureness" of Hugo or Zola—if, in a word, he had "let himself go" more freely—he might have produced a body of work that would have made him one of the foremost figures of the Romantic revival, instead of being a mere curiosity of literature—caviare to the general—as, we fear, he still is. The hole-and-corner way of working which made him always hide himself behind a pen-name—or rather several pen-names, for he published his first book under the imposing appellation of Louis-Alexandre-César Bombet—and which caused him to shrink from any kind of immediate publicity for the veritable Henri Beyle until he wrote his own epitaph, was characteristic of the mental constitution which did so much to hamper his unquestionable genius.

We trust that this noble edition of his complete works will stimulate a real public interest in one of the most striking and memorable figures to be found even in that great literature for which the whole civilized world is so deeply indebted to France.

---

*Histoire de la Maison des Baux.* Par G. Noblemaire. (Paris, Champion, 25*fr.*)

OF the thousands of English people who travel in express trains and motors to the Riviera there are few who even know where Les Baux lies, and fewer who have seen it. Yet if they would spare a few hours they might without much trouble wander through one of the most interesting ruined towns in the world. Its position, hardly a thousand feet above the sea, gives, even to the traveller accustomed to stony Provence, an impression of absolute solitude. It was of Les Baux that Prosper Mérimée wrote:—

"Rien de plus extraordinaire que cette ville qui pourrait contenir au moins six mille âmes, et dans laquelle on a peine à trouver un habitant. Beaucoup de maisons ont des façades élégantes dans le style de la renaissance ou du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle; mais les fenêtres sont brisées, les toits à moitié détruits, les portes sans serrure. Une demi-douzaine de mendiants composent toute la population. J'ai remarqué sur un mur cette inscription: *Poste aux Lettres.* Mais qui peut écrire aux Baux? Il n'y a pas même un cabaret. On m'a dit que la plus belle maison de la ville se louerait pour dix francs l'année, si on pouvait en découvrir le propriétaire."

Apart from a little exaggeration and some trifling change since Mérimée wrote, his description (from which we have



quoted a few lines) gives an excellent idea of what Les Baux is to-day.

Dumas, who also wrote of the place, told how the making of a road had diverted traffic and business from Les Baux and ruined the town. When he visited the spot he said :—

“Nous entrâmes dans les rues ; portes et fenêtres étaient ouvertes. Nous vîmes des maisons dont le portail, soutenu par des colonnes de la renaissance, était décoré d'un écusson baronial ; nous vîmes des hôpitaux où il n'y avait plus ni gardiens ni malades, ni gémissements ni derniers soupirs. Nous vîmes un ancien château taillé dans le roc, sans doute en mémoire de ces paroles évangéliques : ‘Heureux l'homme qui a bâti sa maison sur un rocher !’ Mais le rocher, arrondi en tours, taillé en appartements, creusé en poternes, avait manqué sur sa base, et le château monolithique était tombé tout d'une pièce, comme si la main d'un géant l'eût renversé. La seule chose qui se fût conservée à peu près intacte, c'était le cimetière.”

This is an admirable picture of Les Baux, as true to-day as it was when written.

We welcome M. Noblemaire's handsome ‘Histoire de la Maison des Baux,’ which is beautifully printed, and contains some admirable illustrations and plans. It tells in detail the story of a family which in its time was representative of the great feudal nobles. The family is mentioned in Froissart. During the English expedition in Languedoc led by the Earl of Derby in 1344, Sir Agous de Baus, when he found that the people of the besieged

“towne wolde yelde up....went into the castell with his company of soudyers, and whyle they of the town were entretyng, he conveyed out of the town gret quantyte of wyne and other provisyon, and then closed the castell gates, and sayd howe he wolde nat yelde up so sone.”

Froissart goes on to describe how

“Sir Agous dyscendedde downe fro the high towre, and dyd put out his heed at a lytell wyndo, and make a token to speke with some of the host” ;

how the English refused ; and how Sir Agous then asked for the lives of his soldiers, saying :—

“Sir, knowe for trouthe, that yf the lest of us shulde nat come to mercy, as well as the best, we woll rather sell our lyves, in suche wyse that all the worlde shulde speke of us.”

So the English agreed to an honourable surrender, and this feat of arms and a hundred other legends lend an interest to a walk through the unpeopled solitude which was once a town of 4,000 inhabitants.

It was of the Baux family that John Addington Symonds, after describing the real temper of “this fierce tribe” and the stern and barren rock from which they sprang, said that history records no end of their ravages and slaughters. There was, he said, nothing terrible, splendid, and savage belonging to feudal history of which an example could not be found in the annals of Les Baux. Their story has been told by Jules Canouge. They figure in the poetry of Mistral and the works of

many other writers. The family still exists in Italy, and is well represented in Albania and Roumania, and any one who wants to know its whole history must in future consult this learned book by M. Noblemaire, a work the excellence of which must have cost him years of labour.

*Nouvelles Asiatiques.* Par Comte de Gobineau. Nouvelle Édition, précédée d'un Avant-propos de T. de Visan. (Paris, Perrin, 3fr. 50.)

THE history of the glamour which the East possesses for the mind of Europe, as also of the present lack of understanding between East and West, is curious. Nothing of the kind was noticeable in the Middle Ages. Then the life—and even, it would seem, the mentality—of Western Europe had no essential difference from that of Asia. Indeed, referring to the works of travellers, we find no inkling of a mystery until the last years of the eighteenth century, when the West was beginning to be immersed in the great flood of subjectivity which some have likened to a second Fall of Man. When Western Europe had reduced all outward pomp to regimentals, when every mind created its own world, the still objective East became an unintelligible marvel—its outward pomp, however shabby, “picturesque.” It was considered subtle and complex, whereas (to quote the Comte de Gobineau) “c'était le train du monde, dans tous les royaumes de la terre, seulement avec une complète naïveté.” Its riddle was regarded as abstruse, and approached in the same way that Mr. Pickwick and his friends approached the riddle of “Bill Stumps his mark.” Interpreters were called for and arose. But those who found most favour with the multitude were prophets of the glamour and the mystery, who furthered nothing. Of the true interpreters—those who have really entered into Eastern life so far as to be able to explain it clearly—how few have had the gift of literary, not to say artistic, expression in a high degree ! They could be numbered on the fingers of one hand.

In this choice band we place the Comte de Gobineau, whose ‘Nouvelles Asiatiques,’ though first published in 1876, have not yet won the general notice they deserve. For veracity, shrewd humour, and descriptive charm we have seldom met the equal of these Eastern stories.

The first story in the book, ‘La Danseuse de Shamakha,’ is also, perhaps, the best where all are excellent ; while ‘L'Illustre Magicien,’ a little reminiscent of the type of ‘Rasselas,’ pleases us least. The former shows the author's sharp perception that the East he loved and knew was passing, even as he sat down to describe it, into something hybrid, undecided, like the West—something which he, with the West, naturally, yet unfairly, viewed with horror as a monster of his own creating. The character of Assanoff (the son of Hassan), the Russianized and Frenchi-

fied Circassian, rendered null by raki, stands for the author's vision of the Young East ; that of the dancing-girl, Umm-Jehân, who tries but fails to rouse him to avenge his parents, represents the old ideals. When Assanoff hears of the most tragic death of Umm-Jehân, who was his cousin and a former love,

“le Tatar civilisé en fut extrêmement ému ; il ne dégrisa pas de huit jours, et on le rencontra partout chantant la Marseillaise. Ensuite, il se calma.”

‘La Guerre des Turcomans,’ another Persian tale, describing the campaign in detail from the point of view of a poor soldier in the army of the king of kings, has never been surpassed for subtle insight :—

“J'avais déjà perdu mes soulier, set, comme mes compagnons, à force de tomber dans les boursiers, de me mettre à l'eau jusqu'à la ceinture, et de grimper à quatre pattes sur des berges abruptes, j'étais couvert de fange et tellement mouillé que je grelottais. Depuis la veille au soir, je n'avais rien mangé. Tout à coup nous entendîmes le canon.... Il y eut plusieurs décharges ; puis, tout d'un coup, nous n'entendîmes plus rien.... Soudain nous vîmes tomber parmi nous un train de canonnières, fouettant les chevaux à toute outrance et se jetant sur nous. Quelques hommes furent écrasés, ceux qui purent se rangèrent. Les canons cahotés, sautant, tombèrent les uns dans la boue, les autres dans l'eau ; les canonnières coupèrent les traits des attelages et s'enfuirent, vite comme le vent.... Un cri général s'éleva :

“‘Les Turcomans ! Les Turcomans ! faites feu !’

“Je ne distinguai absolument rien, je vis quelques hommes qui, au lieu d'abaisser leurs armes, se jetaient à la suite des canonnières. J'allais faire de même.”

A comparison with ‘Hajji Baba’ here becomes inevitable. It is much to Gobineau's advantage as regards a sympathetic understanding of the Persian character, in which cowardice is not inherent, but the outcome of bad management under a system which crushed out initiative.

‘Les Amants de Kandahar’ is a tale of Afghan chivalry, as tragic as and more vigorous than ‘La Danseuse de Shamakha,’ but without the vein of humour which endears the latter. The lovers, hunted by their own relations, claim the protection of the hereditary enemy of their house, whose honour will not let him give them up until the sovereign of the land requires it of him, when he sends the necessary order to his son, who has been given charge of them. The messengers arrive.

“Akbar demanda :

“‘C'est mon père qui a donné cet ordre ?’

“‘Lui-même ! Voici son anneau, vous dis-je, voici sa lettre.’

“‘Alors Abdoullah-Khan est un chien, et je n'ai pas de père !’”

In ‘La Vie de Voyage’ the author has described the daily life of a great caravan on its way to Persia from the Black Sea shore—a life as gay as that of Canterbury pilgrims. It abounds in striking and exact descriptions ; for example, this



referring to the caravans which bear dead bodies for interment in the holy places:—

"On y chante, on y rit, et on s'amuse. A la vérité, les conducteurs en sont de vertueux tjaooushs avec leurs vastes turbans, des moullas vénérables pourvus de coiffures non moins sérieuses; les versets du Koran sont fréquemment récités; mais on ne peut pas prier toujours, et, dans les intervalles, qui sont nombreux et longs, le plus austère directeur ne se refuse pas à entendre, ni à faire un bon conte. Quand on arrive à la station, le turban est mis de côté, et en caleçon et bonnet de nuit, on se met à son aise. Cependant, les fils respectueux, les frères dévoués ont pris sur le bât du mulet le corps de leur regretté parent; on a mis les caisses funèbres les unes sur les autres, en tas, ou bien encore on les a laissées où elles sont tombées; on les ramassera le lendemain, et, si l'on se trompe de coffre, en définitive, chaque défunt aura finalement la même couche funèbre sous la protection et dans le voisinage de l'Imam."

It is "l'odeur qui s'exhale de ses cadavres mal empaquetés" alone which causes such caravans to be shunned by those of commerce.

But it is impossible by mere quotation to do justice to this work. The more the reader knows about the life described, the more he will enjoy these stories, which we unreservedly commend to every lover of the East.

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*L'Histoire en France depuis Cent Ans.* Par Louis Halphen. (Paris, Armand Colin, 3fr.)

PROF. HALPHEN'S book on the course of historical study in France during the last century is interesting enough to have been acceptable at any time, but is doubly so at the present moment when our attention has been directed somewhat emphatically to a study of the historian's craft. Germany led the way with several Handbücher der Historiographie; Mr. Gooch has recently expanded the last chapter of the 'Cambridge Modern History' into a string of brilliant essays; and it is barely more than three months since Viscounts Morley and Haldane and Mr. G. M. Trevelyan were talking wisely about methods of historical writing.

Among the many things which found a grave in the outbreak of 1789 was the traditional study of history, which had been very keen in France since the Renaissance. The Revolutionists despised history. What was it but the story of the gradual descent of the naturally free man into slavery? Away with it; seek principles in nature, not precedents in past ages. Further, with the break-up of the religious orders there was some lack of students capable of undertaking those erudite compilations upon which the vitality of history depends. Under Napoleon the historical mirror was so darkened by the Emperor's shadow that no serious scholar peered therein; and in 1810 Dacier was compelled dolefully to report that this realm of study, in which France had distinguished herself for more than two centuries, was almost entirely abandoned. He called upon the Emperor

to revive the study of history by one of his "regards puissans." Napoleon even went so far as to write personal letters of exhortation to historians; but it was a more difficult matter to find men who could write history than men who could make it. The study of history rests on three things—the training of the schools, the accessibility of the archives, and the influence of the great historical writers. Under the Empire the schools possessed but the shadow of a scheme of historical training on paper; the secrecy of the archives was jealousy guarded; and writers were muzzled by the necessity of sacrificing truth to the most rigorous censorship ever practised.

The Restoration, however, brought a revival of historical curiosity, which Prof. Halphen very ably analyzes as springing from two causes: the Romantic movement, with its taste for the picturesque, and the desire of politicians of all classes to draw from the past lessons for the present. The influence of Sir Walter Scott was extraordinary; before 1830 more than a million and a half of his books had been sold in French translations. The general public was intoxicated with the Middle Ages, and people arrived at history along the footpaths of romance. Thiers, Guizot, Mignet, and others were led to history by politics. They were filled with the idea of the fatalism of the march of history: the barbarian period led necessarily to feudalism, feudalism necessarily to the *ancien régime*, and so to a liberal reaction.

"La Révolution a été la conséquence nécessaire de cet affranchissement des esprits, et elle s'est déroulée avec une logique implacable; la fuite à Varennes, nécessaire; la confiscation des biens du clergé, la Constitution civile du clergé, nécessaires; nécessaires aussi, inéluctables, les guerres de conquêtes, la politique de Robespierre."

History is a stream which it is impossible to stop. The Revolution was checked in the midst of its progress. The Revolution will have to be completed.

The chapter on these great writers shows us Prof. Halphen at his best: *l'esprit gaulois* speaks from every page. One can picture the author's tongue in his cheek as he slyly pens sentences such as the following:—

"Le gouvernement représentatif est une nécessité inéluctable: l'histoire de l'Angleterre est là pour le prouver."

There is an interesting chapter on 'La Chasse aux Documents,' where we may learn how systematically the French Government took up the work of discovering and classifying manuscripts, long before our own Historical Manuscripts Commission had come into existence. The reorganization of the University schools, and a consideration of the actual state of history in France, fill the last two chapters. We were somewhat surprised in this connexion to find no mention of Prof. Seignobos, whose lectures on historical method at the Sorbonne have undoubtedly exercised a great influence over French historical students for the last two decades.

Prof. Halphen has something to say of the discredit into which historians have

fallen, and of the specialization which warps their own judgment at the same time as it alienates the general public from them. A parallel occurs to us drawn from the weakening of the respect shown of late to our own House of Commons. In the time of Pitt, Burke, and Fox the House had still little enough to do; there was plenty of time to develop the generalities of political theory and rhetorical eloquence. But the tremendous increase of business and the consequent need of departmental specialization have turned the House from a huge debating society into a place of business, and though the actual work it does is immensely greater than in Fox's time, yet as a political show-place it is scarcely so imposing.

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*Spain under the Roman Empire.* By E. S. Bouchier. (Oxford, Blackwell, 5s. net.)

MR. BOUCHIER, the author of this book, has already produced a similar study on 'Life and Letters in Roman Africa,' which has been well received. In reading this work on Spain we are reminded of Gaston Boissier's 'Roman Africa.' The scope of both works is much the same, and the divisions of the subject have a certain family resemblance; but in style Boissier is undoubtedly superior. He is not only clear and simple, but also picturesque and vivid; whereas Mr. Bouchier, though he expresses himself with commendable directness, errs on the side of the colourless and arid, and seems to be in a hurry to get through with his subject. Still, he has done a valuable piece of work in this departmental study of Roman Imperial times, and the more we have of these comprehensive surveys of countries under Roman rule, provided they be as good as Mr. Bouchier's two essays and the late Mr. Bullock Hall's 'Romans on the Riviera,' the better for historical students. We are familiar with no other account of ancient Spain of the handy scope of this little book. As the result of painstaking research, Mr. Bouchier has acquired a firm grip of the evidences in inscriptions, art, language, religion, and literature; and his essay is a good and interesting piece of reconstruction. At the end of each chapter is a list of authorities, ancient and modern, and among the latter we are glad to note Reid's 'The Municipalities of the Roman Empire,' of which good use has been made in the text. There are provided also a clear map and an index, though the latter might, with advantage, be fuller. On the whole, it is a compact little work, making an admirable introduction to the subject.

The work is in three divisions: History, Antiquities, and Literature. In the historical section the author works up from the prehistoric peoples, through the Iberians, Celts, Phœnicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians, to the invasion of the Romans. In two more strides we pass over the periods from Augustus to Hadrian, and from the Antonine Age to the Gothic



conquest, and finally find ourselves in Byzantine Andalusia. The effect of the six hundred years of Roman dominion in Spain was well marked. At the fall of the Western Empire a fully developed municipal system was left. Latin was spoken throughout the peninsula, except in the Basque province; the arts and architecture had been brought to a high state of perfection, though they were now declining; an admirable legal system was in existence; and last, the Christian religion had been strongly organized under bishops. "Everywhere the Roman ideals triumphed.... The municipalities lasted on unchanged."

The general reader will probably find the section on Antiquities most to his taste. What most impresses us here is the extraordinary continuity of the characteristics of the peoples of Spain and their occupations. The excellent exhibition of modern Spanish art now being held at Brighton serves to emphasize this, for although it is not easy to detect permanent Spanish characteristics in the technique of the painters, yet in the subject-matter of the pictures, whether landscape, figure, or genre one may see Spain as described by the writers of the early Empire. Spain, quite apart from Roman architecture, which thoroughly established itself throughout the country, has a long artistic history, for it had a genuine native school of sculpture as early as the fifth century B.C.

"The art is not as fine as the best Greek: it is too much absorbed with external trappings, pearl necklaces, amulets, veils, and other head-dresses; but it is often surprisingly modern, and at times approximates to the grotesqueness of some mediæval figure-work."

The ceramic art was practised from prehistoric times; mosaic work and wall-painting and coinage all flourished for considerable periods.

When the Romans mastered Southern and Eastern Spain about 200 B.C. they found existing industries which those who travel may see in Spain to-day: the cultivation of corn, flax, vines, and esparto, and mining. The Iberian race

"seldom walked, except to a battle or for hunting.... their women wore black mantillas. Even then they possessed a vivid imagination, a gift for florid and rhetorical language."

Their women prided themselves on the tightness of their waist-belts, says Nicolaus of Damascus. The esparto trade has flourished ever since the Roman occupation.

Mr. Bouchier seems to us to be least happy in his third division, on Literature, the treatment of which is somewhat perfunctory. He deals with it under the heads of Spanish writers of the early Empire, Christianity and its influence on literature, and the Latin of Spain. On the last he is most interesting. The Iberian language seems to have lasted in country districts till the fall of the Empire, but Latin was generally understood from at least the Flavian Age, and Christianity helped to develop it. Iberian probably died out during the Gothic monarchy.

*Vāsavadattā: a Sanskrit Romance.* By Subandhu. Translated, with an Introduction and Notes, by Louis H. Gray. (Milford, 6s. 6d. net.)

THE eighth volume of the excellent "Indo-Iranian Series," published by Columbia University, contains a translation by Dr. Louis H. Gray of 'The Story of Vāsavadattā,' one of the best known of the Sanskrit romances, together with a transliteration in Roman characters of the southern recension of the original, published at Madras in 1862. By the use of round and square brackets Dr. Gray indicates to what extent, and in what manner, this recension differs from the standard text of Fitzedward Hall, which appeared in the "Bibliotheca Indica" in 1859. The student is thus provided with a volume of convenient size which will enable him to compare the readings of the northern and southern recensions of the text and Dr. Gray's English rendering with the original Sanskrit.

The attempt to translate romantic Sanskrit into any other language must always be a somewhat ungrateful task. In this highly artificial literary form nearly every sentence has two meanings, one of which serves as an illustration or an amplification of the other; and it is almost impossible to reproduce this perpetual play on language without losing the point of the similes, or giving to the secondary meanings an importance which was never intended. It would seem to be inevitable, therefore, that translations like the present should appeal chiefly to readers who have some acquaintance with the originals, and who are prepared to understand allusions which, to the uninitiated, often seem strange and unnatural.

'Vāsavadattā' was probably written at some date between the years 550 and 610 A.D. Its author, Subandhu, is celebrated, or notorious, as the foremost representative of the school of writers who carried to its extreme limit the tendency, inherent in all Sanskrit literature of the classical period, to subordinate the substance to the form, and to make the story a mere vehicle for the display of curiosities of expression, and of rhetorical devices of every conceivable kind. In his Introduction Dr. Gray institutes an interesting comparison between Subandhu's 'Vāsavadattā' and Lyly's 'Euphues.' But the Englishman, far-fetched and precious as is his style, is entirely outclassed by his Indian rival. It may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that no modern literature can furnish any adequate analogy to the extravagance of Subandhu and his school. Nevertheless, Dr. Gray's gallant defence of his author shows that the taste for this species of composition may be acquired even by Western students of Sanskrit; and all such students, whether capable or incapable of sharing his appreciation, will feel grateful to him for facilitating their progress along a path which is obstructed by the luxuriant growth, not of thorns, but of flowers.

## TRADITIONS IN CHRISTIAN THOUGHT.

It is curious, and not a little instructive, to consider 'Richard of Wyche,' by Sister Mary Reginald Capes, and 'Contemplations: being Studies in Christian Mysticism,' by Mr. W. L. Wilmshurst, side by side. They may fairly be taken to represent the vigorous existence among ourselves of two opposite extremes of Christian thought, manifest from the very earliest days of Christianity.

Alike in subject-matter and authorship this Life of St. Richard of Chichester, written by a Dominican nun, exemplifies the great central tradition of Christianity—the life of the Catholic Church with its clearly defined scheme of dogma and its sharp separation from non-Christian theory. In Mr. Wilmshurst's 'Contemplations' we find ourselves on the verges of Christianity, in a borderland infused with elements of pagan, or, it might be truer to say, of pre-Christian, derivation, where the data of Christianity are interpreted into a form of Gnosticism.

A new Life of Richard of Wyche was certainly worth doing, and has been well done here. The writer enjoyed the advantage of having to her hand material unusually manageable, authentic, and interesting, her chief authorities being the Life of the saint by Friar Ralph Bocking, his confessor, and the briefer Life compiled somewhat later, but based on a very early work, by Capgrave. She had naturally to supplement these with some sketching-in of the political and social background, and she has shown no little skill in judging to what degree of detail it was necessary to go for a popular work of this kind.

A sound and travelled scholar, a capable administrator—to his people a most affectionate, patient, and energetic father in God, and, in the face of a tyrannical king, a man who could set his own face like a flint—Richard stands, nevertheless, somewhat aside from the greater current of public life. Where he mingles with it his intention has not its true focus within it, and he was never called upon in his own person to determine any particular development of relations between Church and State, in the sense that Anselm was, or Thomas of Canterbury, or even his own friend Edmund Rich. His story lends itself better than most would have done to the graceful, pleasant, and markedly feminine tone and method employed here.

Not the least attractive part of his history is his youth of poverty, the years he spent working as a labourer on his brother's farm, retrieving the family fortunes single-handed by his industry, good judgment, and aptitude for affairs. It was perhaps a little "cheap" and misleading to describe him in the title as

*Richard of Wyche: Labourer, Scholar, Bishop, and Saint.* By Sister Mary Reginald Capes. (Sands & Co., 5s. net.)  
*Contemplations: being Studies in Christian Mysticism.* By Walter Leslie Wilmshurst. (J. M. Watkins.)



"labourer." He was of gentle birth and education, and though for some years he did farmwork with his own hands, and seems to have given himself to his brother as serf, this was only a break in the general tenor of his life. Our author thinks it was on account of these humble labours that he was chosen as patron of the Guild of Coachmen in Milan. He studied with much academic distinction at Oxford, at Paris, and at Bologna; was made Chancellor of Canterbury by Edmund Rich; and, retiring as a parish priest to Deal on Edmund's death, was, much against his will, drawn thence to be made Bishop of Chichester. Henry III. was furious at the quashing of the election of a man to whom he intended the see should go, and took possession of all the temporalities of Chichester, forbidding any to shelter Richard. It was their bishop's steadfast and dignified endurance of years of homelessness, with his fearless protests to the King, and his ceaseless care, notwithstanding, for every part of his diocese, which first made a way for him into the hearts of the rough and stolid peasants of Sussex. As his life goes on it seems to shed, as something extraneous, the learning and intellectual brilliancy by which at first it was distinguished, and takes on the characters of an Apostle's, together with the asceticism which was an integral part of the ideal of holiness in the thirteenth century. One gathers that in him, as in many a mediæval saint, intense spiritual energy, together with physical endurance and activity, overbore by degrees all intellectual activity that did not directly subserve them, though we may also conclude with reason that here, as in many other cases, the man's intellectual powers and attainments had made, as it were, a frame or matrix which, persisting, determined the distinctive form of his spiritual life.

In work like 'Contemplations' the whole inner balance is in complete contrast with this. Just as in physical science sensible experience of the physical world serves as raw material upon which the intellect operates, so in the Gnostic speculations the spiritual world is the stuff with which the intellect exercises itself. And here, as in all Gnostic writings—as in scientific writing too, when it does not keep close to the data of sensible experience—one notices the prevalence of that outstanding infirmity of the intellect—its tendency to deal with its own abstractions as if they were facts independent of itself. There is a long and elaborate essay on 'The Raising of the Dead,' which purports to be a correction of the orthodox view of what St. Paul meant in the classical passage on the Resurrection—purports to be a far profounder interpretation. Far be it from the writer of these lines to dogmatize upon the subject; who shall boast that he knows *exactly* what St. Paul intended to convey? But to the explanation proposed here two objections at once suggest themselves. First, a lively imagination might evolve,

out of meditation on the text, another set of ideas which could be made to appear equally plausible. Secondly, what is offered here as "resurrection" is fundamentally a kind of intellectual, or at most intellectual and moral, cataclysm—something which may take place as a result of individual volition and within the consciousness, and is more or less the same thing as what another vocabulary would term "conversion," yet another, perhaps, "second birth." The symbolism connected with it is complicated; the idea itself is very simple—much simpler, we would submit, than was that which St. Paul was trying to express. In fact, our principal objection to the whole scheme is that it is altogether too easy to be trustworthy. That of two readings the harder is the likelier to be right, seems a principle that applies to more things than cruxes in the classics.

A kindred objection may be taken to the interpretation of "thieves" as occurring in the New Testament. "Thieves," we are told, signify the body of the flesh and the mental organization. Between these was our Lord crucified. That may or may not be so; but, in either case, why exactly are the "thieves" as symbols to be considered something more important, more profound, than thieves as men? The great service materialism has done the world is precisely to have shown something of the worth of a thing or a creature for its own sake—to disabuse us of this irrational idea that God made the world and the history of men for nothing more than to afford symbols for our private crotchets. A whole thief—body, soul, and spirit—is anyway quite as significant an entity as his or anybody else's mental organization by itself in the abstract. Some dislocation has occurred, at any rate in "grammar," which should give us pause and suspicion, whenever we find the thing symbolized to be less than the symbol.

There is a rather delightful account of St. Winefride's Well, and scattered about these pages are many pleasant and some beautiful things, which, in spite of our disagreement with the substratum on which they are presented, we did not fail to notice.

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*Les Emprunts de la Bible Hébraïque au Grec et au Latin.* Par Maurice Vernes. (Paris, Leroux, 7fr. 50.)

M. VERNES claims to have discovered about three hundred and twenty Greek and nearly forty Latin words in the Hebrew and Aramaic texts of the Old Testament. The distribution of this supposed large number of loan-words he schedules as follows: Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Chronicles, and Esther, belonging to the third and second centuries B.C., contain about seventy-five Greek and fifteen Latin words; the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Lamentations, Ruth, the prophetic books, the poetical pieces inserted in the Hexateuch and historical

books, and "the prophetic legends" of Samuel, Elijah, and Elisha, all of which he assigns in their present form to the fourth and third centuries B.C., reveal the presence of about a hundred and twenty-five Greek and about fifteen Latin words; Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers, with the rest of the Hexateuch and historical books generally in their latest redactions, assigned to the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., exhibit sixty-five Greek and some few Latin terms; and the earliest series of writings, embracing Judges, Samuel, Kings, the Elohistic and Yahwistic documents of the Hexateuch, and Deuteronomy, which, to conciliate the adherents of the prevalent critical view, our author places, for argument's sake, before the fifth century B.C., yield about fifty-five Greek and again some few Latin loan-words.

M. Vernes, of course, agrees that direct and close contact of Jerusalem with the Greek language began with the conquest of Alexander the Great, and that Latin could not have influenced the Holy City to any considerable extent before the time of Antiochus the Great; but he considers that the Hebrews may have learnt some Greek words at Palestinian ports from the beginning of the eighth century B.C. onwards, and that similarly some Latin may have penetrated to Jerusalem as early as the beginning of the fifth century B.C. He, furthermore, holds that the distribution of the various loan-words over the different parts of the Old Testament completely confirms his previously published theory of the composition and dates of the four series of writings above named, although he does not absolutely deny that his etymological criteria may be made to tally with the current critical view in some more or less modified form.

Has M. Vernes proved his thesis? We cannot think so. The remarks on each word in the long alphabetically arranged list exhibit clearly and consistently his historical and etymological standpoint; but with the exception of a small number of words (particularly so with regard to the representation in Daniel of *κίθρις*, *ψαλτήριον*, and *συμφωνία*), his argument is, in our opinion, quite unconvincing. Hebrew and Aramaic sounds do, indeed, in many cases approximate to those of certain Greek and Latin words; but, as etymologists have been warned many times before, similarity or even identity of sound may be purely accidental, or the result of an onomatopœic principle which sometimes causes the production of the same vocal utterance among widely different races of men. It is also necessary to bear in mind the fact that there was, during a long period, a close association of the Hebrews with the Persians, and in all probability more or less sporadically also with other Aryan races, so that similarity with a Greek and Latin word may sometimes be explained by the general affinity of the Aryan languages among themselves. More important still is the fact that, in the case of many words for which M. Vernes postulates



Greek and Latin affinities, close and undoubted Assyrian analogues exist.

The linguistic position, then, of the Hebrew and Aramaic Old Testament vocabularies remains, in our view, unchanged; and this being so, we must conclude that the critical problems connected with the literature are also left unaffected.

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*Records of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters.*—Vol. I. *Apprentices' Entry Books, 1654-94.* Transcribed and edited by Bower Marsh. (The Company.)

AMONG the more enlightened of the Livery Guilds of the ancient city of London is the Worshipful Company of Carpenters. It is not one of the twelve "Great Companies," neither can it boast wealth in the sense of, say, the Mercers, the Grocers, or the Goldsmiths. The Company may, however, be called affluent, with the qualification that it is a "minor" guild, ranking twenty-sixth among some eighty entitled to a livery. More important is the fact that it stands high in good work. The Trades Training School in Great Titchfield Street is but one of the many activities of an enterprising Court of Assistants, and in living up to its fifteenth-century motto, "Honour God," it is performing a service which several of the "great" Companies themselves might well investigate. The latest of the activities of the Carpenters' Company is a decision to place before the public all such of its records as are of interest to the outside world. The importance of this resolve may easily be under-estimated, for much of great value to the English people, especially from the point of view of the growth and development of the crafts which made England great, is buried in the strong-rooms of the City Guilds. The craftsmanship of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries undoubtedly formed the base of the trade and commerce of the Empire to-day. The English were not merely adventurers; they carried with them a capacity in, and a knowledge of, handicrafts which allowed them to go on when a gift for pushing into the unknown had taken them upon the first, but only the first, part of the road.

In these days of unrest, when even the far-sighted statesman fails to penetrate the gloom which appears to surround the very foundations of our national life, may it not be well to ask, What can these great ancestors teach us? What exactly of their doings have they left behind? Mr. Balfour, in one of his happiest speeches, pointed to the value of tradition. Before a select City audience met to commemorate, "according to custom," Oakapple Day, he urged the lesson of the Restoration. Cromwell out of success built failure, and his failure was due to his break with tradition. The dissatisfaction which was the natural result of reaction caused the people to turn to their old forms, and in the rehabilitation of these to find solace, if not the perfection they had endeavoured to

achieve. So, argued Mr. Balfour, might old forms and old solutions of pressing problems be turned to account to-day.

Labour is restive under a system which the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century periods of the London Guilds would not have tolerated. How far the unrest, with the system of which it is the outcome, is due to the abandonment of the safeguards found necessary by the old City craftsmen is worth inquiry; and inquiry must be preceded by a study in minute detail of the records which tell the story. Certainly many of the problems of to-day could not have existed under the guidance of the old Guilds. Child labour was very closely regulated, and in many cases completely forbidden, and women's labour, too, came under review. It would seem, moreover, that the power of the City Guild was more far-reaching than is generally supposed. In Mr. Bower Marsh's first volume of 'The Records of the Carpenters' Company,' in which he has transcribed the Apprentices' Entry Books from 1654 to 1694, he is able to point out that of 2,753 apprentices bound during the period but few were Londoners, or were bound with a view to practising the craft in London. The entries show that they came from all over the kingdom, and even from beyond the seas, and, having served their time, left to take up the trade in other parts. Thus the influence and the methods of the Guild were widely dispersed, and it follows that, even though its orders might not have been binding outside a given area, it dominated, and spoke with an authority which the craft as a whole could accept, and to which in time of need there might be appeal. That is an important sidelight on the old guild worthy of attention.

During the forty years of which these records tell change came to the Company. The control of the building trade of London passed from it. In 1665 the Plague ravaged London. The Great Fire followed the next year. Up to this time the houses had been of wood; now, however, brick and stone were to be utilized. Even more far-reaching were the suddenness and the dimensions of the demand. The Company's freemen were insufficient to meet requirements, and the "foreign" journeyman was admitted. As Mr. Bower Marsh puts it:—

"The numerical insufficiency of the Company's freemen of itself rendered necessary those provisions of the 'Act for rebuilding the City of London' (19 Car. II. cap. 3) by which they were deprived of their monopoly. The 'foreign' journeyman, against whom for some three centuries they had waged successful war, could now go to work under the protection of the State, and the trade advantages of belonging to a Corporation no longer able to enforce its privileges lost much of their attraction."

To meet the new order the Company took to examining indentures of apprentices who had served their time outside the freemen of the Guild; but despite every activity on its part it suffered a blow from which as the holder of a craft monopoly it never recovered.

The greater portion of this handsomely bound volume, which shows considerable taste in its production, is taken up with the names of the apprentices. This ought to be a happy hunting-ground for all interested in English surnames. One which is remarkable is that of John Ketch, who is described as the son of "Thomas Ketch of Milsom, in the County of Wilts, Carpenter." There is, however, as the author points out, nothing except the name and the suitability of age to connect him with the executioner, of whose early life nothing seems to be known.

Altogether the author and the Company may be congratulated on the work: the author on the evident care he has taken, and the Company upon its enterprise. The book appears at a time when, as Lord Haldane said only a few days ago, our ancient pre-eminence in industry is the subject of successful attack by other nations using other methods. That some new move is necessary is apparent, and the publication of the material indispensable for a careful study of all that has gone before is a real help towards the solution of the problem.

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*Thirty Years' Anglo-French Reminiscences (1876-1906).* By Sir Thomas Barclay. (Constable & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

SIR THOMAS BARCLAY, who went to Paris as a correspondent of *The Times* in 1876, and held that post till 1882, is chiefly known in France and in England as the man who worked for a good understanding between the two countries. He lived in Paris for some three-and-thirty years, and has known many men and been behind the scenes in some important affairs. His memoirs are written in colloquial style, and he disavows any intention to give a consecutive or exhaustive narrative of the period they cover. He attempts merely to speak of matters with which he has been more or less in contact, but he pleads that he has been very close to the stage of action. In his time he met every one worth knowing in Paris, including people so widely different as Jules Simon, Renan, the Duc de Broglie, and Gambetta.

The whole story of the author's work for the promotion of goodwill between England and France is told at a length which is sometimes tedious, including as it does many pages reprinted from newspapers. As we read the chapters in which he dwells enthusiastically on that *entente* for which he did so much, we cannot help feeling that he underrates its accompanying difficulties. We have always welcomed a good understanding with France, but must bear in mind that the League of Peace of which people talk has left us with a navy which costs more than fifty millions a year, that France has been compelled to return to a three-years' service, that Russia has increased her peace effectives by one half, and that Germany groans at the increasing cost of her army and navy. In spite of the *entente*, and some might say on account of it, the Great Powers each year spend



more and more on war preparations, and this side of the picture is too often overlooked by enthusiasts such as Sir Thomas Barclay.

According to him, the strained relations of France and Germany are chiefly due to a clause in the Treaty of Frankfurt which in 1871 secured in perpetuity for France, as between the contracting parties, that "most-favoured-nation" treatment which, French Protectionists have since discovered, benefits German trade rather than their own. The author says that the French have never ceased to execrate the clause, and he believes that, as much as anything else, it has embittered French feeling against Germany.

Sir Thomas Barclay has, of course, a good deal to say about the negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce which were conducted on behalf of England by Dilke in 1881, and it is suggested that Dilke had to yield in this particular case to instructions reflecting the convictions of Gladstone or Sir Louis Mallet. The author, perhaps, has his doubts, and he does not seem to us to prove his case. Neither do we think that he proves that "we made a great mistake in not accepting the Treaty the French offered us." His view is that the doctrinaires, who thought that to take less than we got in 1860 was sacrificing the principle of Free Trade, incurred a heavy responsibility for the unfortunate consequences of their obstinacy. Against this view it might be argued that the new treaties which were concluded at that time gave us "most-favoured-nation" treatment and an improvement on the tariffs previously in force. But in any case, whether he is right or wrong, his facts provide a store of ammunition for those who object to Protectionist views.

Of Fashoda we are told that the public did not know how grave was the danger at that moment.

"During the negotiations the French Mediterranean fleet was ordered to Cherbourg, and at dead of night, with lights extinguished, passed Gibraltar unperceived by the British authorities. The mayors at the Channel ports were instructed to requisition the churches for hospital work. . . . Orders to march were in all the commanding officers' hands, and everything was in readiness for mobilisation, if the French Government should be confronted with an ultimatum."

Sir Thomas Barclay adds that "by dint of trying to circumvent each other the two Foreign Offices brought their respective nations to the brink of the most foolish war any two civilized States ever seriously contemplated."

The book is, unfortunately, sometimes stale. It must have been written a long time back, and has not been well revised. It may be noted, for instance, that the author speaks of Senator Richard Wadlington as though that distinguished man were still alive. There is an allusion at p. 45 to a Declaration of Gambetta, and the date of it is given as November 15th, 1887; but it is hardly necessary for us to point out that Gambetta died five years before that time.

*A Pilgrimage in Surrey.* By James S. Ogilvy. 2 vols. (Routledge & Sons, 2l. 10s. net.)

MR. OGILVY in these two handsome volumes tells us much, in a solid and, on the whole, satisfactory style, of manorial tenures, the traditions of great families, and the history of the old monasteries; but his volumes owe their main value and attractiveness to his brush rather than his pen. His ninety-four coloured plates attain a high level, and can scarcely fail to satisfy the lover of Surrey. The frontispiece to the first volume sets forth with much grace the beauties of Old Kew Bridge, closely followed by a plate depicting the little-known charm of Isleworth from the towpath. The third picture, of the Opening Ceremony at St. Margaret's Lock, is not so good a subject; but Petersham Road, Richmond, with the subdued glow of its red-tiled roofs, is a faithful and comely reminder. The somewhat desolate-looking river front of the historic Ham House is just what it should be; it is stoutly maintained that the great iron gates were closed when Charles I. was beheaded, and that they have never since been opened. So far as the date of these quadrupled gates is concerned the story may be true, for they bear the arms of Tollemache and Murray, and the union of these two families took place in 1645. Mr. Ogilvy is at his best in depicting the Weir at Chertsey, with Laleham House in the distance. As he says:—

"In summer the little island by the lock is a wonderfully pleasant place; the water drones gently over the weir into the shadows of the great willows, and steals downwards towards the picturesque high-backed bridge; this pool seldom lacks some quiet people in punts, or anglers who hope some day to catch such another trout as the historic fourteen-pounder of 1870; all things come to those who wait, but no trout appeared while I worked there—roach, dace, eels, and such-like in plenty."

The Elizabethan gables and chimneys of the old-world house known as Great Fosters, in Egham parish, form an attractive plate of a different calibre. We can quite believe that Mr. Ogilvy spent a whole summer afternoon in searching for it, screened as it is from the road by two great walnut trees, and easy to miss. It is curious how inaccurate legends gather round old houses which have genuine historic claims. On the reviewer's first visit a gentleman of the neighbourhood was confident that this house was a favourite trysting-place of the amorous Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, also that the rooms could be identified where the Princess Mary was confined on the death of her youthful brother Edward VI. Mr. Ogilvy does well, in the interests of truth, to destroy such stories by pointing out that the royal arms are sculptured over the chief doorway, with the initials E. R., and the date 1578. The house took its name from a resident in the next century, Chief Justice Sir Robert Foster, whose bust in Egham church bears the date 1663;

it was called Great to distinguish it from Fosters near Windlesham.

Mr. Ogilvy's versatile brush next treats of the open heath of Chobham Common. He is singularly happy in his view from Staple Hill, the more easterly of the two little hills crowned with Scotch firs which are the chief features of the heath. These firs are said to have been planted about 1750, and are now rapidly dwindling. We are glad to find that Mr. Ogilvy did not neglect in his varied pilgrimages the old village of Woking, with its picturesque, straggling street, and interesting church of Norman foundation on the left bank of the Wey. The view he gives shows two of its oldest houses, one of Elizabethan and the other of early Jacobean date. This village lies a good mile and a half south of the modern town of Woking with its railway station. The station was opened as long ago as 1836, and in the company's first time-table it was called "Horsell for Woking." It stood in the midst of an open heath, and for several years the only residence near it was a public-house.

Guildford, as might be expected, affords subjects for four plates. A short distance from Guildford is Loseley, and Mr. Ogilvy does justice, so far as picture can, to its noble array of grey gables and spacious windows. Another fine old Surrey house is Milton Court, near Dorking, a good example in red brick of late Elizabethan or early Jacobean work on a large scale. It was built by the Evelyn family about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and after strange vicissitudes was bought by the husband of the present owner, about thirty-five years ago, from Mr. Evelyn of Wotton. The many gables of this fine old house, by an unfortunate error of judgment, were pulled down in comparatively recent times, and their wavy outlines replaced by steep angular gables, thus falsifying the date, and depriving the house of its special characteristics. One of the original curved gables was, however, suffered to remain on the garden front. It is this view of the house that attracted the attention of Mr. Ogilvy, who was apparently unaware of these disastrous alterations; his picture suffers from the brightness of the floral arcade in the foreground. He happily abstained, when at Farnham, from sketching the stereotyped view of the old gateway of the castle gained by a steep flight of steps, or selecting other hackneyed prospects of castle or church. In the place of these we find telling pictures of Castle Street, and of Cobbett's birthplace. He is happy, too, in his selection of two pictures of Ewhurst; but why does he spell it Ewehurst? The only picture in this first volume that disappoints us is the view of St. Martha's Chapel from Shalford Common.

The second volume has for its frontispiece the fine house of Baynard's Park, near to the Sussex border. This is another great Elizabethan house, built in 1577 by Sir George More of Loseley, and carefully restored; but we should scarcely have



thought it was worthy of two views in addition to the frontispiece, particularly as several old homesteads are overlooked. The most interesting object in this house, well furnished with old armour and fine pictures, is the charter-chest of Sir Thomas More, wherein, it is said, his piously purloined head was kept before its removal to the vaults of St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury, where it now rests. Reigate is well illustrated by two pictures, the one of the Swan Yard, and the other of Slipshod Lane, where there is a picturesque Tudor frontage with a tile-hung projecting upper story.

But while we are well pleased with the pictures, it is not possible to feel quite satisfied with the text. Mr. Ogilvy states in the Preface that, in the matter of manorial descents and kindred subjects, he has been careful to consult such authorities as Aubrey and Evelyn, Manning and Bray, as well as Brayley and Britton, and this he has done faithfully. Manning and Bray were most competent authorities for the days in which they wrote, and did remarkably good work in view of the difficulty of access to old records and their general disorder. But his faithfulness to these writers has led Mr. Ogilvy distinctly astray on several occasions, and has deprived his text of a variety of valuable later knowledge. It is singular that he makes no reference of any kind to the four large volumes of the 'Victoria County History of Surrey,' wherein the descent of every manor in the county is set out by the best experts in record work. Again, had he consulted the second volume of this series, he would have found the story of every Surrey religious house set forth with fullness, and several inaccuracies taken from old-fashioned sources might have been avoided. The interesting story of the Priory of Sheen, founded by Henry V. for forty Carthusian monks and extravagantly endowed, occupies several pages of this book; but when the author dilates on the nature of their endowments, he does not mention the remarkable extent of the income derived from "spiritualties," for no fewer than forty churches were appropriated to the priory, including seven in the Isle of Wight. In the 'Victoria History' attention is drawn to the considerable number of valuable MSS. pertaining to this house, abounding in interesting matter. Mr. Ogilvy tells, after his own fashion, chiefly from Stow, about the bringing of the body of James IV. to this monastery after his death at the battle of Flodden Field in 1513; also of the extraordinary indignities it is said to have suffered in later days. These stories contain certain contradictory and almost incredible details. The Scots steadily maintained that the body found and conveyed to London, and afterwards to Sheen Priory, was not that of their king, and this, at all events, ought to have been stated.

*America and the Americans from a Chinese Point of View.* By Wu Tingfang. (Duckworth & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

DR. WU TINGFANG occupied the Chinese Legation at Washington for nearly eight years, and there made many friends who—in the characteristic American way—have been anxious to know what he thought of their country. He now accedes to this request by publishing a book which, though not very long, is full of interesting criticisms. Perhaps these are not always meant to be taken quite seriously, as when the author suggests that the President of a country which is full of Coal Kings and Lumber Kings and Iron Kings ought at least to be called Emperor, in order to preserve his pre-eminence; or when he proposes that American women should cease to import their fashions from Paris or Vienna, and adopt the more modest and becoming dress of Chinese women; or when, again, he states his belief that American marriages would, on the whole, be happier if they were arranged, as in China, by the parents.

Dr. Tingfang earned a reputation for dry humour when he was in Washington, and he is evidently still "full of his fun." But, in general, he may be considered to be perfectly in earnest in his criticisms. Of all countries in the world, he tells us, America is the most interesting to the Chinese. It is one of the few which have long carried on business relations with China without ever employing force to settle a disputed question, or showing any desire for territorial acquisitions. The late Manchu Government thought that it had a grievance against the United States for harbouring political refugees so readily, and for sending back so many Chinese students imbued with affection for democratic and republican institutions. Neither of these grievances is likely to be felt by the Chinese Republic, and the only remaining cause of friction is the Chinese exclusion policy of Washington. Dr. Tingfang suggests that this might be removed by the appointment of a commission composed of representatives of the labour unions, manufacturers, and merchants, to discuss the whole question of Chinese immigration with a similar body nominated by the Chinese Government.

"It is my belief [he writes] that the gross injustice that has been inflicted upon the Chinese people by the harsh working of the exclusion law is not known to the large majority of the American people, for I am sure they would not allow the continuation of such hardships to be suffered by those who are their sincere friends. China does not wish special treatment; she only asks that her people shall be treated in the same way as the citizens or subjects of other countries."

We are afraid that the time is not yet ripe for any such reform as Dr. Tingfang suggests, and that the cry of "Chinese cheap labour"—at any rate on the Pacific coast—is still too potent an influence at the polls to be disregarded by any American statesman.

The most interesting chapters in Dr. Tingfang's very readable book are the two in which he draws a parallel between

American and Chinese civilization, and acutely shows that there is still a good deal to be said for the latter:—

"We have managed a fairly large society for thousands of years without the bitter class hatreds, class divisions, and class struggles that have marred the fair progress of the West. We have not enslaved our lives to wealth. We like luxury, but we like other things better. We love life more than chasing imitations of life."

A cultivated Chinaman, we perceive, is still apt to regard Western ideals with the amused, though tolerant superiority which the philosophers of the eighteenth century expected him to express.

The chapters dealing with American business methods and manners, women and costumes, social functions and amusements, show that Dr. Tingfang turned his opportunities for observation to excellent account, and will be read with equal entertainment and instruction both in this country (to which many of his remarks apply with almost equal force) and in the Great—and no longer thin-skinned—Republic.

*Chronicles of Erthig on the Dyke.* By Albinia Lucy Cust (Mrs. Wherry). 2 vols. (John Lane, 11s. 5s. net.)

ERTHIG HOUSE was built in 1682 by Joshua Edisbury in the style introduced by Inigo Jones. The cost of building this noble dwelling on Wat's Dyke, in addition to other extravagances, involved Joshua and his brother in financial ruin and disgrace. The estate was sold by order of the Court of Chancery. It passed into the hands of John Meller, one of the principal mortgagees, who, as a Master in Chancery, probably made a good bargain when he purchased it for 17,000*l.* in 1715. Erthig has remained in his family ever since. For it was inherited by his nephew, Simon Yorke, whose son, Philip Yorke, married a daughter of Sir John Cust, and passed on his inheritance down to the present day. John Meller it was who, with the aid of good taste and a long purse, furnished Erthig; and succeeding generations have added to the list of treasures and paintings, the record and illustrations of which form the most valuable feature in these two stout volumes edited by Mrs. Wherry. For though the letters now printed represent the correspondence of successive generations from the time of Joshua Edisbury to the beginning of the Victorian era, and form a sequence which is rare among private records of the sort, the great majority of them are of little public interest or literary mark. A very large number of them are concerned wholly, or in the main, with details of estate management, the business of getting the successive generations married, or commissions to friends in town and country for buying setters, falcons, tea, waistcoats, saddlery, wine, tippets, tobacco, Hungary water, powders for the toothache, or the thousand and one familiar details of domestic life in the eighteenth century. A few of the best of these letters might, indeed,



deceive a connoisseur if he were told that they were extracted from 'Humphry Clinker.' Certainly Smollett would not have rejected this little picture of high life below stairs in 1725:—

"Ellis comes to see us every day, I should say every night, we have all the maids down into the kitchen, and Ellis sing his fine opera tunes to that degree that our maids is quite fallen in Love with him. I brings him to the Seller first to drink a Cup of the Welch beer and likewise a Cup of the Reading beer that set Ellis voice on bravely. Captain Draper fought a Duel with Pistolls a Horseback, and the noble Captain was shot through the thigh and Ellis swear his Master will die."

Politically, in spite of occasional letters from the House, there is little of importance; though the correspondence of John Meller, as a new Whig landowner in a country-side of Tories, affords a glimpse of the change that was wrought in a Jacobite stronghold by the management of Walpole, as well as of the panic into which the country was thrown by the '45. In 1694 we learn that the House of Commons "sat soe long that som of the Members fainted away and Mr. Shackerley run for a surgeon." In the matter of all-night sittings, at any rate, our modern representatives may boast that they are better than their forefathers!

The batch of letters from Owen Breton forms a brief chronicle of events in the social and political world of the 1750's, but the author of the 'Round Towers' is most interesting in his account of Ireland:—

"The Poor People are poor indeed, and mostly by choice, for very few chuse to work, that can raise a few Potatoes, and so many are Popish, and would not strike a spike on a Popish Saint's Day, and we all know they are very numerous. Victuals are good and cheap, the Venison is excellent, and so plentiful that it is literally true there is not a Cabbinn of the most wretched that has not a [haunch] to it."

Mrs. Wherry has performed her task as editor—evidently a labour of love—with great care. In one instance, we fancy, the Julian Calendar has caught her napping. The letter (i. 295) which she assigns to 1749, and declares to have been written when the author was a bachelor, must, from internal evidence, have been written when he was married—a year later. It is a case of January, 1749 O.S.

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*The Church, the State, and the Poor: a Series of Historical Sketches.* By W. Edward Chadwick. (Robert Scott, 6s. net.)

DR. CHADWICK starts his survey, which is an historical one, from the point of view that "the problems of poverty are, as a rule, much more problems of character than problems of circumstance."

If this were entirely so, a philosophical rather than an historical investigation

would seem more likely to be fruitful; but Dr. Chadwick clearly prefers history and theology to philosophy. The social conditions of to-day seem to him to be the result largely of want of foresight and wisdom on the part of our rulers during the last century and a half, especially at the time of the Industrial Revolution. We are still, he would say, repeating their methods, and perpetuating a succession of disasters. He would show us, by a history of the past, how to do better in future.

The sum total of his book is that we should do better if we tried to study economic problems on Christian principles; that we should be grateful to such leaders as Westcott and Dr. Gore and Canon Scott Holland. But it hardly needed a large book to tell us that, and least of all an historical book. To condemn the repressive legislation of the eighteenth century would seem to be to flog a dead horse. Yet are we not, in proposals to fix wages by law, falling back upon very old methods, and imitating not only the authors of the Statutes of Labourers, but also the authors of the Speenhamland Act? In truth, the difficulty lies not in the enunciation, but in the application, of principles; and here we cannot feel that Dr. Chadwick helps us much.

His lengthy historical sketch—rather flimsy in regard to the early Church and the Middle Ages, but fuller when he reaches English history since the fifteenth century—is interesting, if not specially illuminative. More arresting are his personal judgments, which we regret he has not given himself space to develop. He might, indeed, have written quite a valuable book on the thesis—which he states only to abandon, or to lose it in a cloud of details—that

"what is termed Christian social work (and of this work, that on behalf of the poor is the chief part), if it is to be wisely done and with permanently good results, must be the issue of a real faith in the whole Christian creed."

He makes a very interesting point as to Christ's teaching on the importance of environment. He takes the recent view of the "conversion" of the Empire, which practically amounts to saying that if the Church did the world some good, the world did the Church more harm. Is not this very near to denying the thesis about the relation of Christian doctrine to moral progress? Nor do we find him quite consistent in his views of Luther and Calvin, or of the Evangelicals of a century and a century and a half ago; or very discerning in his opinion of the effect of clerical non-residence, or in his agreement with Prof. Dicey that in England the French Revolution worked nothing but evil. We become clearer, strange to say, when we get to F. D. Maurice and the early Christian Socialists; but what would Maurice have said to Collectivism, which Dr. Chadwick puts into the title of his chapter about them? Really, Dr. Chadwick raises a good many questions that he does not answer, and, perhaps, hardly sees.

## FICTION.

*Paul Moorhouse.* By George Wouil. (John Long, 6s.)

THAT blessed substantive "Wakes," in conjunction with an atmosphere of smoke, machinery, and Bank Holidays at Blackpool, suggests an analogy between this story and a popular modern play; but it does not extend either to the characters or the action. Paul Moorhouse, a workman socially on the up-grade, loves one woman and is about to marry her, but, having entangled himself with a second, sacrifices himself and his fiancée to what seems a claim of honour, and blows out his brains on discovering that the renunciation was uncalled for, and that he has all along been shouldering another man's responsibilities. The hero's experiences, mental and external, are carefully studied, and the two female figures, an elementary-school mistress and a fourth-rate actress, form an effective contrast.

*The Romances of Amosis Ra.* By Frederic Thurstan. (Francis Griffiths, 6s.)

MR. THURSTAN takes himself and his hero seriously; of that there can be no manner of doubt. He traces for Amosis Ra (who turns out to be Moses) a careful series of startling and victorious experiences and adventures, hedged about with the protection of the magic of the Egyptians in its highest form. But his history leaves much to be desired. Akhnaton, the "heretic" king, who, according to most authorities, reigned some seventeen years, and died before he was forty, is firmly seated on his throne—according to Mr. Thurstan—for nearly half a century, and dies in his eightieth year. Horehheb, on the other hand, is not permitted to enjoy the thirty-four years or so usually allotted to him by the historians, but is cut off in his prime within a few months of his succession to the throne. These and sundry other inexactitudes somewhat mar the book, and it is the greater pity because where the author is really interested he is accurate. Thus for his magic he has studied the Tarot to some purpose, though he is lavish to an unnecessary degree with psychic auras and influences, even bringing them into the description of a chariot race, where their presence is so distinctly unfair that the competitor should have been disqualified.

*Jetsam.* By Victor Bridges. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

THE short stories Mr. Bridges has collected in this volume have already in some cases found favour with editors, and are commended by their brightness and ingenuity. The author makes his points aptly, and certainly achieves some delightful surprises. The worn-out convention of a "prehistoric" setting as a vehicle for farcical fun does not suit him, but usually his humour is agreeable, especially when he deals with Bohemian circles, or invents startling escapes for convicts. His writing has in it the elements of popularity, including some outrageous puns, but he is, we think, capable of real artistry, if time and circumstances allow.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Ballard (Frank), WHY NOT MODERN UNBELIEF?** 2/ net. C. H. Kelly

Mr. Ballard considers in turn the principles of Atheism, Materialism, Naturalism, Pantheism, Agnosticism, Rationalism, and Theosophy, and gives reasons for rejecting each.

**Burr (Anna Robeson), RELIGIOUS CONFESSIONS AND CONFESSANTS,** with a Chapter on the History of Introspection, 10/6 net.

Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co.

The author examines the manifestations in man of a religious force, and discusses "the impulse toward confession, and the faculty of introspection by which such impulse is usually accompanied."

**Carter (Henry), THE METHODIST, a Study in Discipleship,** 1/6 net. C. H. Kelly

This is the first volume of a series called "The Fellowship Library," which is issued by a group of friends who "are united by a common aim and by a common outlook upon life." Mr. Carter discusses in detail the present significance of the 'Rules' of the Methodist Society, the full text of which is given in an Appendix.

**Edwards (John), GLEANINGS FROM A PREACHER'S NOTE-BOOK; OR, SERMON STUDIES FOR THE USE OF THOSE BEGINNING TO PREACH,** 3/6 net.

C. H. Kelly  
These papers are reproduced from *The Preachers' Magazine*.

**Hitchcock (F. R. Montgomery), IRENAEUS OF LYDUNUM, a Study of his Teaching,** 9/ net.

Cambridge University Press

Prof. Swete contributes a Foreword.

**Kellett (E. E.), THE RELIGION OF OUR NORTHERN ANCESTORS, "Manuals for Christian Thinkers,"** 1/ net. C. H. Kelly

An account of Germanic mythology and magic practices, and a brief discussion of the relation of Christianity to these old beliefs.

**Killip (the late Robert), CITIZENS OF THE UNIVERSE. AND OTHER SERMONS,** 3/6 net. C. H. Kelly

A selection from the sermons in manuscript left by the preacher, with a Foreword by Dr. H. Maldwyn Hughes.

**Meyer (Rev. F. B.), THROUGH THE BIBLE DAY BY DAY, a Devotional Commentary: Vol. I. GENESIS-JOSHUA.** 50 cents.

Philadelphia, American Sunday School Union

The book has been arranged for daily reading by Mr. James McConaughy, who writes a brief Introduction, an Outline, and questions to each book. There are illustrations from paintings.

**Open-Air Speaker's Handbook,** edited by C. Ensor Walters, 1/ net. C. H. Kelly

A little manual of information and advice for the preacher and evangelist in the open air. There are chapters by the Rev. George Allen, the Rev. Simpson Johnson, Miss Lilian Hovey, and others.

**Pakenham-Walsh (Rev. H.), DAILY SERVICES FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES,** 2/ net. Longmans

This little book contains two services for each weekday, and in the Appendixes prayers and psalms for special days and a Lectionary.

**Polkinghorne (G. Waddy), THE CANON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, "Manuals for Christian Thinkers,"** 1/ net. C. H. Kelly

The author writes "to interest young preachers and teachers and the elder scholars in Sunday schools," and accordingly omits what is controversial and purely academic.

**Spirit (The) of Cardinal Newman,** with a Preface by C. C. Martindale, 1/6 net. Burns & Oates

The first volume in a series called "The Spiritual Classics of English Devotional Literature." It contains a selection from the poetry and prose writings of Newman, edited with an appreciative essay by Father Martindale.

**Talbot (Edward Stuart), THE WITNESS OF THE BODY TO THE CATHOLIC RELIGION,** 6d. net. Longmans

This booklet contains a sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Wells and in King's College, London, and a speech delivered in the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury last April.

**Tyler (John Mason), THE PLACE OF THE CHURCH IN EVOLUTION,** 4/6 net. Constable

A book for the "general reader," in which the author traces the progress of evolution and indicates the relation of Christianity to it.

**Williams (Rev. N. P.), MIRACLES, "Modern Oxford Tracts,"** 1/ net. Longmans

A discussion of the question of the credibility of miracles.

## LAW.

**Bradley (Francis Ernest) and Bowman (Frederic Hungerford), THE INVENTOR'S HANDBOOK OF PATENT LAW AND PRACTICE,** 5/

Ewart & Seymour

The writers' aim is "to present in a small compass a comprehensive summary of Patent Law and Practice" for the use of inventors, solicitors, and patent agents.

## POETRY.

**Clarke (George Herbert), AT THE SHRINE, AND OTHER POEMS,** \$1.25 net.

Cincinnati, Stewart & Kidd

A collection of verses by the Professor of English in Tennessee University, reprinted from *The English Review*, *The Forum*, and other periodicals. The author writes on personal themes, and also has lines 'To Miss Jane Austen,' 'To Master Henry Fielding,' and other great figures of the past.

**Hammer and File, by A Son of the Workshop,** 1/ net. Jarrold

We are told in the Preface that these verses "were written in a workshop to the accompaniment of 'Hammer and File' and the music of a throbbing, mean street." They include 'The Herring Harvesters,' 'The Creed of a British Man,' and 'The Row of Twenty Hovels.'

**Little Book of Modern Verse, a Selection from the Work of Contemporaneous American Poets,** edited by Jessie B. Rittenhouse, 5/ net.

Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co.

This aims at being a "representative rather than exhaustive" collection of modern American verse.

**Raskin (P. M.), SONGS OF A JEW,** 2/6 net.

Routledge

A collection of lyrics, love-songs, and other short pieces. Mr. Israel Zauggill in a Foreword compares Mr. Raskin to Mr. W. H. Davies in simplicity, and considers that 'My Heart' "might have been written by a more sardonic Carew," and 'To You' by Browning "in a peculiarly lucid moment."

**Shepperley (William), AN ELEGY WRITTEN IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, AND OTHER POEMS,** 1/ net. Jones & Evans

This volume includes, besides the 'Elegy,' some lines to Francis Thompson, a 'Hymn to Venus,' and 'The Elves of Epping.'

**Tynan (Katharine), THE FLOWER OF PEACE,** 5/ net

Burns & Oates

A collection of Katharine Tynan's devotional poetry.

## PHILOSOPHY.

**Salt (Una Bernard), THE ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF BERGSON'S PHILOSOPHY, "Archives of Philosophy,"** No. 4, \$1.25.

New York, Science Press

This study of M. Bergson's philosophy is divided into three chapters—'Experience and Reality,' 'The Individual and the World,' and 'Human Society and Ethics.'

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Beet (William Ernest), THE MEDIEVAL PAPACY, AND OTHER ESSAYS,** 3/6 net. C. H. Kelly

A collection of historical essays, all but one of which are an expansion of articles in *The London Quarterly* and *Holborn Reviews*.

**Hannay (David), NAVAL COURTS MARTIAL,** 8/ net.

Cambridge University Press

The author's purpose is "to make, from the reports of Courts Martial, some picture of what the old Navy was down to the end of the Napoleonic wars." Portraits, facsimiles, and other illustrations are included.

**Le Roy (James A.), THE AMERICANS IN THE PHILIPPINES, a History of the Conquest and First Years of Occupation, with an Introductory Account of the Spanish Rule,** 2 vols., 42/ net.

Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co.

Mr. William H. Taft has written an Introduction, and there is also a biographical sketch of the author by Mr. Harry Coleman.

**Mac Donnell (John de Courcy), BELGIUM, HER KINGS, KINGDOM, AND PEOPLE,** 15/ net. Long

Mr. Mac Donnell, who has had access to materials in the archives of the State and of Belgian families, gives an account of the history of the nation, its commerce, industries, literature, language, art, and religion.

**Morris (John E.), A HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY,** 3/6 net. Cambridge University Press

The author traces the causes and results of the chief wars of modern Europe. The book is illustrated with maps.

**News of a Country Town, BEING EXTRACTS FROM 'JACKSON'S OXFORD JOURNAL' RELATING TO ABINGDON, 1753-1835 A.D.,** taken by James Townsend, 5/ net. Milford

These extracts relate to Abingdon and neighbouring places in Berkshire. Mr. Townsend has written an Introduction to the text, and added Indexes.

**Schurman (Jacob Gould), BALKAN WARS, 1912-1913,** 4/6 net. Milford

An account of the recent fighting in the Near East in a hundred and thirty pages. Two maps of the Balkan Peninsula are given.

**Tatchell (W. Arthur), HEALING AND SAVING, the Life-Story of Philip Rees,** 1/6 net. C. H. Kelly

The life of a medical missionary to China who died at the age of 35.

**Wakeman (Henry Olney), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY,** 7/6

Rivingtons  
An eighth edition, revised, with an additional chapter by Canon Ollard.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Homeland Handy Guide, No. 32: HARPENDEN (HERTS), WITH ITS SURROUNDINGS,** by Donald Attwater, 3d. Homeland Association

The writer gives a general description of the chief features of the town and its neighbourhood.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Grant (Claude H. B.), THE SHIKARI, a Hunter's Guide,** 5/ Research Publishing Co.

The writer explains the modern conditions of a big-game shooting expedition, and gives practical advice from his own experience. The book is illustrated with reproductions of pen-and-ink and pencil drawings by Mr. Henry Grant.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Davies (Emil), THE COLLECTIVIST STATE IN THE MAKING,** 5/ net. Bell

A survey of the modern movements which are tending towards Collectivism.

**Leeson (Cecil), THE PROBATION SYSTEM,** 3/6 net.

King  
The writer, who has worked under the new Act almost from the beginning, and has studied probation systems abroad for two years, examines the results of the system in England, and points out some of its defects. Prof. Muirhead contributes a brief Introduction.

## POLITICS.

**Wilson (Woodrow), CONGRESSIONAL GOVERNMENT, a Study of the American Constitution,** 5/ net.

Constable  
These essays on the conditions of federal administration in America were originally published in 1884.

## ECONOMICS.

**Higgs (Henry), THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,** 6/ net. Macmillan

A summary of the British financial system, its organization, methods, and forms of procedure, with Appendixes and Index.

## PHILOLOGY.

**Groth (P.), A NORWEGIAN GRAMMAR,** 3/6 net.

Simpkin & Marshall  
A revised edition of 'A Danish and Dano-Norwegian Grammar,' published about twenty years ago. It incorporates the changes in the standard literary form of the language made by the Norwegian spelling reform of 1907.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Monahan (Michael), NOVA HIBERNIA: IRISH POETS AND DRAMATISTS OF TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY,** \$1.50. Kennerley

These Irish studies include 'Yeats and Synge,' 'Callanan, the Bard of Gougane Barra,' and 'Irish Balladry.'

## EDUCATION.

**Dobbs (Ella Victorla), PRIMARY HANDWORK,** 3/6 net. Macmillan

The author explains various methods of training small children in manual arts, and offers suggestions to "primary grade teachers" who have had little or no experience of handwork processes in use in the more progressive schools of America.

**Fisher (Dorothy Canfield), THE MONTESSORI MANUAL,** 4/6 net. Constable

The writer describes Madame Montessori's methods, and explains how her apparatus may be used in the home as well as in schools. There are illustrations.



**Girls' School Year-Book**, THE OFFICIAL BOOK OF REFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES, 3/6 net. Year-Book Press  
Three hundred and sixty pages of the 'Year-Book' are given over to particulars regarding Public Secondary Schools for Girls. Information is also given about training schools and colleges, careers open to women, educational books published last year, and other matters.

**University of Cambridge: LOCAL LECTURES, SUMMER MEETING, 1914, PROGRAMME, 6d.** Cambridge University Press

A programme and time-table of the Summer Meeting which will be held at Cambridge from July 31st to August 24th. A map of Cambridge and a list of lodgings are given.

### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Arnim (Ludwig Achim von), DER TOLLE INVALIDE AUF DEM FORT RATONNEAU**, edited by A. E. Wilson, 2/6 Cambridge University Press  
Besides the text, the volume contains a brief Introduction, exercises, and a German-English Vocabulary.

**Ashford (F.), SENSE-PLAYS AND NUMBER-PLAYS FOR THE SCHOOL AND NURSERY**, 1/6 net. Harrap

A series of simple games which a teacher may play with children to develop their various senses.

**Balzac (Honoré de), EUGÉNIE GRANDDET**, abridged and edited by A. G. H. Spiers, 2/ Harrap  
Dr. Spiers has written an Introduction to the text, and added notes and a Vocabulary.

**Bonne (C. L. Albert), LE FRANÇAIS PAR L'EXEMPLE ET LES TEXTES**, Book I., 1/4 Rivingtons

In this book, consisting of preliminary lessons in reading, grammar, and translation from and into French, the author has aimed at combining the good qualities of the "old method" and the "direct method."

**Chaytor (H. J.), DIRECT GERMAN COURSE**, 2/6 University Tutorial Press  
A first year's course in German for pupils who have already some knowledge of Latin and French.

**Children's Rossetti: Junior, NURSERY RHYMES, &c., 4d.; Intermediate, NATURE POEMS FOR ALL THE YEAR AND POEMS FOR SOME HOLY DAYS, 5d.; and Senior, SELECTED POEMS, LYRIC AND NARRATIVE, 6d.** Macmillan  
Each of these Readers is illustrated, and the two latter have a short Introduction by Mr. E. Jeffries Davis.

**Geschichten und Märchen für Anfänger**, compiled and edited by Lillian Foster, 1/6 Harrap  
This book has been prepared as a textbook for young pupils. The first part is printed in Latin characters, and the second in German type. Mr. G. W. Samson is responsible for the exercises, passages for retranslation, and list of words.

**Gray (Thomas), ENGLISH POEMS**, edited by R. F. Charles, 2/ Cambridge University Press  
This edition contains Gray's principal English poems. Mr. Charles has written an Introduction, and notes "of a simple expository character" for beginners in the study of English literature.

**Guest (George), A CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND**, 1/6 Bell  
This textbook contains tables of genealogy, lists of sovereigns, a general chronology, and numerous illustrations.

**Keats (John), HYPERION**, a Fragment, edited, with an Introduction, by Margaret Robertson, 2/ Oxford, Clarendon Press  
Miss Robertson contributes a Life of Keats and an Introduction to the poem, and adds notes and Appendixes.

**Landon's Imaginary Conversations**, selected and edited, with Introduction and Notes, by F. A. Cavenagh, 2/6 Oxford University Press  
The selection contains "examples of both classical and modern dialogues, and of the 'dramatic' and 'discursive' type."

**Macaulay, FREDERIC THE GREAT**, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by C. T. Atkinson, 2/ Oxford, Clarendon Press  
This essay is also issued in the "Oxford Plain Texts," without Introduction and Notes, at 3d. cloth, 6d. paper.

**Melandri (Achille), NINETTE**, Authorized School Edition by C. W. Bell, 1/3 Harrap  
Mr. Bell has written an Introduction, and given notes, exercises for retranslation, and a Vocabulary.

**Minssen (B.), SINGLE TERM FRENCH READERS IN SIX ELEMENTARY BOOKS OF GRADUATED DIFFICULTY, Term IV., 1/ Rivingtons**  
This book contains a continuous narrative, 'Vie de Turenne,' rewritten for beginners, exercises in elementary French grammar, notes, and vocabularies.

**Price (E. A.), SOLUTIONS OF THE EXERCISES IN GODFREY AND SIDDON'S 'SHORTER GEOMETRY'**, 4/6 net. Cambridge University Press  
Containing a key to the exercises and a few notes.

**Pupils' Class-Book of Geography, THE BRITISH ISLES**, by Ed. J. S. Lay, 6d. Macmillan  
A textbook for young children. It is illustrated with maps, and a list of questions is given at the end of each chapter.

**Till Eulenspiegel**, nach der Bearbeitung von Karl Simrock, herausgegeben von M. L. Seeböhm; and **Leodegar der Hirtenschüler, eine Schwarzwaldgeschichte**, von Hermine Villinger, herausgegeben von C. W. Merryweather, 1/6 each. Oxford, Clarendon Press

Two volumes in the "Oxford Junior German Series." Questionnaires, exercises, notes, and vocabulary are included in each.

### FICTION.

**Bridges (Victor), JETSAM**, 6/ Mills & Boon  
See p. 115.

**Conyers (Dorothea), OLD ANDY**, 6/ Methuen  
An Irish story.

**De Lisser (Herbert G.), JANE'S CAREER**, 6/ Methuen  
A picture of the life led by the poorer classes in Jamaica, the scene of Jane's endeavours being Kingston.

**Downes (Marion), FLOWER O' THE BUSH**, 3/6 Ward & Lock  
The "Flower o' the Bush" is the name which the Australian hero gives to the girl for whose love he waits patiently during many years.

**Field (Rupert), THE LOVE-LETTERS OF A YOUNG PRIEST**, 3/6 Digby & Long  
A collection of letters from a Roman Catholic priest to a young lady.

**Floyer (Mrs. A. M.), ENVIRONMENT**, 6/ Long  
A story illustrating the influence of environment upon character.

**Gilchrist (R. Murray), UNDER COVER OF NIGHT**, 6/ Long  
A story concerning a noble lord's mysterious death in his dilapidated manor.

**Gould (Nat), A CAST OFF**, 6d. Long  
A cheap edition.

**Harrison (Henry Sydnor), CAPTIVATING MARY CARSTAIRS**, 6/ Constable  
This book, "representing the writer's first effort at a long story," was originally published under a pseudonym in 1911.

**London (Jack), JOHN BARLEYCORN**, 6/ Mills & Boon  
A story of the making of a drunkard, told in the form of an autobiography.

**Lysaght (Sidney Royse), HER MAJESTY'S REBELS**, 1/ net. Macmillan  
A cheap edition. See notice in *Athen.*, March 2, 1907, p. 250.

**Parkes (Kineton), HARDWARE**, 6/ Fisher Unwin  
A story recording the gradual rise of Birmingham from obscurity to its present position.

**Stacpoole (H. de Vere), MONSIEUR DE ROCHEFORT**, 6/ Hutchinson  
A French historical romance.

**Stevenson (George), JENNY CARTWRIGHT**, 6/ Lane  
A study of a North-Country girl-preacher whose father had been hanged for killing a game-keeper.

**Syrett (Netta), THE JAM QUEEN**, 6/ Methuen  
The "Jam Queen" is a kind-hearted, motherly woman who has made a fortune in the manufacture of jam, and takes pleasure in using it to extricate other people out of difficulties.

**Westcott (Edward Noyes), DAVID HARUM**, a Story of American Life, 1/ net. Pearson  
A cheap edition.

### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Church Quarterly Review**, JULY, 3/ Spottiswoode  
'Florence Nightingale,' by Miss Elizabeth Wordsworth; 'The Later Poetry of Alice Meynell,' by Mr. A. A. Cock; and 'John Donne and his Theology,' by Miss E. M. Spearing, are features of this month's issue.

**Forum**, JULY, 25c. Mitchell Kennerley  
The articles in this number include 'The Philosophy of Feminism,' by Mr. G. B. Foster; 'Dramatizing the Theatre,' by Mr. Huntly Carter; and 'Community Cooking,' by Mr. Lewis C. Mumford.

**Jewish Review**, JULY, 1/6 net. Routledge  
The features of this number include 'Modern Jewry in Bondage,' by Mr. Israel Cohen; 'Anglo-Jewry at the Cross-Roads,' by Mr. L. G. Montefiore; and 'Jerusalem and Zionism,' by Mr. H. C. Franklin.

**Journal of Theological Studies**, JULY, 3/6 net. Milford  
Besides reviews there are notes and studies, which include 'St. Luke and the Pseudepigrapha: Two Parallels,' by the Rev. W. K. L. Clarke, and 'The Hermetic Writings,' by the Rev. J. M. Creed.

**North American Review**, JULY, 1/ net. Heinemann  
Some of the articles are 'A Perennial National Problem,' by Speaker Champ Clark; 'The Poetry of Alfred Noyes,' by Mr. P. L. Given; and 'Home Rule, and After,' by Mr. Frank P. Jones.

**Quarterly Review**, JULY, 6/ Murray  
Dr. C. H. Turner has an article on 'The Study of Christian Origins in France and England'; Mr. H. Stuart Jones discusses 'The Mysteries of Mithras'; Prof. W. Emery Barnes writes on 'The Issues of Kikuyu,' and Mr. T. W. Rolleston considers 'Modern Forces in German Literature.'

**Royal Astronomical Society, MONTHLY NOTICES**, Vol. LXXIV. No. 8, 2/6 Society, Burlington House  
Includes 'The Fluctuations in the Epochs of Sun-spot Maxima and Minima,' by Mr. J. B. Dale; 'Periodogram Analysis of the Variations of SS Cygni,' by Mr. David Gibb; and 'The Nebula H.V. 25 Ceti,' by Mrs. Isaac Roberts.

**Society of Comparative Legislation, JOURNAL**, New Series, Vol. XIV. Part II., 5/ net. Murray  
Among the contributions are 'The Japanese Law of Marriage,' by Mr. J. E. de Becker; 'What was Iago's Crime in Law?' by Mr. Julius Hirschfeld; and 'Graduated Income Taxes,' by Mr. Eric H. Williams.

**St. Nicholas**, JULY, 1/ Warne  
The contents include 'The Making of a Canoeist,' by Mr. E. T. Keyser; 'Base-Ball, the Game and its Players,' by Mr. Billy Evans; 'The Game I Love,' by Mr. Francis Ouimet; and many illustrated stories for boys and girls.

### JUVENILE.

**Bruce (Mary Grant), GRAY'S HOLLOW**, 6/ Ward & Lock  
A story for children of life in the Australian bush.

**Comstock (Harriet T.), THE GIRLHOOD OF ELIZABETH**, a Romance of English History, 3/6 net. Harrap  
A story for children, relating the life of Queen Elizabeth till the time of her accession. There are illustrations and a coloured frontispiece from drawings by Miss Harriet R. Richards and Mr. Patten Wilson.

**Danish Fairy Tales from Svend Grundtvig**, done into English by Gustav Heine, 3/6 net. Harrap  
These fairy-tales include 'The Wishing-Box,' 'The Dumb Queen,' and 'Faithful Svend.' There are black-and-white illustrations and a coloured frontispiece.

**Le Feuvre (Amy), HAREBELL'S FRIEND**, 2/ R.T.S.  
A cheap edition.

**McKilling (A. E.), THE STORY OF ALFRED THE GREAT**, 1/6 net. Harrap  
A volume in the "Heroes of All Time" series, with illustrations by Mr. Gilbert James.

**Odell (Samuel W.), THE PRINCESS ATHURA**, a Romance of Iran, 3/6 net. Harrap  
A story of ancient Persia, with illustrations by Mr. Gilbert James and Mr. Jay Hambidge.

**Schultz (James Willard), BOY TRAPPERS IN THE ROCKIES**, 3/6 net. Harrap  
The first half of this book was published by Messrs. Houghton Mifflin in 1912 under the title 'With the Indians in the Rockies.' It is here revised, and ten new chapters are added.



## GENERAL.

**Bainbridge (Marion S.),** A WALK IN OTHER WORLDS WITH DANTE, 6/ net. Kegan Paul

In the Preface the author tells us that "this book is a reply to many requests for simple information from those who say 'Dante is too deep' for them." It is illustrated.

**Bradfield (William),** PERSONALITY AND FELLOWSHIP, 3/6 C. H. Kelly

This book deals with the historical, theoretical, and practical aspects of the subject, and is published for the Fernley Lecture Trust.

**Cambridge in South London, THE WORK OF THE COLLEGE MISSIONS, 1883-1914,** edited by N. B. Kent, 1/ net. Cambridge, Heffer

A revised edition of a book published ten years ago under the editorship of the Rev. A. Amos and Canon W. W. Hough.

**Crittall (E. L.),** THE HOUSEWIFE'S BOOK OF SIMPLE COOKERY, 1/ net. St. Catherine Press

A little book of simple recipes.

**Florence Nightingale to her Nurses,** a Selection from Miss Nightingale's Addresses to Probationers and Nurses of the Nightingale School at St. Thomas's Hospital, 1/ net. Macmillan

This selection has been made from the annual letters which Florence Nightingale used to send, when able, to St. Thomas's Hospital during the years 1872 to 1900.

**Imperial Institute, BULLETIN, Vol. XII. No. 2,** 2/6 net. Murray

Includes an article by Mr. W. Small on Coffee Cultivation in Uganda, reports of recent investigations by the scientific and technical staff, and general notices and notes.

**Letters on Love,** 1/ net. Gowans & Gray

These letters, all supposed to be written by women, include 'The Stepmother's Point of View,' 'In Acknowledgment of Roses,' and 'The Eternal Mother.'

**Macdonald (Frederic W.),** SOME PICTURES ON MY WALLS, 2/ net. C. H. Kelly

The pictures on which Mr. Macdonald discusses are two portraits—of his father and grandfather—Hollar's 'Ecce Homo,' Blake's 'Death's Door,' and Rethel's 'Death the Avenger' and 'Death the Friend.' The book is illustrated with reproductions of these.

**Methuen's Annual,** edited by E. V. Lucas, 1/ net.

Among the contributors are Sir James Barrie, Mr. John Galsworthy, F. Anstey, and Mr. E. V. Lucas. The volume also contains hitherto unprinted letters by Browning, Ruskin, and Stevenson.

**Monahan (Michael),** AT THE SIGN OF THE VAN, being the Log of the Papyrus, with other Escapades in Life and Letters, \$2 net.

A collection of miscellaneous essays, sketches, and verses. Mr. Monahan writes on 'Renan's Letters,' Tolstoy, Mr. Kipling, the Carlyles, and Byron. A large number of the essays are reflective or autobiographical.

**Newman (John Henry, Cardinal),** INDEX TO THE WORKS, by Joseph Rickaby, 6/ net. Longmans

The book is intended to be a guide to Newman's thought. His recantations in foot-notes and elsewhere are indicated.

**Opdycke (John Baker),** NEWS, ADS, AND SALES, the Use of English for Commercial Purposes, 5/6 net. Macmillan

An introduction to the organization of a newspaper—its circulation, manufacture, editorial department, advertisements, sale, &c. The book is intended to be used as a textbook to "follow some work in English composition along industrial and commercial lines."

**Smith (Alexander),** DREAMTHORP, a Book of Essays written in the Country, edited, with an Introduction, by Hugh Walker, and Notes by F. A. Cavenagh, 1/6 Milford

The text may be had separately, with a selection of essays from 'Last Leaves,' in the "World's Classics," at 1/ net.

**Spaight (J. M.),** AIRCRAFT IN WAR, 6/ net. Macmillan

Portions of the book are republished from *The Army Review*.

**Spence (Lewis),** THE MYTHS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS, 7/6 net. Harrap

A general account of the mythologies of the Red Indians of North America, illustrated with coloured plates from drawings by Mr. James Jack and photographs.

**Sturgeon (Mary C.),** WOMEN OF THE CLASSICS, 7/6 net. Harrap

The author retells the story of the heroines of Homer, of Greek tragedy, and of Virgil's *Æneid* from modern translations. The book is illustrated with photogravures from modern paintings.

**Wayfarer's Library: THE MISTRESS OF BONAVENTURE,** by Harold Bindloss; **PILGRIMAGE,** by C. E. Lawrence; **THE VALLEY OF THE KINGS,** by Marmaduke Pickthall; **THE RAIDERS,** by S. R. Crockett; **THE CHILDREN OF LIGHT,** by Florence Converse; **THE LOST MAMELUKE,** by David M. Beddoe; **KINGS IN EXILE,** by Alphonse Daudet; **BABOO JABBERJEE, B.A.,** by F. Anstey; **QUEEN ANNE,** by Herbert Paul; **THE CLIFF END,** by Edward C. Booth; **THE LORE OF THE WANDERER,** an Open-Air Anthology, by George Goodchild; and **THE COMMENTS OF BAGSHOT,** by J. A. Spender, 1/ each. Dent

Additional volumes in this series.

**Wynn (Walter),** THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS IN LIFE, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A series of addresses by the editor of *The Young Man* on the qualities that bring success to a man.

## PAMPHLETS.

**Ballard (Frank),** WHY NOT EDDYISM? MISCALLED CHRISTIAN SCIENCE; and WHY NOT SPIRITISM? 1d. each. C. H. Kelly

Two pamphlets in the "Christian 'Why not?'" Series.

**Burroughs (E. A.),** PROGRESSIVE MEANINGS OF SPIRITUAL LIFE, 3d. Oxford, Blackwell

A sermon preached in Southwark Cathedral, and reprinted from *The Guardian*.

**Egerton (Hakluyt),** INSTITUTIONAL RELIGION, 6d. net. Longmans

The author defines his paper as "primarily an attempt to show that institutions are of the esse of religion."

**Plain Words to Confirmation Candidates,** by Archbishop Temple; **Adult Baptism,** by Rev. Herbert R. Scott, 1d. each. Wells Gardner

Two pamphlets in the series "Plain Papers for the People."

**Report on the Exploration of the Roman Fort at Ambleside, 1913,** by Prof. Haverfield and R. G. Collingwood, with a Preliminary Report of Exploration in March and April, 1914, by R. G. Collingwood and L. B. Freeston. Kendal, Wilson

These reports are reprinted from the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, and are illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

**Salt (Henry S.),** THE PRESERVATION OF MOUNTAIN SCENERY. 53, Chancery Lane, W.C.

A protest against the spoliation of mountain scenery by landlords, company promoters, and others.

**Sydenham of Combe (Lord),** THE CHANNEL TUNNEL, Military Aspect of the Question. A. & E. Walter

Lord Sydenham's address was given at a meeting convened by the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee. The speeches of the Chairman, Mr. Arthur Fell, and other members of Parliament on this occasion are also included.

## SCIENCE.

**Balch (Herbert E.),** WOOCKEY HOLE, ITS CAVE AND CAVE DWELLERS, 25/ net. Milford

This monograph records the results of the exploration during many years of Woockey Hole, near Wells. There are drawings by Mr. John Hassall, photographs and diagrams by Mr. J. H. Savory, and many other illustrations. Prof. Boyd Dawkins contributes the Introduction.

**Cambridge University, SOLAR PHYSICS OBSERVATORY, First Annual Report of the Director of the Solar Physics Observatory to the Solar Physics Committee, 1913, April 1-1914, March 31.** Cambridge University Press

This report includes a description of the new buildings, and a list of works recently presented to the Library.

**Crawford (David L.),** A MONOGRAPH OF THE JUMPING PLANT-LICE OR PSYLLIDÆ OF THE NEW WORLD. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

One of the Bulletins published by the United States National Museum. It is illustrated with thirty plates.

**Dickson (L. E.),** LINEAR ALGEBRAS, 3/ net. Cambridge University Press

One of the "Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics," its purpose being "to afford an elementary introduction to the general theory of linear algebras, including also non-associative algebras."

**Duchêne (Commandant),** FLIGHT WITHOUT FORMULÆ, Simple Discussions on the Mechanics of the Aeroplane, 7/6 net. Longmans

A translation from the French by Mr. John H. Ledeboer.

**Fritsch (F. E.) and Sallsbury (E. J.),** AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PLANTS, 4/6 net. Bell

A textbook for Matriculation and first-year students. The authors include a chapter on soil in relation to plant-life, and give a number of simple experiments. The book is illustrated with drawings and photographs.

**Jaques (Arthur),** COMPLEX IONS IN AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS, 4/6 net. Longmans

The writer's aim is to give some account of the more important experimental work in this subject.

**Optical Rotatory Power, A GENERAL DISCUSSION,** 7/6 Faraday Society

This discussion, in which Prof. H. Rupe, Prof. Leo Tschugaeff, Mr. T. S. Patterson, and many others took part, was held before the Faraday Society last March, and is reprinted from its *Transactions*.

**Smith (William C.),** THE BUSINESS OF FARMING, \$2 net. Cincinnati, Stewart & Kidd

Mr. Smith writes from his own experience and observation in untechnical language. After giving a short account of the history of agriculture, he discusses such subjects as the equipments necessary for farming, preparation of soil, care of machinery, and farm book-keeping. There are illustrations from photographs.

**Sommerville (D. M. Y.),** THE ELEMENTS OF NON-EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY, 5/ Bell

This work is an extension and elaboration of a course of lectures given at the Colloquium, under the auspices of the Edinburgh Mathematical Society, last year.

## FINE ARTS.

**Academy Architecture, Vol. XLV., 1914.** Alex. Koch

This volume includes reproductions of drawings hung in the Royal Academy, of the architectural work of Mr. Basil Champneys, and of old English woodcarving.

**Birmingham Archaeological Society: TRANSACTIONS, EXCURSIONS, AND REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1913, Vol. XXXIX.** Birmingham, Hudson

Includes 'Some Remains of the Bronze Age at Mathon,' by the Rev. J. E. H. Blake; 'Edgbaston,' by Mr. P. B. Chatwin; and reports and accounts. The volume is fully illustrated with photographs, drawings, plans, and a map.

**Cram (Ralph Adams),** THE MINISTRY OF ART, 6/ net. Constable

A collection of seven lectures, including 'The Philosophy of the Gothic Restoration' and 'The Artist and the World.'

**Fleming (J. S.),** THE TOWN-WALL FORTIFICATIONS OF IRELAND, 5/ net. Paisley, Gardner

Contains drawings by the author with descriptive and historical notes on each.

**Heywood (Sir Arthur Percival),** BELL TOWERS AND BELL HANGING, an Appeal to Architects, 2/ net. Longmans

The writer urges architects to consider more carefully the expert views of bellhangers and engineers in the building of bell-towers. Mr. Edwin H. Lewis, Mr. E. Alexander Young, and others contribute chapters, and there are Appendices.

## MUSIC.

**Bantock (Granville),** BALLADE WHICH VILLON WROTE, EXPECTING TO BE HANGED, English Version by Charles Newton-Robinson, set to Music for Chorus of Men's Voices, 4d. Novello

**Bayley (Clowes),** WHEN EVENING CASTS HER SHADOWS ROUND, arranged as a Trio for Female Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, 3d. Novello

**Button (H. Elliot),** SIX BENEDICTION HYMNS, 3d. Novello

**Novello's Octavo Anthems: No. 1039, GLORIOUS IN HEAVEN, Motet for Four Voices,** composed by T. L. Da Vittoria, edited by Francis Burgess, 3d.; **No. 1040, THROUGH THE DAY THY LOVE HAS SPARED US, Hymn-Anthem for Evensong,** the Words written by Thomas Kelly (1769-1855), the Music composed by John E. West, 3d.; **No. 1044, THE REPROACHES,** composed by Palestrina, edited by Walter S. Vale, 4d.; and **No. 1047, MAY MY HEART WITH ARDOUR BURN,** solo and chorus, composed by A. Dvorák, 3d.

**Novello's Octavo Choruses: No. 836, YE WHO NOW SORROW, Requiem by Brahms, 3d.; No. 837, ON THIS EARTH, Requiem by Brahms, 6d.**



**Novello's School Songs :** BOOK 223, FIVE TWO-PART SONGS (Grade III.), by Various Composers, 8d.  
Includes settings of Blake's 'The Birds,' by Mr. Granville Bantock, and Tennyson's 'To the Owl,' by Mr. Herbert N. Howells.

**Novello's School Songs :** BOOK 230, SIX UNISON SONGS, Words by William Blake, the Music by Rutland Boughton, 6d.

**Novello's School Songs :** BOOK 231, SIX UNISON SONGS (Grade II.), by Various Composers, 6d.  
The songs include Miss M. A. Sinclair's 'Merry Month of May,' set to music by Mr. Robert McLeod, and a setting of Tennyson's 'Dainty Little Maiden' by Mr. Percy E. Fletcher.

**Novello's School Songs :** BOOK 235, A PAGEANT OF THE MONTHS, Words by Christina Rossetti, the Music by Colin Taylor, 1/6

**Novello's School Songs :** No. 574, NAUGHTY MISTER NOBODY, Unison Song, composed by Thomas Faer, 2d.

**Orlana (The),** No. 81, SHOOT, FALSE LOVE, I CARE NOT, composed by Thomas Morley, from 'The First Booke of Balletts for Five Voyces,' London, 1595, edited by Lionel Benson, 3d.

**Original Compositions for the Organ (NEW SERIES):** No. 30, NOCTURNE, composed by Thomas F. Dunhill, 1/ net.

**School Band Music :** No. 28, MORNING SONG, composed by Heitor Berlioz, arranged for two violins and pianoforte (violinello part *ad lib.*) by J. W. Slatter, pianoforte, 1/ net: first violin, 3d. net; second violin, 3d. net; and violinello, 3d. net.

**West (John E.),** TE DEUM LAUDAMUS, chant setting, 1½d.

**Wilson (C. Whitaker),** FOR YOUR DREAMING, Song, the Lyric by G. Douglas Furber, 2/ net.

**Woodman (R. T.),** FALMOUTH, a Poem by W. E. Henley, set to music for double chorus, unaccompanied or with pianoforte accompaniment, 1/

#### DRAMA.

**Farquhar (George),** A DISCOURSE UPON COMEDY; THE RECRUITING OFFICER; AND THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM, edited by Louis A. Strauss, "Belles-Lettres Series." D. C. Heath  
The book includes a biography of Farquhar, Introduction, notes, Bibliography, and Glossary.

#### FOREIGN.

##### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Frankfurter Bücherfreund,** Mitteilungen aus dem Antiquariate von Joseph Baer, Jahrgang 12.

Frankfort, Baer  
An illustrated record of fifteenth-century books with references to Hain and Copinger.

##### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Origines Diplomatiques (Les) de la Guerre de 1870-1871,** Recueil de Documents publié par le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Tome IX.

Paris, Pichet  
The documents in this volume cover the period May 4th to June 1st, 1866.

**Prestage (Edgar),** D. FRANCISCO MANUEL DE MELLO, Esboço Biographico.

Coimbra, Imprensa da Universidade  
Nine chapters concerning the subject, his life and work in politics and literature. A long appendix of documents, a Bibliography, and four illustrations are included.

##### PHILOSOPHY.

**Spinoza (B. de),** OPERA QUOTQUOT REPERTA SUNT, recognoverunt J. van Vloten et J. P. N. Land, 4 vols.

The Hague, Nijhoff  
A third edition.

##### PHILOLOGY.

**Tacit (P. C.)** DIALOGUS DE ORATORIBUS, ed. Alfred Gudeman, 14m.

Leipsic, Teubner  
A second and enlarged edition, which, says the editor, is "almost a new book" owing to the literature on the subject which has appeared since 1894. One hundred and thirty-eight pages of Prolegomena are followed by the text, with critical notes, commentary, Addenda et Corrigenda, Bibliography, and Index.

##### LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Dekken (Friedrich),** SHERLOCK HOLMES, RAFFLES, UND IHRE VORBILDER, ein Beitrag zur Entwicklungsgeschichte und Technik der Kriminalerzählung, 3m.

Heidelberg, Winter  
A treatise on the origin and development of the detective-story.

#### FICTION.

**Seidel (Willy),** DER SANG DER SAKIJE, 4m.  
Leipsic, Insel-Verlag  
An Oriental fantasy.

#### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Mercur de France,** JUILLET 16, 1fr. 25 net.  
Paris, 26, Rue de Condé  
Some of the articles are 'Adrien Mithouard,' by M. Charles Morice; 'Le Vers français d'après la Phonétique expérimentale,' by M. André Spire; and 'Notes d'un Breton en Galles,' by M. Émile Masson.

**Revue de Hongrie,** JUILLET 15, 2fr. 50.  
Paris, Hachette  
Features of this number are 'La Réforme de l'Administration Hongroise,' by M. le Baron Sigismund Perényi, and 'M. Iorga et l'Évêché de Hajdudorog,' by M. Eugène de Szabó.

#### GENERAL.

**Benjamins (Dr. H. D.) and Snelleman (Joh. F.),** ENCYCLOPÆDIE VAN NEDERLANDSCH WEST-INDIË, Part II., 2f.

The Hague, Nijhoff  
This part extends from Baetris Minax to Bestuursregeling.

**Haring (Oskar),** DER MÄRTYRER, eine Geschichte aus dem Siebzehnten Jahrhundert, 3m.  
Berlin, Curtius  
Deals with the sorrows and death of Charles I.

Special research in the literature of the period is claimed by the author.

**Jullien-Chatel (P.),** UN ÉCHEC COMMERCIAL DE LA FRANCE AU CANADA, 2fr.

Paris, Duval  
The writer urges his countryman to greater activity in the introduction of French automobiles into Canada.

#### FINE ARTS.

**Archiv für Kunstgeschichte,** herausgegeben von Detlev Freiherrn von Hadeln, Hermann Voss, und Morton Bernath, II. Jahrgang, Lieferung I., 36m. yearly.

Leipsic, Seeman  
The reproductions (No. 81 to No. 100) include specimens of Dürer, Rubens, Dosso Dossi, Palma Vecchio, and several anonymous masters.

**Déchelette (Joseph),** MANUEL D'ARCHÉOLOGIE, PRÉHISTORIQUE, CELTIQUE, ET GALLO-ROMAINE: II. ARCHÉOLOGIE CELTIQUE, ou PROTOHISTORIQUE, Part III., 15 fr.

Paris, Picard  
This part deals with the 'Second Age du Fer; ou, Époque de la Tène.'

#### THE 'D.N.B.'

Edinburgh, July 12, 1914.

RECENTLY I had occasion to consult the 'D.N.B.' for three lives of somewhat important men, and looked in vain for a scrap of information about any one of them.

The first was Thomas Meautys or Mewtys, Francis Bacon's secretary, who was knighted by Charles I. in 1641. Over and over again he appears in Spedding's 'Letters and Life of Bacon.' The Chancellor left him his estate of Gorhambury, as well as Verulam House. Besides acting as Clerk of the Privy Council and Clerk of the Writs and Processes of the Star Chamber, he was elected a member of Parliament for Cambridge in 1625, 1626, 1628, and 1640. It was he who, after Bacon's death, erected the famous "Sic Sedebat" monument to Bacon in St. Michael's Church at St. Albans.

The second is Hepplewhite, the famous furniture-maker, and author of one of the best books on the subject. We get plenty about Sheraton and Chippendale, but nothing about Hepplewhite.

The third omission that came to my notice is that of John Duncan, one of the most eminent surgeons that Scotland ever produced. On his death he had an obituary notice of two columns in *The Scotsman*.

G. S.

#### SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY.'

130, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne, July 19, 1914.

I HOPE the next editor of Shelley will perpetuate Mr. Forman's punctuation of the first two lines of this poem:—

A glorious people vibrated again:  
The lightning of the nations, Liberty, &c.

It is fortunate that the readings of the Harvard autograph had not yet been published, otherwise so conservative an editor as Mr. Forman would never have allowed himself to alter the text, and later editors consider the authority of Shelley's transcript absolute. Yet no one, I think, reading the lines with an open mind, can doubt that the form given above is that in which they were originally composed: later on Shelley saw that they might be dovetailed, and in a moment of aberration thought it would be an improvement, in spite of the violent use of "vibrate" in the sense of "vibrate in response to," and the practical destruction of the grand second line. Poets are often bad judges of their own compositions and alter them for the worse, and when this is the case, the best thing we can do is to alter them back again. Shelley's occasional lack of the power of self-criticism is further illustrated by his collapse at the end of this stanza, where suddenly from a poet he becomes a commercial correspondent:—

I will record the same.

Of course he is here suffering from the tyranny of the fourth rhyme, against which no poet can make sure of defending himself, but a little thought might have suggested "aim" as a possibility: "I will record its aim" would have sufficed to arrest his downward course.

Six lines higher up is the well-known crux:—

Hovering in verse o'er its accustomed prey.

Mr. Rossetti's criticism here seems to be entirely just, namely, that "hovering in verse" cannot be said of the eagle, and "o'er its accustomed prey" is inapplicable to "my soul." But his own proposal, "inverse," applied to the eagle, is unintelligible, and could not even have been suggested in these days of inverted flying. The only possible word seems to me to be "intense":—

My soul...  
Clothed itself sublime and strong,  
As a young eagle soars the morning clouds among,  
Hovering intense o'er its accustomed prey.

The "confusion" attributed by Dr. Chapman to myself and Mr. Cobden-Sanderson, not to speak of Mr. Rossetti, must be shared in an equal degree by himself, for he appropriates without acknowledgment the reading of the last line of the stanza proposed by me in *The Athenæum* of July 4th, and between his interpretation and Mr. Cobden-Sanderson's the difference is microscopic. According to Dr. Chapman, Shelley appeals to the "Spirit of Liberty," but that spirit is located "in the dim West," which must mean America; in Mr. Cobden-Sanderson's commentary the appeal is made to "the years of revolution already accomplished 'in the West,' eternal by virtue of their eternal content, achieved revolution, fixed and unchangeable." These words might be exegetical of the Spirit of Liberty, although the actual phrase is not used. The similarity in the text is disguised in Dr. Chapman's version by the absence of inverted commas: the only change he has made is to begin the words of the appeal at "enthroned" instead of at "impress."

J. NETTLESHIP.



## Literary Gossip.

THE friends of Mr. F. J. H. Jenkinson, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who next October will have completed twenty-five years of service as University Librarian, desire to place a portrait of him in the University Library, and to present a replica of this to Mrs. Jenkinson. The Executive Committee formed for this purpose—with Mr. A. G. W. Murray of Trinity College as Hon. Secretary—have already scoured the support of a large number of well-known members of Cambridge University; and they wish to have their plan made as widely known as possible, in the belief that there are many whom it has been impossible to reach by circulars who would be glad to have their names associated with the portrait. Further particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

THE SELDEN SOCIETY will publish in August 'Select Bills in Eyre, A.D. 1292-1333,' edited by Mr. W. C. Bolland. This volume contains 157 bills presented in the Eyres of Lincolnshire (14 Edward I.), Shropshire (20 Edward I.), Staffordshire (21 Edward I.), and Derbyshire (4 Edward III.); and also 18 other bills of similar form presented to two Special Commissions, sitting respectively in the Channel Islands in 2 Edward II. to deal with various complaints of oppression and other wrongs made by the islanders to the King, and in Berwick-upon-Tweed in 7 Edward III. to determine the right to lands which had been seized by Robert Bruce and granted by him to his supporters, and of which the King of England had taken possession after the battle of Halidon Hill. These bills contain many interesting details of life and manners in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The Society are also publishing Vol. VI. of the 'Year-Books of 4 Edward II. (A.D. 1310-11),' edited by Mr. G. J. Turner. This volume contains the reports for Michaelmas, Hilary, and Easter terms of 4 Edward II.

In the collection at Burns's Cottage, Alloway, is now exhibited a letter of the poet written to Gavin Hamilton, date about April 14th, 1786, and another in rhyme, addressed to the same person, dated May 3rd, 1786. The first has been purchased from descendants of Hamilton, while the second has been lent by Capt. Adair, who is also a descendant.

THE next Annual Meeting of the Blake Society will be held at the Assembly Room, Chichester, on Wednesday, August 12th. A visit will be made to Blake's Cottage, Felpham, and papers will be read by several of the members. The Mayor of Brighton hopes to be in the chair. Special arrangements have been made with the L.B. & S.C.R. Mr. Thomas Wright, the Secretary of the Society, will be pleased to send particulars, and should be addressed at Cowper School, Olney, Bucks.

THE Circolo Filologico Milanese has published 'Le Biblioteche Milanesi,' containing descriptions of some sixty-five

public and private libraries in Milan, and notes on some thirty-two others of lesser importance. A list of periodicals to be found in the various libraries is also included. The volume is issued in commemoration of the fortieth year of the existence of the club.

THE question of the motto for London is still being zealously discussed. A number of the popular suggestions are frankly preposterous, and seem to indicate that we have lost felicity in this matter, in comparison with our forefathers, in the same way as we have lost felicity throughout the field of heraldry. Some of the multitude of counsellors propound sentiments such as "Onwards, London," "Forward," "On, London, On." If this is to have a spatial reference, we would decidedly deprecate it. If it refers to duration and the advance of mankind, we would deprecate it hardly less—on the ground that it is not appropriate for the motto of London—"a city which hath foundations"—to smack of the towing-path, or even of the public school, however beloved may be the associations with which these are surrounded. Moreover, the purpose of a motto is to express the mind of him who takes it, not of the external spectator. This would seem also—as a matter of good taste—to rule out any devices which savour of boastfulness, and to support the opinion of those who desire that the motto should be, if not definitely religious, yet the utterance of a sense of sober responsibility.

THE London School of Economics and Political Science has awarded Hutchinson Medals for research to Mr. Charles Kenneth Hobson for his thesis on 'The Export of Capital'; to Mr. William Kennedy for his thesis on 'The Principles embodied in the Tax System of England since the Restoration'; and to Mr. Edward Carnegie Cleveland-Stevens for his thesis on 'Railway Amalgamations.'

THE Prize Fellowship of 100*l.* offered by the Federation of University Women has been awarded to Dr. Mary Williams, Lecturer in French at King's College for Women, University of London.

Dr. Williams's researches are concerned with French Arthurian romances and their relation to Welsh literature on the same subject; she is at present preparing for publication an edition of a French Grail romance.

*The Pall Mall Magazine* and *Nash's Magazine* are to be united from the September number onwards, under the editorship of Mr. Perriton Maxwell (formerly editor of *Nash's*) and under the title of *Nash's-Pall Mall Magazine*.

DR. WILLIAM J. WATSON, Rector of the Royal High School has been appointed successor to Prof. Donald Mackinnon in the Chair of Celtic Languages, Literature, and Antiquities at Edinburgh University. Dr. Watson, who is a graduate of Aberdeen University, graduated at Oxford in 1891 with first-class honours in Classical Moderations and in Literæ Humaniores. He taught in Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow, for three sessions, and was Rector of

Inverness Royal Academy from 1894 till 1909, when elected Rector of the Royal High School, Edinburgh.

MR. ROOSEVELT, who has been on the editorial staff of the *New York Outlook* since 1909, has retired from that position, as he finds his duties too exacting for his health, and wishes again to make his influence felt in the political arena.

MISS RHODA BROUGHTON has a new novel, entitled 'Concerning a Vow,' coming out this month with Messrs. Stanley Paul. It is nearly half a century since her first book was published, a period during which fashion in fiction has altered almost as markedly as in clothes. It is no small feat to have preserved through such a welter of literary chance and change that distinctive outlook and individual style which won for the veteran novelist her earliest readers.

Two further volumes in the Standard Edition of the Works of George Meredith, 'Evan Harrington' and 'Sandra Belloni,' will be published by Messrs. Constable next Monday. They are also bringing out on that date two new volumes in their Shilling Series—'The Irrational Knot,' by Mr. Bernard Shaw, and 'The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come,' by Mr. John Fox, jun.

MESSRS. LONGMANS announce that in succession to 'The Fairy Book Series,' edited by the late Andrew Lang, and published by them every Christmas season for the last twenty-five years, they have arranged with Mr. Henry Newbolt, the author of 'Admirals All,' to write for them a book entitled 'The Book of the Blue Sea.' It will be illustrated with eight coloured plates and numerous drawings in black and white by Norman Wilkinson.

The stories are not fiction, nor yet history in the ordinary sense of the word; they are pictures of naval life in the days of Nelson, of sea service and fights as these appeared at the moment to those for whom they were personal adventures. The point of view adopted is that of a boy.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish immediately a second edition of Lieut.-Col. P. R. T. Gurdon's work 'The Khakis.' The book has been revised and enlarged, and while most of the original illustrations have been retained, others not before printed have been added.

MR. MAX GOSCHEN has in preparation a new series of literary guide-books, which are designed to combine readable qualities with plenty of practical information for the use of tourists. Among the volumes already arranged for are 'St. Petersburg,' by Mr. Arthur Ransome; 'Mexico and Central America,' by Mr. C. Reginald Enock; 'Hungary,' by J. Szebenyi; and 'Portugal,' by Mr. Douglas Goldring. Mr. Goldring, who is the author of a recent book on the Loire, will be the general editor of the series.

DR. TULLOCH's golfing novel, 'Stymied! a Story of a Short Summer Sojourn at St. Andrews,' is to be published this month.



## SCIENCE

*Dynamics.* By Horace Lamb. (Cambridge University Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

THIS volume on Dynamics forms a sequel to a treatise on Statics published about a year ago, and has a similar scope.

A logical exposition is certainly a more difficult task in the case of Dynamics than in that of Statics; but, even so, comparing the two volumes, we must confess that the present one falls short of the expectation aroused by the former. The first chapter deals with the elementary kinematical notions relating to motion in a straight line, and introduces appropriately the ideas of length, time, and the derived units velocity and acceleration; but too much stress is laid in the text and the examples on the notion of acceleration. So far the student can see no reason why we should not go beyond acceleration, and consider the third differential of the distance. It is only when he comes to Newton's Laws that this is made clear.

For the beginner in Dynamics the Calculus seems too advanced at this stage of his education; but the remedy lies, we think, in teaching it early, and not in deferring the mechanics. Having enunciated the dynamical principles, the author goes on to applications to a single particle in one and two dimensions, considering the pendulum, harmonic motion, the motion of a projectile, and fields of force; and then at an earlier stage than usual introduces the use of rotating axes. This is as it should be, and motion in a curved path naturally comes next.

The motion of a pair of particles is then dealt with, including the case of impact, which is treated too briefly. In the following chapter the investigation is extended to embrace any number of particles, and proceeds thence to rigid bodies.

In chap. viii. D'Alembert's Principle is explained, followed by the general motion of a body (in two dimensions).

Chaps. x. and xi., which deal with the law of gravitation and with central forces seem out of proportion to the rest of the book, but the case of dissipative forces is treated adequately, and forms an interesting chapter. The book ends fittingly with the investigation of the motion of systems possessing two degrees of freedom, and introduces the use of Lagrange's Equations, and the ideas of generalized co-ordinates and momenta, normal co-ordinates, &c., forming a good introduction to the general theory.

There is an appendix which lucidly puts in evidence the various stages of reasoning that have led to the modern statement of fundamental principles in dynamics. As in the first volume, there is an excellent collection of examples.

The total impression that the book leaves with us is that Prof. Lamb has somewhat disregarded the claims of the student for whom Mechanics is a tool (the engineer, physicist, &c.), in favour of the mathematical specialist.

*Plague and Pestilence in Literature and Art.* By Raymond Crawford. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 12s. 6d. net.)

MANY books have been written on the Plague because the disease has had a personal interest from the beginning of history, and there have often been periods when for years at a time no one could say that he would not die of it. Few of the books, however, have dealt with the subject so pleasantly as this one by Dr. Raymond Crawford, the honorary secretary of the newly founded section for the study of the history of medicine at the Royal Society of Medicine. Dr. Crawford has many qualifications for the task he has undertaken of depicting plague and pestilence as occurring in literature and art. He is a good classic, a practising physician, and a traveller of artistic temperament, who has seen and appreciated most of the pictures he describes, and he adds to these qualities the gift of a critical mind and the art of clear writing.

The book is the direct outcome of the FitzPatrick Lectures which he delivered in 1912 at the Royal College of Physicians in London, and it shows incidentally the value of even a small bequest in stimulating original work in the bypaths of medicine and science. It deals with the great epidemics which have occurred from classical times to the plague of Marseilles in 1720, and it is illustrated with thirty-one plates and Sodoma's masterpiece of St. Sebastian. The plates are excellently rendered from photographs, and some of them—that, for instance, of the Black Virgin of Impruneta, whom the Commonwealth of Florence has invoked so often in various crises, who is seldom or never exposed to the gaze of the devout—must have been extraordinarily difficult to obtain.

After a short description of earlier plagues in Greek and Hebrew literature, Dr. Crawford devotes some space to the Athenian plague of B.C. 427, immortalized by Thucydides, who was himself a sufferer, and whose account has served all subsequent ages as a model for descriptions of similar epidemics. Dr. Crawford uses Jowett's translation, but he has amended it in several important points which appeal to the medical rather than to the historical reader. The result of his inquiry is that the plague of Athens was really an epidemic of typhus fever, a conclusion which had already been drawn by Dr. Murchison. The conception of pestilence as a punishment for sin, and as a direct act of God, held sway until modern times, but Thucydides frankly accepts contagion from man to man as the cause. The pestilence at Rome in B.C. 176-5 is next considered in the light of the account given by Livy, and afterwards the poetical description by Lucretius, who follows Thucydides. Dr. Crawford arrives at the interesting result that the poet's knowledge of Greek was insufficient to enable him to understand the technical terms of his authority. He also believes that the latter books

of the 'De Rerum Natura' fall far below the rest of the poem in literary merit, and are, perhaps, only rough cast, the final polish being omitted owing to the premature death of the author in B.C. 55. Other pestilences of classical times are then passed in review, the most notable being the great Antonine plague, which lasted fifteen years from A.D. 165. Marcus Aurelius is said to have died of it, and Galen fled before it.

No definite record of epidemic bubonic plague seems to exist before the beginning of the third century of our era, although Hippocrates was familiar with sporadic cases. The great epidemic which lasted throughout the latter half of the sixth century, and that of the seventh, are discussed, and from this time onward art is definitely associated with the disease, first in the cult of St. Sebastian, afterwards in that of St. Roch. Dr. Crawford traces the religious aspects of the subject, and contributes many interesting facts upon the subject of "plague banners."

## Science Gossip.

MR. JOHN JEHU, Lecturer on Geology at the University of St. Andrews, has been appointed Regius Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh, in the place of Prof. James Geikie. Mr. Jehu, who was born in Montgomeryshire in 1871, has held his St. Andrews appointment since 1903.

EDINBURGH is celebrating during this week-end the tercentenary of the invention of logarithms by John Napier, Laird of Merchiston. His great work, 'Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio,' was published in 1614, with a dedication to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I. An English translation was made by Edward Wright, and published in 1616. Henry Briggs, Reader in Geometry at Gresham House, London, visited Napier twice at Merchiston, and made an important contribution to the theory of logarithms.

The celebrations include a meeting in the University Students' Union on Friday, a Sunday memorial service in St. Giles's, and a farewell reception on Monday at the rooms of the Royal Society in Edinburgh. In the Examination Hall of the University there is an exhibition of a calculating machine, tide-predicting machine, sundials, old theodolites, books, portraits, and relics of John Napier.

THE July number of *Science Progress* has an entertaining article by Prof. Fraser Harris on 'Coloured Thinking and Allied Conditions.' It would seem that the constant and definite association of some particular colour with letters of the alphabet, names of months and days, numbers, musical notes, and kinds of pain is common, but not very common, and is also, for the most part, restricted, if not to people with ability beyond the average, yet to educated people. It denotes, apparently, some enhancement of the power of visualization, and we suppose it is open to anyone who likes to do so to use these observations in support of a theory that it is a main function or effect of education to enlarge the range of that power.

Dr. Harris brings out several characteristic features of coloured thinking: its persistence



and unchangeableness from the earliest time that the thinker can remember; the extreme definiteness of the colour-impression, and its precision in regard to shade or tone; and its arbitrary nature—the colour-associations being so hopelessly different in different individuals as to make analysis or explanation impossible.

It seems clear that childish experiences—sometimes very minute ones—originate the connexions, but M. Peillaube's suggestion, that these linkings of sounds, or ideas, with colours are mediated by some third link which has dropped from conscious memory, seems to us to have much to recommend it.

## FINE ARTS

*Les Mystères d'Éleusis.* Par Paul Foucart. (Paris, Picard, 15fr.)

IN this handsome volume, printed in large and easy type, so that it is most pleasant to read, the veteran author, long known for his valuable researches into Greek life, has rehandled the great subject he treated in essays twenty years ago. There has since accrued much scattered material in the way of inscriptions; there has also been much wild theorizing among modern students of Greek religion. All this M. Foucart has embraced in his exhaustive treatment; he has said all that can be said, and he has even told us all that in his opinion ought not to have been said on his great, but very obscure subject. For the ancients preserved a conspiracy of silence on these Mysteries as complete as the silence observed by the many thousands of Freemasons regarding their secrets. Nowadays no one even attempts to fathom this mystery, which is, nevertheless, largely disseminated. So it was with the Eleusinian Mysteries. Hence there is an ample field for conjecture and for inference from the indirect allusions of many authors who knew all about it, but could not tell. M. Foucart has covered the whole field, but perhaps with too great detail. The actual facts as ascertained are but few, and could be set down in twenty pages. The conjectures and guesses are, of course, innumerable, but most of them mere waste of time. We can here only mention some general features of this most erudite work.

In the first place M. Foucart has a definite theory regarding the origin of this cult, which he refers to a foreign source—Egypt—and not to any natural growth from primitive Greek superstition. He thinks there is evidence enough to show the very early contact of Egypt with Greece, and that with the early settlers from Egypt, who introduced the use and cultivation of cereals, came the worship of the deity who gave this great gift to men. It is likely that the first culture of the wild wheat or barley, which is still found in the mountains of Southern Palestine, was a great epoch in Egypt, and naturally associated with the influence of the benevolent Isis. Demeter M. Foucart holds to be her Greek counterpart.

This cult, then, came into early Greece already matured, and was not a home development from totems and taboos, as many modern speculators have imagined. There is no other speculation to which the author shows such antipathy as that of the folklorists. His fifth chapter is devoted to the refutation of them, and he speaks with scant respect of Dr. Frazer, whose thick volume he does not think it worth while to examine at any length:—

“Ce sont des digressions sans nombre et sans fin; les textes n'y sont pas discutés, mais juxtaposés, sans critique, sans souci de la date et de l'autorité des témoignages.”

He thinks savage customs from distant regions give us no help to explain this cult of Demeter, which has the appearance of being imported in an advanced condition.

We may add an argument to those he has given in abundance to prove his thesis. Savage men are not impressed with the order or the beneficence of nature. The alternation of day and night, of winter and summer, is probably assumed by them as obvious. It is only the disturbances of this order—the earthquake, the hurricane, the sudden accident—which strike them, and which they ascribe to some unknown agent, some spirit which is regarded as mischievous or malevolent, and to be appeased by gifts or sacrifices. The notion of a benevolent spirit appears much later: after men have come to value the order and regularity of Nature and attribute this to the action of a superior being. If this observation be sound, its application to the present question is obvious.

The non-Hellenic features of the Eleusinian Mysteries are insisted upon with much force, especially the fact that fasting was no ordinary practice in Greek religion; it was always feasting and jollity. So also with the careful instruction which seems to have taken place as to what each man or woman would meet in the next world, and by what formulæ dangers were to be averted: all this has its real analogy, not in any other early Greek cult, but in the Egyptian Book of the Dead, which gave careful pictorial directions for the conduct of the dead on the journey beyond the tomb. The hierophant instructed those who were initiated in these ritual acts and formulæ, and the strange thing to be added is this, that no moral training, no efforts towards a better life, were demanded of the celebrants. They were assured happiness hereafter, not because they were better men or women than the rest—some courtesans and some public slaves were certainly initiated—but because they had learnt the secret ritual and knew what to say or do in the next world. This non-moral attitude regarding salvation hereafter still survives in not a few of the modern creeds. Orthodoxy is but too often placed above piety, and a declaration or rite postponed to the very end of life is believed to have more influence on the future state than years of honest life and work. We need not, therefore, decry these Mysteries on this account. The student of the survival of ceremonies through long ages and across

wide ranges of space may find in the Purgatory of St. Patrick, celebrated in North-West Ireland at least since the year 1200, a strange echo of this cult. There was fasting, there was ceremonial preparation, and then the entry into a dark cave, where the pilgrim saw visions of the blest and horrid visions of the damned, and was fortified in his terrible night's adventure by the formulæ which a priest shouted to him through an aperture in the wall of the cave. This ritual is still going on, and it would perhaps all be now surviving had not the vandalism of the Protestant bishops of Ussher's day (1620) ravaged the sacred island (on Lough Derg) and destroyed both the old chapel and the cave. The resemblances, however, to the Mysteries in the mediæval descriptions are such as to make it hard to believe the coincidences purely accidental.

There is another feature in the Mysteries on which the author lays stress. It is the existence of an hereditary priesthood, which held the privilege of conducting the ceremonies and preserving the secrets of the ritual through many centuries. This, again, is a striking exception in Greek religion, for the absence of a priestly caste with privileges superior to those of laymen is rightly supposed to have contributed not a little (negatively) to the freedom of the development of Greek civilization. But in this case not only were the sacred formulæ to be repeated with professional accuracy, but even with such a modulation or power of voice as required special aptitude and training—hence the names of the two privileged families, Eumolpidæ and Kerukes.

We have here no space to review the careful description of the famous procession from Athens to Eleusis, which is known to us from a picturesque chapter in Herodotus, when the Spartan exile king asks the meaning of the dust and shouting of a mystic crowd, which was not of mortal men. To-day we can follow the stages of the way, and see the tracks of the ancient waggons that carried the holy elements. But there was also a preliminary ceremony of ablutions and baths at Peiræus, where a sea-monster devoured the lower half of one of the celebrants. M. Foucart boldly calls this *κῆτος* a shark, but have we any evidence that such creatures frequented Greek waters? This accident was before the time when the Ptolemies made some sort of waterway like the present Suez Canal, through which sharks are now said to enter the Mediterranean. Of course, in its day the misfortune was regarded as a portent of evil.

The special services of each night at Eleusis are carefully considered, and in relation to the now uncovered site and dimensions of the famous temple. The introduction of Dionysus on the second day bears evidence of being an addition to the original rites. But on this and fifty other questions which we would gladly consider we must refer the reader to M. Foucart's ample discussion. We also invite the special attention of folklorists to this frank criticism of their views and methods.



## THE FRENCH SPIRIT.

WE have before us a number of reproductions of eighteenth-century French engravings and the catalogue de luxe of the exhibition of nineteenth-century French painting arranged this month at Grosvenor House; the former represents the quintessence of French art immediately before the Revolution, the second its first real florescence in modern times. Rococo engravings summarize the outlook of the Court at Versailles; they are the embodiment of the last phase of the old *régime*; they are the insignia of a fatal insouciance, and their charm is increased for us by this significance.

These engravings after Watteau, Boucher, Fragonard, Baudouin, &c., translate admirably the spirit of the original pictures. Indeed, the substitution of the frail paper for the more robust canvas adds to their lightness and delicacy, and the ornamental borders round the prints—often extremely elaborate, and sometimes executed by a separate artist—give the engravings a decorative character of their own. They took their place perfectly in the rooms of the period, rooms furnished in the Régence or Louis XVI. style, which the artists delighted in reproducing in their work, and, however *grivois* the subject, or popular the theme, all the plates are characterized by an exquisite charm and grace. “Le joli—voilà, à ces heures d’histoire légère, le signe et la séduction de la France.” Thus the Goncourts, as Mr. Younger reminds us in his Introduction, wrote of the art of this epoch, and if we examine carefully the work of succeeding epochs, we shall find the same spirit persisting in a disguised form on into modern French art.

The school of painters represented at Grosvenor House, loosely called Impressionists, acknowledged Ingres and Delacroix as their forerunners, and works by these artists are, therefore, properly included. Equally appropriate is the inclusion of several pieces by Cézanne, Gauguin, and Van Gogh, who form the link between the Impressionists and the more advanced forms of contemporary French painting. The Impressionists set out to look things squarely in the face, to accept no teacher but nature, and no touchstone of beauty but their own sensibility. In theory they were rigorous realists; in practice they struck that mean between the sense of the beautiful and the love of reality which M. Maurice Denis rightly declares the essential characteristic of classical art. “Realism” is a catchword of the critic; in its worst sense—that of photographic imitation—it is the fatal creed of l’Académie Julien; every painter

with a spark of genius knows this subconsciously, and however sincere his intellectual desire to paint only realities, and to paint them in the most direct and unartificial manner, the artist in him will always induce him to break from his theories and his creed at the right moment. Thus, although Impressionists such as Monet, Renoir, and Sisley—with their theories of colour-vibration and form dissolved in light—set out with a creed of scientific realism, all their work, no less than that of Manet, Cézanne, and Degas, is fundamentally the expression of their individual temperaments, and they are subconsciously guided throughout by the French tradition of grace.

Officially they were the leaders against academic art, against artificiality, toy shepherds and pink goddesses, against elegant people in elegant attitudes in elegant boudoirs; in a word, against all that is epitomized in French engravings. In practice, beneath the democratic externalities of their work, and the new frankness which shocked so many at the time, we divine the old sense of beauty and the inheritance of an inveterate characteristic taste.

What is Renoir but a descendant of Fragonard who happened to hear much talk of realism and broken colour during his student days? Did he get those pretty colours, those blue eyes, those red lips, and those rounded forms from Velasquez and Goya, the official gods of Manet, or from Watteau and Boucher? When he said, “Si la poitrine de la femme eût été moins ronde et moins chaude, peut-être n’eussé-je pas fait de peinture,” was he not leaguely himself with his eighteenth-century ancestors? Moreover, Monet’s spectroscopic convention for light and air, and his delicate formulæ for foliage, are again but the logical development of the blue and green conventions of Fragonard, and the brown and green conventions of Hubert Robert. The case of Manet is less obvious; but this high priest of rigorous vision, of direct painting and broad brushing, had in reality a profound sense of grace and beauty. Has any one seen an ugly figure or a coarse type, a heavy chin or a blood-shot eye, in a good Manet picture? The nude, it is true, in ‘Le Déjeuner sur l’Herbe’ is heavy; but Manet had not yet attained to his full powers. If we consider for a moment Manet’s female portraits, or the delightful little sketch known as ‘Le Soulier Rose,’ or ‘L’Olympia’ in the Louvre, and compare them with German or Scandinavian painting in the same manner, we see at once how strongly Manet was imbued with the French spirit, and how the love of *le joli* persisted in him in spite of himself. The same is true of Gauguin and Cézanne; the plaintive grace of Gauguin’s Tahitians, and the simple wistfulness of Cézanne’s peasants—such as ‘Les Buveurs’ and ‘Les Joueurs de Cartes’ in this exhibition—have more in common with the Pierrot picture of Watteau than with the modern peasant paintings of the rest of Europe. Degas, who shows us on his dancer the pathetic

little animal face of the Parisian street-girl, insists upon her thin arms and strong legs, yet gives her in his pictures little ballet skirts of muslin as delicate as a butterfly’s wing, and puts flowers into her hair, or wraps around her shoulders, when she is resting, a scarf of pink or blue. Moreover, he limits the size of his pictures, knowing that what may become, on a small scale, moving and intense, is merely ugly and intolerable on a large canvas.

In their choice of subjects, too, the Impressionists would have claimed that they had found a new path; they chose to paint, they would have said, outdoor scenes, figures in motion, still life. But did not Debucourt paint and engrave ‘La Promenade Publique’ in the eighteenth century? Did not Boucher paint figures in motion, and Fragonard paint ‘The Swing’? Did not Chardin delight in still life as much as Cézanne?

Thus as we go round the exhibition at Grosvenor House we see a collection of admirable and charming pictures, the expression of the modern spirit in France; and the reason that this spirit has produced so much better results in France than in any other country is that the French artists have, in fact, never abandoned their traditions, or been false to their heritage.

Both the books before us are well produced. The catalogue of the collection at Grosvenor House is of the sumptuous type which we associate with the French “catalogue de luxe.” It is provided with an appreciative Introduction by M. Jacques Émile Blanche, himself the owner of several of the pictures.

Mr. Younger’s Introduction to his book does not pretend to be more than a popular outline of the subject, and as such is successful. The plates include many well-known and beautiful prints. We have Beauvarlet’s ‘Le Départ’ and ‘L’Arrivée du Courrier’ after Boucher, and one example—unfortunately not more—of Janinet’s delicate art. There are engravings by N. de Launay after Fragonard, including the famous ‘Les Hasards heureux de l’Escarpolette’; and the younger De Launay is represented by the beautiful plate known as ‘Les Adieux’ after Moreau le jeune from ‘Le Monument du Costume.’ Another favourite plate here reproduced is Regnault’s engraving of Fragonard’s ‘Le Baiser à la dérobée.’ We have also prints from various hands—Helman, Leveau, Ponce, Simonet, Massard, and N. de Launay—after Baudouin, that artist so beloved of engravers. Of interest to Londoners is ‘Petite Laitière anglaise,’ by Gauguin after Northcote. The plate shows a distant view of the clock tower of the Horse Guards, Whitehall, and this, as Mr. Younger points out, suggests that the fair milkmaid was an ancestress of the two old ladies who, some years ago, “personally and successfully” petitioned King Edward to confirm the privilege granted to their family by Charles II. to keep cows in St. James’s Park for the sale of their milk.

*French Engravers of the Eighteenth Century.* With an Introduction by Archibald Younger, and 97 Illustrations. (Edinburgh, Schulze & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

*Art Français: Exposition d’Art décoratif contemporain, 1800–1885.* Organisée par Madame la Comtesse Greffulhe, avec l’agrément de sa Grâce le Duc de Westminster, à Londres. (Grosvenor House, 1l. 1s.)



Mr. Younger appends to the end of his work a score of reproductions from engraved books of the period: we have some plates and a title-page from 'Les Grâces' of Meunier de Querlon (Paris, 1766), two illustrations to 'Les Aventures de Télémaque,' by Fénelon (Paris, 1785), and several from the delightful 'Choix de Chansons,' by De la Borde (Paris, 1773). The last mentioned includes many charming plates designed and engraved by Moreau le jeune.

From the engraver's point of view the reproductions in Mr. Younger's book are unsatisfactory, as the large plates are much reduced, and some of the illustrations from books are produced on a larger scale than the originals. Moreover, as is the case with many process reproductions of engraved work, the characteristic qualities are almost entirely lost. The book is, nevertheless, valuable for reference, and will serve as a useful introduction to the study of the engravings.

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*Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité.* Par Georges Perrot et Charles Chipiez.—Vol. X. *La Grèce Archaique: la Céramique d'Athènes.* Par Georges Perrot. (Hachette & Cie, 30fr.)

THIS colossal undertaking, the composition of a complete history of ancient art, still progresses steadily, and it is impossible not to admire the untiring energy with which volume after volume has flowed from the author's pen. We learn with regret that he has arrived at the end of his fruitful and congenial labours.

The subject of Attic vases is peculiarly difficult to deal with in such a systematic history; for it is perhaps, more than any other in ancient art, the field of the specialist. On the other hand, the artistic interest of these vases is so great that even those who have not the time or opportunity for such detailed study would be grateful for a summary of the present state of our knowledge, on a somewhat larger scale than the books hitherto available.

The main difficulty in writing such a summary lies in the fact that the detailed history of Attic vase-painting during the first half of the fifth century has been built up by a series of close and critical studies, all including a good deal of conjecture and individual predilection. First, there is Klein's preliminary classification of the signed vases, then Hartwig's attempted reconstruction, and innumerable articles in learned periodicals upon the various masters or classes of vases. Then, above all, came Furtwängler and Reichhold's great work, with its first adequate reproductions of the finest vases, and its critical and suggestive essays upon them; and, finally, the most modern reconstitution of the character of less-known masters, such as those made by Mr. Beazley, which imply a minute study of the originals themselves, and cannot be criticized or appreciated without intimate knowledge. Here

M. Perrot is frankly sceptical; he thinks that for such speculations a basis is wanting, and that to make them "c'est vraiment abuser de la conjecture." But, after all, the whole structure of the criticism on which his own volume is based depends on similar principles less rigorously applied. Such a question, for instance, as the painter or painters of the vases signed by Euphronius as potter, involves endless differences of opinion and technical arguments, and even questions of individual taste; yet it necessarily finds a place in M. Perrot's book.

In order to follow the arguments upon this and similar matters, it is necessary to have trustworthy illustrations, of detail as well as of general compositions. Those that are here supplied are of various kinds. Some are direct photographs from the vases themselves; one of them, giving the details of the group of Heracles and Antæus from Euphronius's vase, is excellent. Some of the rest, even when photographed from a comparatively flat bowl, that lends itself to this method of reproduction, suffer from the fact that the camera has not been placed opposite the centre of the field. This is especially noticeable in the beautiful Duris vase (Pl. xi.), with Eos bearing the corpse of Memnon; here the circular field is reproduced as if elliptical, being about 9 cm. in horizontal diameter, and 8 cm. in vertical, so that the goddess is foreshortened and the corpse unduly lengthened; there are awkward distortions in other cases also, including the well-known Theseus and Amphitrite. The most adequate among the rest of the illustrations are those reproduced by direct photographic process from Reichhold's admirable drawings. But a great number have been redrawn from these, from the originals, or from other sources by Mlle. Evrard; and this artist is not one of that very select number who are capable of reproducing the subtle and exquisite line-work of the Greek vase-painter. Her coloured pictures designed to show the general effect of the vases are good, and well reproduced, but there is hardly one of her drawings which accurately reproduces the style of the original, especially in the face and other delicate details.

In previous volumes of the series considerable attention was devoted to technical questions, such as the materials, processes, and instruments used by the artist. In view of the amount of study and the divergency of opinions of expert writers, M. Perrot's criticism on these matters, as applied to Attic vases, would have been very welcome, but he supplies only a general discussion of the subjects and their treatment. The first portion of the book deals with less controversial matters, such as the Chalcidian and early Attic vases, thus joining on to the treatment of Ionian and other early fabrics in vol. ix. With this tenth volume the author completes his survey of archaic art in Greece, and is free to turn to the art of the finest period, already to some extent represented here by the vases of the fifth century.

## FINE ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION OF ETCHINGS.

THE FINE ART SOCIETY, from whom we have come to expect an exhibition of etchings in the summer months, are this year showing the work of twenty-two artists. The greater number of the plates are by Englishmen, but although these include such well-known names as Sir Frank Short (who is represented by two excellent mezzotints after De Wint), Mr. H. Mulready Stone, Mr. Leo Hankey, and Mr. H. D. Collison Morley, the English etchers on the whole are undoubtedly outclassed by the Continental exhibitors. Most of the Englishmen have a tendency to adhere to a range of subject already over-exploited by etchers; and although certain plates, such as Mr. Herbert Hillier's *Westminster Hall* (100), show great ability, and others, such as Mr. Walcot's reconstruction of a scene in a Roman Atrium (120), a certain imagination, the general effect is distinctly unenterprising. We are beginning to tire of picturesque corners of old streets in Paris such as Mr. Raymond Jones gives us, and of the Whistlerian vignettes which represent Mr. Mulready Stone.

There is far greater vitality and individuality in the work of the Continental etchers. The Dutch etcher Heer J. Poortenaar (who always gets interesting arrangements of tone) shows a clever plate entitled *Westminster Bridge* (140), where the white spot of the lowered electric street lamp is used with skilful decorative effect. Herr M. Bauer again exhibits a number of his Oriental subjects. His *Queen of Sheba* (52), where the composition is more crowded than in the large plates 'Festival on the Ganges' and 'Ganges' which he showed last year, is no less successful on that account. His fertile imagination and his skill in suggesting moving details—such as the little birds and animals which the Queen's retinue are bringing to King Solomon—delight us as much as ever. Herr Bauer shows several smaller subjects, but he is always at his best in his most ambitious efforts, and the small plates are less attractive.

Anders Zorn is represented by a dozen admirable etchings. Always brilliant, the Swedish etcher is at his best in such plates as *Oxenstierna* (163), *Frida* (166), and *Shallow* (165), where the *plein air* effect on nudes is suggested in a most successful manner. Excellent, too, in their way are the portraits of the *Crown Princess of Sweden* (170) and *M. Auguste Rodin* (168). In the first the artist conveys the charm of elegance and race, and this without compromising his virile art, or any shadow of "prettiness" in the technique; in the second he depicts the sculptor in a genial mood, as far removed from the "dreaming Titan" pose which "artistic" photographers credit him with as from the commonplace portrait by Jacques-Émile Blanche. Finally, there are some plates by the late Alphonse Legros, distinguished by those qualities of delicate drawing and a certain deep wistfulness which have won Legros his place among the great artists.

In another room are water-colours of Egypt and its Temples by Mr. Beaton Fletcher, which have a topographical interest, and flower paintings by Miss Jessie Algie.

R. H. A. W.



## THE DORÉ GALLERIES.

SWITZERLAND, it has been said, is unpaintable, and although Segantini partially dispelled this dictum, the difficulty of suggesting on paper or canvas the vast size and weight of Swiss mountains is so great as to be fairly termed insurmountable. Mr. G. Flemwell's water-colours at the Doré Galleries 'From Europe's Playground' are not very ambitious. They are mainly sketches of Lausanne and its environs, but although they possess no great artistic merit, they will have an attraction for lovers of glaciers and the enchanting flora of Switzerland.

R. H. A. W.

## THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

THERE is something extremely disappointing about Mr. José Weiss's exhibition at the Grafton Galleries. The artist shows eighty-four landscapes in oil, and their cumulative effect is one of singular monotony. This is unfortunate, because Mr. Weiss is an artist of considerable accomplishment, and the general level of his achievement is undeniably high. Many of the canvases are excellent, and hardly anywhere in the exhibition is a picture which offends. The artist has taken for his models the landscape painters of the Barbizon School, and he has reproduced all the external characteristics of their work. What is lacking in his pictures is the personal note: his vision is in no sense individual, and is often quite commonplace. Thus it comes that, although the composition in his landscapes is unimpeachable, the colour and surface agreeable, and the massing of dark shapes against a luminous sky forceful without being dramatic, they almost invariably fail to convey an emotional impression of any intensity. We feel that landscape painting with Mr. Weiss is a craft, not a means of expression; his pictures are born from his brain, not from his sensibilities. This impression is increased by the fact that the artist uses almost the same colour-scheme in all eighty-four pictures, and applies to all the same warm varnish, so that the unity of effect produced makes his paintings look shop-made. Individually, however, many of these pictures would look distinguished in a mixed exhibition; their broad brushing and harmonious ensemble would be welcome in a gathering of pictures showing less restraint or less decision. In many dining-rooms also Mr. Weiss's work would take its place perfectly, and if it would not enthrall, it would never annoy its possessor. In this exhibition, however, the paintings, by their too strong family likeness, mutually destroy one another. Among the best are *Stormy Weather* (29), *July Morning* (54), and several vigorous and attractive sketches, such as *Flood Time* (21).

R. H. A. W.

## BOSWELL'S HOUSE IN GREAT QUEEN STREET.

Chiswick Press, July 21, 1914.

THE paragraph under 'Fine Art Gossip' in last week's issue suggests to me that a note respecting some other domestic houses of a contemporary date may interest your readers. In Tooks Court, facing the Chiswick Press, there is a group of three houses, Nos. 13, 14, and 15, generally acknowledged to be of the Inigo Jones style, with brick pilasters and a cornice—but the latter is missing from No. 13. These houses, perhaps, are not of so decorative a character as those in Great Queen Street, but the date—1746—cast

on a leaden cistern in the basement of No. 14 (which is in our possession as a warehouse), probably indicates the date of erection. We have overflowed into No. 15, and it may also be of interest to say that the records and publications of the London Topographical Society appropriately find a home here. There is yet another house, No. 11, apparently of the same period, just round the corner in this same thoroughfare, which is of a better design, and in a fair state of preservation, the brick pilasters being fluted, and the capitals more ornamented. This particular house, alas! is soon to be demolished to make room for a further extension of the Patent Office.

Old readers of this journal will recollect that the former printing and editorial offices of *The Athenæum* and *Notes and Queries* were adjoining the Chiswick Press, and on the opposite side of the court to the houses to which I now refer.

One other note, if you will permit me, is that Tooks Court is the Cooks Court which was the home of Mr. Snagsby in 'Bleak House.' Charles Dickens mentions in chap. x. that Cooks Court, Cursitor Street, was on the eastern borders of Chancery Lane. In my own recollection Tooks Court was largely inhabited by law stationers of the Snagsby type, many of whom lived over their respective offices, so that one could quite easily reconstruct the character so admirably portrayed by Dickens when he wrote that work in the middle of last century.

CHAS. T. JACOBI.

## THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

CONGRESS AT CANTERBURY.

## II.

THE proceedings of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury were continued on Wednesday, the 15th inst., when a party numbering about one hundred, including many members of the Kent Archæological Society, journeyed in motor-cars to Richborough and Sandwich. The first stopping-place was the interesting church of St. Nicholas, Ash, which was described by Mr. R. H. Goodsall. It consists of a nave with north aisle, a central tower with transepts, and a chancel with side chapel. Mr. Goodsall explained that little was left of the ancient Norman church. The oldest portion was at the north-west angle, where the old tower stood. Caen stone had been used in its construction, indicating an early date—probably from 1160 to 1180—and the walling of the north transept was of that period. The remainder of the church was of the thirteenth century. The slight inclination of the chancel to the south was noticed. The present tower was built in the fifteenth century. The monuments are of great interest, the most ancient being that of a cross-legged knight under an arch between the choir and the north, or Molland, Chapel. It is supposed to be Sir John de Goshall, and of fourteenth-century date. There are alabaster figures of a knight and lady, generally supposed to be those of John Septvans and his wife. Other features of the church were described, and several masons' marks noted.

The party next visited Richborough Castle, the Roman *Rutupia*, which was ably described by Lord Northbourne. The massive walls were inspected, and the excavations that have lately been in progress under the direction of the Board of Works. Various suggestions were made with regard to the object of the mass of

concrete in the centre of the castle area, which has for a long time been a puzzle to antiquaries.

At Sandwich the party divided, one section visiting the old houses of the town, the other examining the three churches—St. Peter's, St. Clement's, and St. Mary's. The first of the ancient houses visited was "the Old House" in Strand Street, now the residence of Mr. W. F. Macmeikan. It has been beautifully restored and suitably furnished by the present owner. It has overhanging stories, carved corner brackets, and latticed casements, and was in existence in 1534, when Sir Edward Ringley, a distinguished warrior and Seneschal of Calais, held it. Queen Elizabeth stayed there; and the visitors admired greatly the fine Tudor mantelpieces, the panelling, and the elaborate plaster ceilings. Mr. and Mrs. Macmeikan welcomed the members, and explained to them the house and its treasures. Manwood Court was next visited, and its history and contents were described by Mr. R. G. Raggett, who has recently restored the house, which was formerly a grammar school. The churches of Sandwich were described by the Rev. B. W. Day, who also conducted the party to the ancient Hospital of St. Bartholomew, and pointed out the architectural features of its twelfth-century church.

Thursday, the 16th, was devoted to Hythe. The first stopping-place was the Church of SS. Mary and Ethelburga, Lyminge, which was described by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff. He said that the visitors were standing very near the cradle of English Christianity. Ethelbert, the first Christian king of Kent, had a country seat with a park, or chase, at Lyminge, which had been a Roman settlement, and it was not unlikely that he was able to adapt to his use a house built during the Roman occupation. Sixty years ago Canon Jenkins caused excavations to be made in the churchyard, which revealed the foundations of an extensive Roman building. He uncovered the ruins of a large aisled basilica having a triple apse at its eastern extremity. This Canon Jenkins believed to be the church founded by Ethelburga, the daughter of Ethelbert and widow of Edwin, King of Northumbria, who, as Bede relates, in 633 retired to Lyminge, where she founded a religious house and built a church. A more careful examination of the evidence revealed by the excavations, however, showed that Queen Ethelburga's church was built upon Roman foundations, of which it occupied only a very small part. Its ground plan showed that the Saxon church was less than 50 ft. in length—that it had a somewhat broad nave, separated from a presbytery by a triple arcade, and a *sacarium*, terminated by an eastern apse. It also had flanking *porticus*, or chapels, on either side of the nave. Here the queen was buried in 647. The foundation of the religious house was a double one, for monks and nuns; the latter, in 804, were removed to Canterbury, but the monks stayed on for 150 years more, and were then transferred to Christ Church, Canterbury. The present church was founded by Archbishop Lanfranc. Much work was added in the fifteenth century. After describing the internal fittings of the church and the recent restorations, Mr. Woodruff expressed regret—shared by the antiquaries present—that the walls had been stripped inside and out of their plastering, and left in a state of roughness which in mediæval times would have been considered absolutely barbarous.

Saltwood Castle, which was next visited, was described by Canon Galpin. The Manor of Saltwood was granted to the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, in Saxon times,



and the close connexion with the see continued till Cranmer's day. It became an honour, and was held under the Archbishops by different knights. The great keep or gatehouse, which is the only habitable portion of the castle, was begun by Henry de Essex in the time of Henry II., but the tall towers and main part of the building were erected by Archbishop Courtenay. The castle was admired so much by Henry VIII. that Cranmer was obliged to relinquish it to him. A short visit was paid to Saltwood Church.

The very interesting church of Hythe, which contains some of the finest Early English work in the kingdom, was examined under the direction of the Rev. H. D. Dale.

Lympe Castle, formerly known as the Archdeacon's House, which was a manor house belonging to the Archdeacons of Canterbury, was then visited. It was for many years a farmhouse, but Mr. Francis J. Tennant has recently acquired and beautifully restored it. Close to the house stands the church, which was inspected, as were also the ruins in the valley of the Roman castrum, *Portus Lemanis*, commonly called Studfall Castle.

Friday, the 17th, was devoted to the city and the Cathedral. The latter was very ably described by Mr. Woodruff, Col. Hegan, and the Dean. In the early afternoon the precincts were inspected, the cloisters and the library; and after tea at the Deanery the members visited the ancient Town Hall and church at Fordwich, the Hospital of St. John, the remains of the Dominican and Franciscan houses, St. Mildred's Church, and the Castle. In the evening a paper on the Ancient Roads of Kent was read by Sir Charles Warren; and the President expressed to Lord Northbourne, the Dean, and the local officials of the Congress the very cordial thanks of the Association for all the hospitality the members had received, and for the valuable information that had been imparted to them.

On Saturday morning many of the visitors were obliged to leave, but those who remained visited Chartham Church and the Hospital and church at Harbledown and Chilham Castle. The Congress of 1914 was in every way most successful, and those who attended it will retain many happy recollections of Kent and Canterbury.

## OBITUARY.

WE regret to notice the death of M. Georges Perrot, the well-known French archaeologist. He was born at Villeneuve-Saint-Georges in 1832. In 1861, after a period of teaching in secondary schools, he travelled in Asia Minor, and published the results of his investigations in 'Exploration Archéologique de la Galatie et de la Bithynie' (1862). In 1872 he was appointed "Maitre de Conférences" at the École Normale, and became in 1875 Professor of Archæology at the Sorbonne. In 1888 he was placed at the head of the École Normale, a post which he resigned in 1904, when he was elected "Secrétaire Perpétuel" of the Académie des Inscriptions. Among his works the most noteworthy are 'Essai sur le Droit Public et Privé de la République Athénienne' (1867), 'Les Précurseurs de Démotène' (1873), 'Inscriptions d'Asie Mineure et de Syrie' (1877), and, above all, the 'Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité,' in which he collaborated with Charles Chipiez.

## MUSIC

*The Future of Musicians: a Plea for Organization.* By Emil Krall. (Bell & Sons, 1s. net.)

IN this little work the author makes out a good case for the organization of the musical profession in the same way as others. His scheme is ambitious and far-reaching, and will probably meet with a diversity of criticisms, but his diagnosis of the ills which trouble the profession, based upon practical experiences both as executant and teacher, are worth considering, even among those who are not prepared to follow all his proposals.

Mr. Krall sets himself to analyze the economic position of professional musicians in the general struggle for existence, and finds that, despite all recent improvements or attempted reforms, they suffer from an undue dependence and helplessness in all business matters. Music has become a valuable commercial asset—as lucrative a field for speculation as any of the "necessaries" of life. Much has been done for music by such speculation; but the tyranny of commercialism has now become acute, and the control of the profession is passing out of the hands of musicians themselves. Large sums are spent by the artists, and even larger sums provided by patrons, to keep the concert platform going, and it has become a sort of showroom for the general warehouse of musical goods, where talent is classified, labelled, bought and sold, advertised, and taken on commission, like any other commercial product. Whatever may be the result to those engaged in the commercial side of the business, Mr. Krall regards it as generally admitted in the profession that a large proportion of the money thus spent by artists and patrons has been spent without material benefit to musicians. The platform grows more overcrowded daily: new entrants—professional, semi-professional, purely amateur—are flocking on to it, and the profession itself is helpless.

One root of these evils the author finds in the excessive individualism of musicians, who are lacking in *esprit de corps*: conscious of themselves as individual artists or as groups, but not as a class. Nothing but a widespread organization will make possible concentration in endeavour towards a definite, common goal.

The scheme of organization here proposed would embrace composers and conductors together with the executants who make up the professional section; whilst the non-professional section would embrace patrons and other music-lovers, as well as the amateur executant. The union of the musical profession, Mr. Krall contends, would fulfil many practical purposes, such as those of a general concert agency, information bureau, legal advisory, &c., but, above all, it would lay the foundation for great reforms in the conditions of musicians themselves.

## PRODUCTION OF 'FRANCESCA DA RIMINI' AT COVENT GARDEN.

IN Señor Riccardo Zandonai's new opera produced at Covent Garden on the 16th inst. there is a marked advance on 'Conchita,' of which the libretto was more of a hindrance than a help. The story of the loves of Francesca and Paolo has tempted many composers, though up to the present time not one has achieved signal success. For this latest venture a libretto based on Signor L'Annunzio's powerful tragedy 'Francesca da Rimini' was prepared by Tito Ricordi, which, from an operatic point of view, is in many ways satisfactory.

The opening scene of the first act strikes the right note: even from the light conversation between Francesca's maidens and the Jester we feel that the forthcoming marriage between the two houses of the Polentani and Malatesti will end in misfortune. During the rest of the act the singing of the maidens is remarkable for its delicacy and quaintness, the latter quality being enhanced by the three musicians on the stage, one of whom plays on a lute. When Paolo is seen, the flowing melody associated with the lovers is heard in the orchestra; and phrases from it occur frequently during the last two acts.

The Battle Scene, which occupies the whole of the second act, is disappointing. A scene of this kind can be described in words or represented in a picture with telling effect; it is, however, a dangerous one for musical treatment. Beethoven tried it in his 'Wellingtons Sieg, oder die Schlacht bei Vittoria,' but it did not add to his reputation. There are some moments of comparative repose, of which the composer certainly takes advantage, but they do not materially affect the general impression, namely, that the action is unnecessarily delayed. Fortunately, there was something for the eye—the scene on the leads of the tower, the exciting movement of the Gueff soldiers, and the crossbows, cranks, pulleys, and other arms and engines, gave, indeed, a striking picture of war during the Middle Ages.

The third act affords a pleasing contrast, namely, the fresh folk-like dancing-song of the maidens. In the concluding scene the Largo "Paolo, date mi pace," sung by Francesca, is full of genuine emotion, which is the more impressive in that it is unusually simple. Modern composers are somewhat inclined to express feeling in too intense a manner, and then the effect produced is often in inverse ratio to the means employed. It is just unlaboured music of this kind which makes us believe that the composer may yet write something still more convincing; for, it must be admitted that, though often excellent, the music of this opera is not all homogeneous.

In the last act, the two parts might be fused into one. The scenes between Francesca and Malatestino, and between the latter and Giovanni, could be considerably reduced, or perhaps even omitted. The action in those scenes, in



which the musical interest is not of the strongest, seems delayed just where it ought to be most rapid. In the original play they may be effective; moreover, the situation is there intensified by another short scene before the final catastrophe.

The composer makes use of representative themes, and to a large extent evolves the orchestral music from them. Working on Wagner lines easily tends to formality, and at times the music of this opera sounds made rather than inspired. From its best pages we are inclined to believe that in a freer style the composer would be more successful. His chromatic chords, often excellent, are modern, but he well knows the value of contrast: purely diatonic harmony occurs frequently. Then at times there are rests in the orchestra, or the voice or voices are slenderly supported, sometimes by a long sustained chord.

The performance, under the direction of Signor Panizza, was very fine. Madame Edvina, in her impersonation of Francesca, displayed subtlety in gesture and facial expression. Her singing was very good, although her voice was not at its best. Praise, too, must be given to Signor Martinelli and Signor Francesco Cigada, the Paolo and Giovanni respectively.

### Musical Gossip.

VERDI'S 'Falstaff' was produced at Milan in 1893, and given at Covent Garden in the following year, but it was not heard again there until last Tuesday. In the interim, however, two very good performances of the work were given by the pupils of the Royal College of Music under the direction of Sir Charles Stanford. Why such a delightful opera should have been so long neglected is a mystery, and also why it has been put off until nearly the end of the season. Verdi fitted the tone to the word in a remarkable manner; it would, indeed, be difficult to imagine anything more natural, more spontaneous. The ease with which the music may be listened to probably prevents many from perceiving the skill in it. The public, and not a few lovers of music, are apt to think that music which is easy to understand is of less importance than that which requires serious study before it can be appreciated. It is so in some cases, but even then the complex is not great merely because it is complex.

The performance on Tuesday was excellent. Signor Scotti as Falstaff sang and acted with point and humour. Mrs. Ford was cleverly impersonated by Miss Claudia Muzio, and Dame Quickly by Mme. Kirkby Lunn, but all the artists entered thoroughly into the spirit of the comedy.

MR. DONALD FRANCIS TOVEY has been appointed to the Reid Professorship of Music at Edinburgh University, rendered vacant by the retirement of Dr. Niecks. Mr. Tovey was born in 1875 at Eton where his father was an assistant classical master. His Opus 31, a three-act opera, 'The Bride of Dionysus,' is at present in process of revision for production in Germany next year. Op. 32 is a symphony, produced at Aix-la-Chapelle last December. In October he is conducting a course of University Extension lectures at Bradford. He has contributed forty signed articles on musical subjects to the eleventh edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.'

MM. MESSENGER AND BROUSSAN having resigned the directorship of the Paris Opéra, M. Jacques Rouché, who has been appointed their successor, will enter upon his duties on September 1st. During their term of office MM. Messenger and Broussan gave the first performance in Paris of 'Götterdämmerung,' Strauss's 'Salome,' 'Parsifal,' and M. Henri Février's 'Moussa Vanna,' and also revived Rameau's 'Hippolyte et Aricie.'

DURING the forthcoming season of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall the Mondays will, as in former years, be devoted to Wagner. All Beethoven's Symphonies (except the choral section of the Ninth) and all his Overtures will be given, also the four Brahms Symphonies. Of standard works may be noted: Violin Concertos by Beethoven, Brahms, Mendelssohn, Max Bruch, Glazounov, Sir Edward Elgar, and Tchaikowsky; and Pianoforte Concertos by Beethoven, Brahms, Dohnányi, Schumann, Arensky, Liszt, Grieg, Tchaikowsky, Mac Dowell, and Saint-Saëns. The novelties, British and foreign, have already been mentioned.

THE death is announced of Madame Léonard, widow of the Belgian violinist. Her maiden name was Antonia Sitchez di Mendi, and she was the niece of Manuel Garcia and of his sisters, Madame Malibran and Madame Pauline Viardot. Madame Léonard was a talented singer.

THE death is also announced of Madame Alice Charbonnet de Dorson, who was a gifted pianist, and appeared under the name Alice Kellermann. She founded the Conservatory of Music at Sydney.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.  
MON. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.  
TUES. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

### DRAMA

*The Works of Stanley Houghton.* Edited, with an Introduction, by Harold Brighouse. 3 vols. (Constable & Co., 11. 5s.)

STANLEY HOUGHTON in this fine edition of his work has received something more than justice at the hands of his friend Mr. Brighouse and his publishers. The latter, by placing before the public a definitive edition of his writings within six months of his death, hope to revive and establish what they fear is a reputation already on the wane. It is, of course, greatly to the author's credit that what is, in our opinion, the best of his dramatic works—'The Younger Generation'—held its own on the stage at the beginning of a century which will be marked by its readjustment of the relative positions of parents and their children: a readjustment in which by his play he may be said to have taken a share. But this fact of his dealing more particularly with contemporary changes, characteristic of most of Houghton's plays, carries with it the partial limitation of its utility to the transitional period. His friend Mr. Brighouse is not alone in finding in his work technical qualities which should make it worth studying when its "notions" have fallen out of date.

It is a question whether his practice of putting on to paper stage directions—an amplification, in his case, of methods generally adopted by the modern school of dramatists—which were formerly con-

sidered more within the province of the old-fashioned stage manager, who gave vocal utterance to them, has not received more than its proper commendation. In many of his directions we find the use of quite unnecessary words—words having the air of being precise, though they do not add to precision. In his collected works the recurrence of attention-catching phrases not only fails in its purpose, but also appears inartistic. It was, perhaps, unfortunate from the point of view of his further work that 'Hindle Wakes' was so belauded. That play reflected to the full the author's acute observation of the trend of the times, but, in spite of the searchings for hidden meaning indulged in by the "knowing ones," we doubt whether it was really anything more than a reflection. His keen insight, because it was never great foresight, will the more rapidly rank itself with the commonplace. 'Phipps,' a small one-act play which dates as little as 'The Admirable Crichton,' is likely, in our opinion, to see the most persistent revival.

We cannot but view it as unfortunate for the purpose of his publishers that a stricter selection has not been made. 'The Perfect Cure,' even with Hawtrey well suited in the principal part, only ran for four nights, and now when revived by touring companies for a week cannot be said to add to its author's reputation; and Houghton deserved better of his friend than the perpetuation of such a fragment as that of his projected long novel, with its all-embracing title of 'Life.' Nor is this the only bit of his work which carries the appearance of having been forced into publication, by some indiscreet urgency of the living, from a dead hand.

When Houghton left what was particularly his own province—the placing of contemporary phases of life before the public—he became but a poor imitator of greater genius. An outstanding example of this is 'Fancy Free,' which by no means flattered Oscar Wilde.

Of what might have been his future it is difficult to speak; but we may well imagine that life would have taught a man so serious of purpose the need to curb his impetuosity not only in getting on to paper the passing thought, but in giving that thought the immediate and enduring form of print. Time would probably have modified his too crude delineation of middle-classness—a crudity almost priggish in its recurring reproduction of what are, after all, very superficial tricks of action necessary to be viewed in conjunction with more fundamental characteristics if truth is to be served.

Each set of these handsome volumes, with their clear print, wide margins, and good paper, of which only a thousand have been issued to the public, is no doubt already touching covers with the works of other dramatists on library shelves. For the more general public there are those handy little volumes in which are brought together a few of our favourite short plays, 'The Old Testament and the New,' 'The Dear Departed,' 'The Master of the House,' 'The Fifth Commandment,' and 'Phipps.'



*The King of the Dark Chamber.* By Rabindranath Tagore. Translated into English by the Author. (Macmillan & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

THIS is, we think, the least successful of the works with which Mr. Tagore has lately enriched us, and it even bears some signs of having seemed less interesting than the others in its author's eyes. At least that is how we should interpret a sprinkling of inadvertencies in his hitherto faultless English. The familiarities of dialogue are, in any case, not quite Mr. Tagore's vein, the introduction of such words as "awfully" ringing false in his deliberate chill diction. He does not say whether in the original Hindustani the play is in verse or prose; we should have been glad to learn also whether it is played, or was intended only to be read, in India. It leaves us with the impression—the problems of translation may partly have to answer for this—that Mr. Tagore is emphatically a lyric, and not a dramatic, poet. His lyrical gift itself, as we have remarked in earlier notices, though rare and beautiful, moves in a narrow groove, and is freest when most sublimated. Drama, as he here presents it, affects us like cumbrous harness fitted to the translucent wings of an imago. 'The King of the Dark Chamber' exhibits unconvincingly, because inappropriately, by means of a lifeless conversation and galvanic action, the truth which in the 'Gitanjali' gleamed from one page after another, as from successive drops of dew.

The play is from start to finish the calculated unfolding of an analogy. It suffers principally from the fact that almost before we have begun to read we have divined the meaning of the chief symbols, and that the action never unrolls rapidly enough to anticipate our interpretation of the subsidiary ones. Nor is it as if the action itself had intrinsic interest. Its interest is wholly dependent on the moral and spiritual ideas it is to suggest. But these, unfortunately, are not suggested—they are transparent, they are given away.

The first few lines of the play already reveal them:—

*First Man.* Ho, Sir!

*City Guard.* What do you want?

*Second Man.* Which way should we go? We are strangers here.....

*City Guard.* Where do you want to go?

*Third Man.* To where those big festivities are going to be held, you know.....

*City Guard.* One street is quite as good as another here. Any street will lead you there. Go straight ahead, and you cannot miss the place.

The Dark Chamber is the consciousness, the soul of man. It is dark because its King is invisible. Who its King is, and what, besides invisibility, are his characteristics, no reader of any of Mr. Tagore's volumes need be informed. Whether a play can be effective in which the chief personage often speaks, but never appears, is a question which might be discussed on some fitting occasion. To discuss it here would be academic, for we acquiesce much more readily in Mr. Tagore's invisible King than in any of his mundane personages.

## Dramatic Gossip.

ON Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, at the Queen's Theatre, Mr. J. T. Grein's Independent Players gave matinée performances of Mr. Alfred Sutro's version of M. Maeterlinck's 'Monna Vanna,' now licensed by the Lord Chamberlain. The production was interesting, though not entirely admirable. It would probably have been improved after a week or two's playing; for one felt in the three principal parts the presence of hesitation; and, partly no doubt because of this, the poetry of the play—its outstanding charm when read—was in great measure allowed to escape, while its weaknesses were made unduly manifest. The most important act is the second, where Monna Vanna and Prinzivalli are alone in Prinzivalli's tent; upon the adequate rendering of this depends all the force of the play. Unfortunately, it was by far the most unsatisfactory of the three. Constance Collier knew altogether too well from the first that Prinzivalli would spare her; in fact, with them both, anxiety and passion were at their minimum, considering the situation, and a good-natured camaraderie at its maximum. Monna Vanna, too, struck a discordant note by arraying herself in a festive mantle of shimmering cloth of silver where one would certainly have looked for mourning.

Mr. Norman McKinnel as Guido Colonna, when he had once got well warmed to his work, played excellently, though we confess we found ourselves not wholly in agreement with his conception of his part. He all too resolutely deprived it of the last possible shreds of dignity, and thereby weakened the effect produced by Vanna herself, whose words in the first act, as well as her conduct in bringing Prinzivalli into Pisa, postulate a love for her husband and a confidence in his nobility which could hardly have been inspired by the Colonna before us. One subtle bit of acting between them was strikingly good. Constance Collier says "He never touched me" again and again with just the strange accent and the desperate note of reiteration proper to a truth that is, after all, not a truth; while Mr. McKinnel was not less successful in rendering the tragic, all too keenly intuitive blundering of Colonna. Mr. Lionel Atwill's Prinzivalli was good, but hardly strong enough. The two old men were the most finished and adequate of all the renderings given. Mr. J. Fisher-White as Marco Colonna was masterly in his manner of dealing with the lengthy discourses put into his mouth, and Mr. Ivan Berlyn's Florentine commissioner was an extremely clever study.

As we left the Little Theatre the question why Mrs. W. K. Clifford wrote 'A Woman Alone' insistently pursued us. Was it a Suffrage play? The heroine was obviously a woman with too small an outlet for her energy, and her husband preferred idleness to the political career for which his abilities (or the lack of them) were thought by her and her friends to fit him. This seems a Suffragist theme. On the other hand, its purpose might be anti-Suffragist. If so, we can only say that an outburst of opinion on the part of a blasé individual to the effect that women should not have the vote is hardly a sufficient argument for a three-act play.

That neither men nor women can be said to do more than exist unless affection plays a large part in their lives is sufficiently clear, but it does not follow that a man and woman of very different temperaments, and

therefore lacking in common interests, need necessarily marry, or, if incompatibility of temper is the outcome of a childless union, that they must necessarily come together again with no better prospect of happiness in further companionship than is furnished by a passionate love.

The actors took full advantage, however, of some delightful cameo-like character-studies, and we confess that Lillemor Halvorsen so moved us by her yearning for reconciliation that we forgot for the moment the probable tragedy which the fulfilment of her wish under the given conditions would bring.

The piece was preceded by Mr. E. S. P. Haynes's 'A Study in Bereavement.' We can pay no higher tribute to author and actors than by acknowledging that they provided us with a delightful bit of Dickensian wit.

A DRAMATIC reading of Prof. Gilbert Murray's translation of the 'Rhesus' was given at 39, Wimpole Street, on Friday, the 17th inst., under the direction of Mr. Acton Bond. Mrs. Percy Dearmer and Evelyn Hope were among those who took part. The lines being indisputably beautiful, it was unfortunate that they were not always audible. The play will be produced by Mrs. Dearmer under the auspices of the Poetic Drama Centre of the Poetry Society at three matinées at the Court Theatre, on October 29th and 31st, and November 2nd.

MR. LOUIS N. PARKER's new play, 'Bluff King Hal,' is shortly to be produced at the Garrick by Mr. Arthur Bouchier. In addition to Mr. Bouchier himself and Mr. Baliol Holloway, the cast includes Violet Vanbrugh, Enid Rose, and a new Italian actress, Mina Leonesi, who is playing Princess Mary.

FOR his season at the Ambassadors' Theatre, beginning in September, Mr. Charles B. Cochran promises a new revue, for which he has already retained the services of Mr. Morris Harvey, Dorothy Minto, Julia James, and Gertrude Vanderbilt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. A. B. C.—W. R. M. L.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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## LITERATURE

*Poverty and Waste.* By Hartley Withers. (Smith, Elder & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

NOT unmindful of the evil of exaggeration, we affirm that this is a welcome addition to the books which are helping to recast the social conscience. Mr. Withers is well known as a writer on political economy, and we notice that his book on 'The Meaning of Money' is one of the few officially recommended at Cambridge for study. Here his purpose is to arouse the individual to a sense of his social responsibility. Our own pages contain sufficient evidence that, while welcoming legislation and co-operative action, we regard the creation of a higher average ideal as the real necessity. Having thus established the fact that we are in entire accord with Mr. Withers in his main thesis, we shall endeavour to be critically helpful.

To begin with, we suggest that in the next edition (the price of which might be lessened by the partial elimination of wide spacing) a small dictionary of the meaning attached by the author to such words as "progress," "poverty," "happiness," "luxury," &c., should be furnished. As an instance take "luxury." It is a word which looms large throughout these pages, and which has proved a stumbling-block to more than one person, to our knowledge. Mr. Withers would have us

eliminate luxury in order to free capital and energy for the production of necessities. Near the end of the book we get his definition of "luxury" as "anything we can do without without impairing our health of mind and body." In so far as *mens sana in corpore sano* is necessary to the body politic, this is sound. Unfortunately, mental and physical health, as at present understood, is in the possession of many who are devoid of anything approaching a social conscience.

A more helpful definition of "luxury," to our mind, would be "anything which does not help us in the service of our fellows." We do not for a moment imagine that we have provided an infallible spyglass for the detection of what is luxurious; we only suggest the employment, as in chemistry, of a test, the reaction of which will declare a thing a luxury. Our definition at least provides for the fact that what is a luxury in the possession of one person may be a necessity for another. A man may need what is by comparison sumptuous fare; he may recognize the truth of St. Augustine's dictum:

"The needs of different people vary: the rich are not to be required to use the same food as the poor, but may have such food as their infirmity has made necessary for them, while at the same time they ought to lament the fact that they require this indulgence";

but, judged by our definition, if certain possessions and certain habits enable an individual to render commensurately the services he was made for, these things for him are necessities not luxuries. Another man may possess himself of the good things of life to a more limited extent, and may still indulge himself in luxury—he may be using more than can be helpful to him in the service of his fellows. The greatest is he who takes least from his fellows, and gives most to them.

So far, we believe, Mr. Withers will accept our line of thought as more or less helpful to his own. We are in doubt, however, whether our fundamental reasons are the same as his. Does he, for instance, regard the world as made up of two elements, the spiritual and the material? To our mind a distinguishing attribute of the first is its boundlessness, of the second its limitation to the present material content of the planetary system. To that content nothing is added, from that content nothing is taken away; but the content itself is changing ever. Whosoever and wheresoever the change makes for better spiritual environment there is progress, according to our definition of the term. We await Mr. Withers's definition hopefully, encouraged to do so by the wording in his chapter entitled 'The Wealth Heap'—chastened nevertheless by his use of the word "destruction" of capital in a case where we should have preferred the expression "wrong conversion." Hope for us lies in the ascendancy of the spiritual over the material. The man who, from a block of wood, fashions an aeroplane propeller that contributes something

essential to our ultimate purpose of overcoming the obvious limitations imposed by the law of gravity is helping—is, in fact, progressive. The man who, out of as good a block of wood, fashions an ornate coffin, which, after being seen for a short space under disadvantageous circumstances, is forthwith buried in the earth, where it merely retards without overcoming the processes of disintegration, is, to our mind, a reactionary.

We find we have been only discussing yet another idea, *i.e.* responsibility, while all this time Mr. Withers's book has been lying by our side, annotated, but unnoticed in detail. As briefly as we can we must refer to a few points. In places, to our mind, he is too pessimistic. He thinks there is no material progress towards happiness. We must admit that the progress is infinitesimal in comparison with what it ought to have been, had we advanced spiritually as we have materially. The author thinks art and philosophy can afford to wait; we say that they cannot. He speaks of a natural craving for more. Such a craving is, to our mind, essentially unwholesome; it must be replaced by a craving to use better what one has. Mr. Withers thinks that the average rich man would be delighted to see the hand workers of the country properly recompensed, but fears an economic upset. We rather suspect it is the bogey of their own discomfort which stands in the way of the rich. Again, possession—*i.e.* ownership—will not of itself cause discomfort, though useless possession may to an awakened consciousness. To gauge the wealth of the world by the speed and quality of production is misleading, unless under quality we include usefulness. We wish that the moral responsibility for investments had been more emphasized. So long as it is not considered a disgrace for a man not only to pocket money he does not earn, but also to remain ignorant of how it is earned, trading companies will be industrially unhealthy. The present system has been well stigmatized by Mrs. Billington Greig in her book 'The Consumer in Revolt' as "profitteering," and those who support it as "profiters."

We may also question whether the author can justify the putting by of money for an old age which may never be reached while the aged at our doors are in need. If our contention is right as against the author's words on p. 25, this does not apply to mutual insurance, which in the case of professional men should be at present regarded as an economic necessity.

We wish we shared the author's high opinion of the captains of industry to-day and the intellectual flower of our Universities. Have the former really "simple tastes"? Of the latter, it is true that they go into the professions and literature, but mainly in search of the places most profitable to themselves.

In his chapter on 'The Claims of Capital' the author reiterates his



contention that capital arises solely out of saving. The definition may have been good enough in early days, but to give it as universally applicable to-day is like praising a boy on the verge of being sick for leaving a morsel of cake on a dish. We should prefer to congratulate a parent (? the State) on removing the dish from the face of gluttony, with a view to placing it at the disposal of others in need. With studied moderation Mr. Withers sets out in chap. vi. the change that has taken place from the earliest form of capitalism. He is not prepared to adopt the Socialist formula "From each according to ability, to each according to need," nor do we advocate the adoption of the principle except where to supply the need is to enable the individual to make the best possible return to the community. Some attention is bestowed on expedients suggested by many reformers, such as profit-sharing, co-operative concerns, &c.; but little satisfaction is obtainable from these efforts, for the most part because the spirit is lacking—as, indeed, the letter also often is, in spite of the statements on p. 118. It is better to face the fact that the economic system now in force is quite good enough for present needs if it be only freed from some of its worst abuses and abusers.

In the chapter devoted to 'The Workers' we find much to criticize. Mr. Withers gives us cause to regret his lack of ideal when he suggests that the workers are wise in adopting the system of "ca' canny" as things now are. The self-respect of the worker—grounded in the knowledge that he is doing his duty and keeping his contract to work so many hours a day for so much money—is an asset making for a happiness out of all comparison with the enjoyment got out of material wealth. Over and above that consideration, the workers may well realize that to him who fights with clean heart and hands is the joy of battle. Mr. Withers fears the possibility of members of the middle classes, well enough able to pick up a knack of work quickly, turning the tables on the workers in some industrial emergency. If the middle classes do take upon themselves to sample manual drudgery, as they did in the Swedish strike of 1909, they must, we think, learn one of two things: either that the sharing with others of such work is for the health of their souls, or that it is so disagreeable to them that they will prefer, in future, to pay a fair price to somebody else to do it for them. No doubt it is difficult to get many people to sympathize with workers taking three days' holiday out of every seven, because such people not only fail to realize the comparative monotony of the wage-earner's lot, but also probably themselves take a good deal more time "off." Monotony (with the consequent desire for holidays) plays, in our opinion, no small part in the readiness with which the sympathetic strike is taken up, though the more potent reason

is that real sympathy which only knowledge of suffering can bring.

No doubt much of what we have said has been rendered necessary by the limits Mr. Withers has wisely set himself in the interests of being read. What a chapter on the cult of professional and amateur "sport" he could have written! Here he condenses it into the one sentence: "A very slight change of mental habit would give bodily prowess in work its right position."

### THE NEW UTOPIANS.

THE first of the two books we notice here together is 'The Great Society: a Psychological Analysis,' by Mr. Graham Wallas. Readers of the papers by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall which appeared in recent issues of *The Athenæum* will not need to be told that modern psychological science is making a revolution, of which we do not as yet realize the limits, in the outlook of social and political reformers. The old formulæ are being overhauled, the old Utopias are being abandoned. When, during the eighties, the newly born modern Socialist movement introduced a fresh idealism into political thought, an outburst of speculative writing took place; Utopias were invented, and had a currency which recalled the credulous days of Robert Owen's middle period. But now a new spontaneous effort to reconstruct political thought is taking place. Whether we look at the symposia of Mr. Lowes Dickinson, the collection of papers edited by Mr. H. G. Wells, and published with the title 'The Great State,' or the philosophy of Syndicalism, the same change is everywhere apparent. The day of the universal formula of reform has gone. 'Fabian Essays,' of which Mr. Wallas was one of the writers, are now regarded by him, on the constructive side at least, as entirely impracticable. The 'Essays' merely reduced theory to one formula, and then sought to apply it generally.

Mr. Wallas, therefore, before he can proceed with his analysis, has first to clear his way through the intellectualist assumptions of the political theorists of the nineteenth and earlier centuries. These assumptions are not to be merely swept aside; such treatment would lay the author open to a far more dangerous anti-intellectualism. The method of clearance adopted by Mr. Wallas is the application of psychological tests to the formulæ into which social life has been crystallized. To the Habit-formula of Maine and the Duke of Wellington the author has little need to oppose Binet and the experimental school of psychologists; Plato settled that theory long ago. The Fear-formula of Hobbes, again, is

*The Great Society: a Psychological Analysis.*

By Graham Wallas. (Macmillan & Co., 10s. net.)

*Work and Wealth: a Human Valuation.*

By J. A. Hobson. (Same publishers, 8s. 6d. net.)

discredited by the actual working of democratic institutions. Benthamite Hedonism died out with J. S. Mill.

The examination of Crowd-Psychology results in a chapter of extreme interest. Mr. Wallas points out that this subject has been regarded commonly from three points of view, each exclusive of the others. The adherents of the Imitation, Sympathy, and Suggestion theories have all exaggerated their cases. Here modern psychology has not as yet provided an adequate substitute; we do not know enough about the relation between the behaviour of a crowd—to use the word in a limited sense—and its environment, especially that part of its environment which is socially controllable. Love and Hatred, again, are shown to be "natural," that is to say, they have an evolutionary survival-value, but here current deductions have led theorists astray. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest has gone under as a guide in industrial politics. As Mr. Sidney Webb once said: "The fittest to survive is, generally speaking, quite unfit to do anything else." But the argument which has died out in a political, remains in a biological form; it is the great asset of the war parties of the world. Mr. Wallas's examination of it is a brilliant addition to pacificist theory.

We then come to the problems of organization, the central problems of the Great Society. Of these the organization of thought is the most important and the most difficult. Thought, especially to the psychologist, appears to be almost beyond deliberate construction, but it is, on the other hand, distinctly susceptible to the influence of external conditions. When William James said "We trust to the laws of cerebral nature to present us spontaneously with the appropriate idea," he was not denying this important truth. The conditions under which social thinking is carried on, it is suggested, might be immensely improved. The large committee, whether a "Committee of the Whole House," or a meeting of a present-day Cabinet, or a town council, is always under the influence of prejudicial conditions. Gladstone, it is pointed out, understood the physical surroundings which stimulate thought, and made use of them at Cabinet meetings. The very small committee is the best organ of collective thought yet evolved.

The organization of Will is the subject of a slightly pessimistic chapter. It turns, naturally, upon the principal method in which the public will is to-day taken into account—the general election. Mr. Wallas agrees with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb in believing that Property, Democracy, and Industrial Association will all be present and active in the future State, but that it is impossible at present to predict the character of their combination.

The book concludes with a chapter on the Organization of Happiness. Here the author makes two practical points. The first, drawn from a considerable number of observations, is that happiness in work



apparently depends on its variety. This leads him to criticize Scientific Management, which would increase output by standardization and speeding-up based on calculations of fatigue and exertion:—

"Its main defect will probably be found to be that which it shares with the classical political economy, the over-simplification of the problem by using the subordinate end of maximum output in dealing with factors where the more ultimate end of maximum human happiness or human good would be more appropriate."

The second point is Women's Suffrage. Although Mr. Wallas believes that its immediate effects "will not be wholly good," he makes out a powerful case, using the criterion of Happiness, for the granting of the vote. He ends the book by urging the necessity of keeping the Extreme, in Aristotle's sense, as an ideal.

Mr. Wallas is one of the few living writers on political science of whom it can be said that he does not write enough. 'The Great Society' is but the third book he has given us after thirty years of teaching. To compensate for lack of quantity, he gives us quality. Somebody once said in public that Mr. Wallas "couldn't open his mouth for five minutes without suggesting a thesis." 'The Great Society' is, in fact, a mass of suggestions, worked out with humour, delicacy, and a wonderful knowledge of human nature. Certain things, especially in the section on the Organization of Happiness, such as Education and Religion, we look for in vain. But the new Utopia is not to be excogitated by one man's efforts. 'The Great Society,' incomplete as it is, is perhaps the most suggestive political work of the generation.

Mr. Hobson's 'Work and Wealth: a Human Valuation,' to a certain extent takes the same direction as Mr. Wallas's. The two authors meet on common ground in their treatment of Scientific Management and their criticism of Tarde's theory of Imitation. But Mr. Hobson examines subjective ideas without the aid of psychology. He writes to supplement, rather than to criticize. His purpose is

"to present a full and formal exposure of the inhumanity and vital waste of modern industry by the close application of the best-approved formulas of individual and social welfare, and to indicate the most hopeful measures of remedy for a society sufficiently intelligent, courageous, and self-governing to apply them."

This exposition follows the familiar lines of theory, introducing human, as a set-off to economic, costs and utility. Mr. Hobson believes that the "social will," working through democracy, may become a motive force in economics. Industry is to be "humanized" by the improvement of working-class conditions, &c., at the expense of unearned income. Mr. Hobson, it will be seen, trails his coat freely, but his pugnacious attitude is largely veiled by his style. His point of view is one which has already strongly influenced political thought, and more than any other has shaped Radicalism of the present day.

*The Financial System of the United Kingdom.* By Henry Higgs, C.B. (Macmillan & Co., 6s. net.)

THIS book will be of considerable use to that small number of publicists and students who desire exact knowledge of the routine by which the financial organization of the United Kingdom is administered. It does not deal with any questions of taxation. No one is better qualified for such an exposition than Mr. Higgs, who has had unusual opportunities of watching every detail in practical working, and whose duty it has been to advise the administrations of Natal and Egypt as to the soundest methods of financial organization. Detailed accounts are given of the formal process of preparing estimates in the various departments, of their criticism by the Treasury, and of their career through the Committee of Supply. The very complicated procedure for making Supplementary Estimates good, and for granting Votes on Account, is fully dealt with; the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Finance Bill, and the Revenue Bill (matters of special interest at the moment) carefully explained and documented; and the dates by which Parliament is bound to accomplish certain tasks are clearly set forth.

The less well-known processes of issuing, paying, and auditing, to which the major part of the work is devoted, are those to which readers should give most attention, for it is here that the formal purity of the financial system is found.

"The annual Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, the discussions and reports of the Public Accounts Committees and the Treasury minutes bearing upon them, by their constant and vigilant scrutiny of our financial system tend to its continual improvement, and maintain it in a state of high formal efficiency."

The word "formal" is the key-note alike of the book, of the system, and (one may almost say) of the author's mind in this manifestation of it. The pedantic accuracy of the treatment makes for very difficult reading. The question that is of most interest to the taxpayer is whether his money is spent on the objects he desires with the maximum of economy and efficiency, and he is inclined to take for granted that the civil servant follows Civil Service regulations. It becomes evident, as one studies the dates of estimates and Treasury minutes, that the system is nominally in a high degree inelastic; that the departments have to consider minutiae of expenditure many months ahead of the time when they can accurately be known; that in most cases they are under the arbitrary rule of the Treasury, and that initiative is discouraged. The House of Commons, in its race against time to get through Supply, is quite unable to consider whether the things proposed to be done, concealed under votes for salaries, materials, &c., constitute the best method of carrying on the business of the country, or of carrying out the intentions of Parliament. In the less prominent depart-

ments the Treasury system may make for economy and correctness, while it destroys efficiency. Meanwhile, it is easy for a powerful Minister to drive a coach-and-four through the whole tangle of estimates, minutes, and auditing, and to commit the country to an expenditure of millions before Parliament has had any opportunity of considering it. The whole machinery of correspondence between the King and the Commissioners of the Treasury, between the Lords of the Treasury and the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and between the latter and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England will be duly set in motion, and many months afterwards the expenditure will be duly audited, whether the necessary votes in the House were obtained after mature deliberation or by virtual compulsion.

*Bolivia: its People and its Resources, its Railways, Mines, and Rubber-Forests.* By Paul Walle. (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

ALTHOUGH this is the first of his works to be translated into English, the author is a recognized authority on South America, and has been accredited by the French Ministry of Commerce to visit and report on most of the South American Republics.

The high reputation which he has earned by many years of constant work of this description is well sustained by the present volume. By this book a stranger is enabled to acquire the knowledge which only comes from long and observant sojourn in a country.

Everything in and concerning the republic—its government, foreign and internal trade and finance, and the characteristic manners and customs of its inhabitants—has been coolly and thoroughly examined by Mr. Walle, and is described by him with the most painstaking care, with the view of informing the intending investor or exporter, in the first instance, of the possibilities now offered by Bolivia. That republic has for some time enjoyed the advantages of settled and enlightened government, while the construction of a comprehensive railway system and the opening of the Panama Canal have given an impetus to trade. Concerning the effect of the Canal on the Republics of the Pacific Coast and on Bolivia, through the latter's new means of communication, Mr. Walle is frankly and unreservedly optimistic:—

"This new commercial highway will induce new streams of international trade, which, in proportion as they develop, will evoke new and abundant sources of wealth. It seems certain that the Republics of the Pacific Coast from Mexico to Chile... poor as they have hitherto been in the matter of external communications, and unable to realize their great natural wealth, will find in the opening of the Canal the commencement of an interesting economic advance. Especially will this be the case with Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia; for the benefit of the Canal should be perceptible along the Chilean coast as far as Antofagasta."



These are weighty words, for Mr. Walle's enthusiasm never overflows the limits of businesslike deduction.

To Bolivia, cut off from the coast as she has been since the Pacific War of 1879-83, railway communication is of the first consequence. To-day, three lines connect La Paz and the chief commercial centres of the tablelands with the ports of Antofagasta, Mollendo, and Arica; while another (now in construction) will enable transit without change of axles from Buenos Aires to the Peruvian frontier in less than five days, and bring La Paz within twenty-five days from Europe. So Bolivia, hitherto relegated to a hinterland of difficult access, is in a fair way to develop its vast natural mineral and agricultural wealth. It is interesting to note that the physical features and conditions of Bolivia are such that railway construction and maintenance are less costly than the creation and upkeep of practicable roads.

The construction of the necessary network of railways planned during the first presidency of Señor Montes and that of Señor Villazon, only retarded by lack of funds, is now progressing rapidly, owing to the advances made by the Government in political and financial soundness.

There is already plenty of opportunity for patient speculation, but little or none as yet for the European immigrant who has no settled object in view. The whole tone of this book is placidly optimistic in regard to the commercial future of Bolivia, and in these times of ordered government and finance optimism in regard to almost all the South American Republics is, we think, justified.

The author deals sanely and competently with the rubber question, foreseeing a further serious crisis, but considering that an effectual struggle may be made against Asiatic competition by means of rational plantation and the reduction of the cost of provisions and transport.

Mr. Bernard Miall's translation is for the most part straightforward and clear, with occasional lapses into strange sentences, such as "The mining industry has absorbed the activities of the Bolivians in a manner almost exclusive." For a moment one is horror-struck at reading "how many millions of Bolivians float down the river thus and are lost in the rapids," only to be restored to equanimity by the discovery that the "Bolivians" referred to are but *Bolivianos*, the silver standard florins which are still the monetary unit of the republic.

The volume has a fairly useful, though far from exhaustive Index, some sixty illustrations of the kind most frequently found in books of travel, and four clear maps. Its general get-up is good.

## SOCIALISM AND ECONOMIC THEORY.

THE new edition of Prof. Seager's 'Introduction to Economics' (1904) bids fair to become a standard textbook. On its first appearance the book received a warm welcome in spite of some palpable omissions. Several of these have now been rectified, and made to fit into the admirable original plan.

Prof. Seager is, we believe, typical of the new economist. His book is intensely practical; he regards economic theory as the connecting link between the history of industry and the tasks confronting the social reformer. Mathematical conceptions scarcely enter into his work. He begins by briefly describing the genesis of modern social and commercial conditions in the United Kingdom and the United States. Thence he passes on to a preliminary survey of the whole field. In the following chapters theory is never presented without examples of its application. A particularly lucid chapter deals with Wages, although we notice that, as usual, the peculiar circumstances which have to be taken into account in regard to women's wages are not described. Elsewhere Prof. Seager gives a short survey of sweated industry, but even here women are only mentioned incidentally.

We next come to a series of chapters on Money, Credit, Banking, and Tariffs—written, however, almost entirely with reference to the United States. Prof. Seager is a strong Free Trader, and states his case from a standpoint with which his British colleagues are by no means familiar. The chapter on this subject, we may add, reads curiously to an Englishman on account of the strange American nomenclature which calls a Free Trader a "Tariff Reformer." So we have apparently confused sentences, such as "The success of the tariff reform party in 1912 was due, not to a sudden conversion of a majority of the people to a belief in free trade, but—" Then we have studies of monopolies, railways, trusts, and taxation, in which American conditions again receive the greatest share of the author's attention. The book concludes with chapters on 'Labour Movements and Legislation,' 'Socialism,' and 'Economic Progress.'

Nowhere does Prof. Seager's modernity appear more unmistakably than in the chapter on 'Socialism.' The strictly orthodox economists, even of the present generation, have told us repeatedly in their corresponding chapters, either that Socialism meant wholesale nationalization or that the theory of surplus value was a delusion. Prof. Seager appears to be one of the few economists who have taken the trouble to find out what Socialists really want. The concluding chapter,

on 'Economic Progress,' also emphasizes the difference in outlook between the old economist and the new. The latter, at any rate, cannot be accused of professing a "dismal" science.

It is the opinion of Mr. Clarence Gilbert Hoag—in his new book 'A Theory of Interest'—that the importance of a correct solution to the problem of interest can "hardly be over-estimated." The reason of this importance, we are told, is that the Socialist movement is largely based on the "exploitation" theory of interest as formulated by Marx, which is fallacious. If the right answer to the problem is found, Socialists, we gather, will have to make radical changes in their propaganda. We were not aware that the more abstruse doctrines of Marx had so great an influence upon the theory and practice of American Socialism as to require such a broadside as the author has discharged; we may, however, assure him with the utmost confidence that very few English Socialists would be in the least degree affected by the most complete revolution in the accepted ideas of interest.

The author's answer to the problem, which is reached by means of algebraic symbols, is that

"natural interest is the price of an advance to nature, in other words the services of the later time for which the advance will exchange, the kind and quantity of these services being measured in terms of nominal value, and the advance itself being defined as the exchange of services of the earlier time for those of the later time to the same nominal value."

We may be pardoned for observing that the author's preliminary fanfaronade led us to expect something more exciting than this none too intelligible elaboration of Senior's "abstinence" theory. Indeed, Mr. Hoag tells us that "on the whole Senior's theory is to be regarded as a well-constructed theory essentially true as far as it went." But if the approximation of the rate of interest to the marginal productivity of capital is deducible from the author's premises, we doubt whether the same can be said of the relation between the rate of interest and the value of money. Mr. Hoag has added little to the theory of interest.

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*The Collectivist State in the Making.* By Emil Davies. (Bell & Sons, 5s. net.)

No reasonable person will expect a subject such as the title embraces to be exhaustively dealt with in 300 pages. The amount of information that Mr. Davies has given us is, indeed, a matter for surprise. We are certainly not in a position to controvert him in his opinion of the practically universal growth of Collectivism, as to which his pages furnish sufficient testimony. It is to be hoped that those who wish to refute him will set themselves to do so paragraph by paragraph—to which form of contradiction this book lends itself—more readily than to generalized confutation.

The author is most satisfactory when he is reproducing facts that he has culled

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*Principles of Economics: being a Revision of 'Introduction to Economics.'* By Henry Rogers Seager. (Bell & Sons, 10s. 6d.)

*A Theory of Interest.* By Clarence Gilbert Hoag. (Macmillan & Co., 6s. 6d. net.)



from many lands and diverse publications—notably *The Times*, a paper, we may be sure, not of set purpose helpful to his point of view.

Mr. Davies thinks the small retailer continues to exist because of the credit he allows, but we suspect that sentiment and the lack of organization on the part of the average housewife which enables her to kill time play a bigger part in his continuance. Our author remarks on the fact that many of our largest business concerns are now really managed, not by the nominal heads with whom the money they earn is accumulated, but by men at comparatively small salaries; in other words, brains become atrophied under the possession of great wealth, as do bodies. Another good point he makes is the absurdity of measuring the Collectivist failure and success by that of private enterprise, seeing that for all practical purposes the aim of each is different: the former existing for the purpose of serving the community, the latter to profit financially a few. On the subject of a profit being made by a municipality or a state, the author takes the view of the waiter who could not be insulted because the tip was so small. This theory, which he holds in common with Mr. Sidney Webb, is, to our mind, most insidious. Two arguments against it—first, that a primary consideration in such enterprise is that those engaged in it shall be adequately paid; and secondly, that the public should be served at the lowest terms consistent with the first—are appreciated by the author. But to our mind the evil effect of making a “profit” goes further than this; municipal profits are usually allocated to the relief of some other department, so that the fooling of the public by the system of indirect payment is perpetuated. But there is no reason why Collectivism, which stands for a new and better order, should not start work on right principles. Another point on which we remain unconvinced is that it is better in buying out private interest to pay down a lump sum, instead of paying annuities to the displaced capitalists. No doubt from the old-fashioned business point of view there is much to commend in the former system. A lump sum, however, almost compels the capitalist to speculate afresh, and means more buying out hereafter; whereas annuities and annuitants, though proverbially long lived, do die at last—and together.

The book, being an introduction to a very large subject, is perforce somewhat sketchy, though we have no more fault to find with it on this score than occasional irrelevancies which are meant, we think, sarcastically. For instance, on p. 84 Mr. Davies speaks of Mr. Carnegie “rightly” confining his so-called gifts of libraries to the buildings; and, again, on the next pages he writes:—

“Of course, it is very wrong in principle, and in a country like Great Britain, where gambling is unknown and wealth depends entirely upon merit and industry, such things as lotteries run by State or city are unthinkable!”

*Records of the Social and Economic History of England and Wales.*—Vol. I. *Survey of the Honour of Denbigh, 1334.* Edited by Paul Vinogradoff and Frank Morgan. (Humphrey Milford, for the British Academy, 16s. net.)

THE ‘Survey of the Honour of Denbigh’ is the first volume of a series of texts relating to social and economic history which the British Academy, with the assistance of a Government grant, has undertaken to publish. The Academy proposes to issue three volumes every two years, and in the first instance will give attention to records illustrative of agrarian conditions and rural society in England and Wales during the Middle Ages; later volumes will relate to industry and commerce. To what extent endeavours will be made to deal with post-mediæval documents does not appear in the introductory matter of the volume before us; but we presume that, since it is largely the intention of this new enterprise to fill the gap caused by the discontinuance of the Rolls Series, the committee to whom responsibility for the present series has been confided will, for the most part, direct its labours towards rendering accessible the early records of this country, which in their completeness and extent are without rival in Europe. The British Academy will indeed earn our gratitude if, sharing in a work already being performed by such bodies as the Pipe Roll and Selden Societies, it hastens the time when this country can no longer be reproached with the neglect of a heritage such as has been vouchsafed to no other nation.

At the date of the Survey the Honour of Denbigh had been in the hands of William de Montacute for three years: it had previously been held, subsequent to its conquest, by Roger Mortimer, Hugh Despencer, Thomas of Lancaster, and Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. Why a survey should have been delayed for fifty years is difficult to understand; but the delay has rather increased its value for the purpose of the modern historical student. We have a detailed picture of a large tract of North Wales after fifty years of English penetration, and at the same time we are informed briefly of the state of affairs “temporibus Principum ante conquestum.” It is clear that before the Edwardian conquest the process of transition from communal to individualistic institutions was already well advanced: we have even a note of the mortgage to Prince Llewelyn ap Iorwerth of certain lands (or, as the editors say, rights in those lands—the text speaks of “medietas ville”) for a money payment, and the subsequent gift and sale of the mortgage. Although the social and agricultural organization in Denbigh did not yet approximate to the manorial organization existing at the time in England, Welsh society was evidently evolving in the direction that English society had already taken. The conquest did little more than accelerate processes which had long been in operation, and would have

transformed Welsh society as surely as English society would have been transformed even if the Normans had not conquered at Hastings.

The social changes which completed the disintegration of the tribal system must have been as little noticeable to the tribesman of Denbigh as were the contemporaneous changes in the manorial system to the English peasant. The substitution of an English for a Welsh lord was of political rather than of social significance; and however bitter may have been the conquest, accompanied as it was by escheat and dispossession, yet this process was limited in scope, and for the great mass of the conquered the tide of life flowed on as heretofore, changing its direction but imperceptibly from year to year. It is true that there appears to have been some attempt at “plantation” (if so modern a term may be permitted) in the eastern commotes, with the introduction of English settlers and, to a certain extent, of English tenures; but what is evident from the survey is the respect that was paid to native customs, and the absence of any attempt to anglicize the country and its people. To the English lord the honour represented a source of profit: he was as little likely to be moved by sentimental considerations in his dealings with Denbigh as Tom Broadbent and Larry Doyle in their dealings with Rosculen. But there was no advantage to him, and very possible difficulty and loss, in violently disturbing existing institutions, and so these were left comparatively untouched. The greatest disturbance appears to have sprung from the necessity of consolidating, for the purpose of economical administration, the large areas which came into the lord’s hands by way of escheat; yet here it is to be observed that, although this process led to the scattering of the shares of kindreds, the forms of justice at least seem to have been observed, and although the tribesmen may not have been particularly willing parties to the exchanges involved, they certainly did receive an equivalent for the lands taken from them.

In congratulating the British Academy and the editors upon inaugurating this series so auspiciously with a volume of the value and importance of the Denbigh Survey, we may be permitted to make a few comments upon the method of editing. The MS. upon which the text is founded was studied and edited by Prof. Vinogradoff’s seminar at Oxford, seven out of the ten sections of the Introduction being contributed by members of the seminar. While co-operative effort may be—and, we believe, has in this case been—successful in the preparation of the text, we do not think the method adopted in writing the Introduction has proved equally happy. Several of the sections are admirable in themselves, but there is great unevenness in style: it was evidently difficult to make a perfectly satisfactory division of the work between so many writers, and this has resulted in some overlapping, a lack of balance



between the sections, and a sense of incompleteness. There is no doubt as to the thoroughness of the work performed, but we would suggest that if the method of the seminar is adopted for any future volume, while the results of each writer's investigations might be pooled, the writing of the Introduction should be left to one.

The volume is extremely well printed and produced; it is accompanied by Indices Locorum, Rerum, and Personarum. We have noticed no misprints, and the only thing approaching an error that we have observed occurs in footnote *t* to p. 96, where, we fancy, 8,800 should be read instead of 7,700.

*The Future of Work, and Other Essays.*  
By L. G. Chiozza Money. (Fisher Unwin, 6s. net.)

MR. CHIOZZA MONEY has collected various essays dealing with phases of the industrial problem, especially from the statistical point of view, and he sets himself to clarify ideas regarding such matters as production and the Single Tax, in order to demonstrate what he believes possible of accomplishment in the future.

Beginning with the inadequate production of the modern state in comparison with its resources, he shows that we have not yet attained to producing wealth sufficient to establish comfort in every home, and therefore the amount of poverty in England is not merely due to ill-distribution. His statistics are used to prove that only one in three of the male population is engaged directly in producing industrial wealth. This fact, together with the frustration of invention by our competitive commercial system, and the failure to apply all the methods science has given us, are among the causes to which he attributes the poverty of the present day. He illustrates the waste occurring through the production of rubbish, through advertisements, and through the middlemen of distribution. The last item goes deep into the problem of poverty:—

"From the point of view of economic production, the man who makes boots is a valuable worker, while the man who takes orders for boots... counts for nothing. To the manufacturer, however, the bootworker is a commonplace object who can easily be replaced, while the successful salesman is all in all. It is an inversion of proper economic conceptions."

Mr. Chiozza Money paints his Utopia in the essay that gives the title to the volume. He believes that if the present workers, in spite of unemployment, preventable illness, and avoidable accidents, prove capable of maintaining our present material conditions, the whole of the adult population, systematically trained and employed, could, with a short working day, secure

"an ample output in all the departments of civic, home, road, and transport maintenance, construction, and repair, of lighting and heating, of clothes and apparel, of foods and beverages, of indoor and outdoor

furnishings, of afforestation and land development, of certain public amusements and exhibitions."

The greater part of an adult's life would thus be absolutely free within the limits of common rule. A great deal that is now done professionally would then be undertaken by amateurs, not for pay, but because they need must: acting, painting, journalism, lecturing, preaching, &c. It will be "individual work and recreation embrodered upon the main social work." Together with this there will go an improved education that will give to all the culture now possessed by very few; but the suggestions thrown out in this direction are vague, and Mr. Chiozza Money has not sufficiently developed his ideas in this sphere.

The author disapproves of a Socialist bureaucracy with its "general order of docile units and its upper order of a ruling and informed caste," yet he concludes by defining the primary duty of modern civilizations as organization for work, which he acknowledges to be Socialism. This essay contains the most interesting matter in spite of its lack of any fresh constructive elements.

Other ideas, either attacked or simplified in Mr. Chiozza Money's clear and usually dispassionate style, are: (1) The fallacy of the Single Tax, which, by varying examples, he shows would not, in the changed conditions of to-day, either produce sufficient for the national expenditure, even if the whole land rents were confiscated, or place the burden of taxation on those best able to pay. The main part of British wealth is derived not from land, he says, but from labour exercised with the aid of invention embodied in capital. We should like to see the Single Taxer's reply to this essay. (2) The usual incapacity to realize the proportional value of figures, as exemplified in estimates based on so much for each of the forty-six million inhabitants of the United Kingdom. He declares that it is not realized, for example, that 15,000,000*l.* required for the further education of children after the age of 13 would mean but 6*s.* 6*d.* per head of the population.

*The Industrial History of Modern England.*  
By George Herbert Perris. (Kegan Paul & Co., 6*s.* net.)

THE appearance of Mr. G. H. Perris's book reminds us that up to the day of its publication no Industrial History of England from the Industrial Revolution to our own time had been written, although special periods have evoked works literally by the hundred. So numerous, in fact, have been these studies that they have enabled Mr. Perris to fill a distinct gap in our historical literature without apparently undertaking any original research. The author has, however, handled his materials ably. He insists throughout the book on the connexion between public opinion and legislation, following, to a certain extent, Prof. Dicey's interpretation of the legislative influence of public

opinion during the last century. He pays special attention to Bentham and Ricardo and their schools, and later on to Carlyle and Dickens. As it may well have been overlooked in the voluminous mass of Bentham's works, we may draw attention to these lines from his 'Manual of Political Economy,' in which the "Benthamite" creed is stated in its quintessential form:—

"With the view of causing an increase to take place in the mass of national wealth, or with a view to increase of the means either of subsistence or enjoyment, without some special reason, the general rule is that nothing ought to be done or attempted by government. The motto or watchword of government on these occasions ought to be—*Be quiet.*"

The existence of the idea of the general strike may be traced back a little earlier than 1834, the date given by Mr. Perris. In 1831 William Benbow harangued the National Union of the Working Classes on several occasions, urging a "month's holiday" for the whole working class. He seems to have been the father of the idea. Condensed reports of his speeches may be found in the first volume of *The Poor Man's Guardian*.

There is one other correction we would suggest. Among the factors which led to the sudden stimulation of the social conscience in the early eighties, and to the inception of the Settlement movement, was a pamphlet which produced a deep impression, and left its mark on all the social reform literature of its day. This was 'The Bitter Cry of Outcast London,' by the Rev. Andrew Mearns. The reviews of this pamphlet, it is said, raised discussions which resulted in slum visiting on a large scale for the first time.

There are several useful statistical Appendixes and a good select Bibliography. Believing as we do that an historical background is essential to the understanding of modern social problems, we have great pleasure in recommending this book to our readers.

*Roger Bacon: Essays contributed by Various Writers on the Occasion of the Commemoration of the Seventh Centenary of his Birth.* Collected and edited by A. G. Little. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 16*s.* net.)

THE publication of this volume of essays is the most remarkable addition to our knowledge of Roger Bacon and his work that has been made since Charles published his monumental book more than half a century ago. Only those who have worked over the same ground as he covered can appreciate his immense industry and knowledge of the subject. Since then much has been done to lighten the task of the student of Bacon. A new edition of the 'Opus Majus' has appeared which, with all its faults, is invaluable; the 'Opus Tertium,' or rather its three fragments, can be had in print; the 'Opus Minus,' or rather what is preserved of it, has been edited; and half a



dozen sections of the great work of Bacon's life, his *scriptum principale*, may be obtained. New manuscripts of many of his works have been discovered, and the enumeration and classification of those already known have reached something approaching finality. For this latter service the thanks of all students are due to Prof. A. G. Little, the editor of this volume, whose 'Grey Friars in Oxford' contains the first scientific bibliography of Roger Bacon's writings, the last appearing as an Appendix to the work before us.

With a few exceptions, the writers in this volume have set themselves to consider the work of Roger Bacon in its connexion with the intellectual life of his time, and to bring to this appreciation fresh light from their own studies. To deal with the exceptions first, we may say that Sir John Sandys has added nothing to our knowledge of Bacon in English literature, and has even failed to make the best of what was already known; Mr. Pattison Muir had a task in describing the relation of Bacon to alchemy, for which the elements of any scientific study cannot be said to exist; and Prof. Picavet, writing of the place of Bacon among the philosophers of the thirteenth century, has filled thirty-four pages with an imposing array of high-sounding names, without saying a single word which bears on his subject.

Prof. Little opens the volume with a cautious and conservative account of the life of Roger Bacon, taking into account all the facts that have been brought out by the discoveries of recent years, but carefully eschewing theories, old and new, which are not fully substantiated. He finds no evidence for the reported imprisonment in Paris between 1257 and 1266, which is, indeed, plainly impossible in view of Bacon's own statements as to the nature of his occupations during that period; and he has elucidated the circumstances in which Bacon was forbidden to publish his writings outside the Order then, as well as those which led up to his condemnation in 1277. We note one or two misprints in his account of the condemned errors: that given as No. 154—"That our will is subject to the power of the heavenly bodies"—is really No. 162.

Prof. Baur's article on the influence of Grosseteste on Bacon is one of the most interesting essays in the book. Prof. Baur is the greatest living student of Grosseteste, and though he is, perhaps, disposed to over-estimate his influence, and to neglect the possibility of a cross-action from the pupil on his teacher, he has done much to explain the genesis of many of Bacon's ideas. He omits to give the date for Grosseteste's theory of the tides (1246, from the 'Opus Minus'), which brought Bacon such severe condemnation from Pico della Mirandola. Another most important essay is that of Prof. Duhem on Bacon's early lectures on Physics, in which the fact is brought out that the doctrine "Nature abhors a vacuum" was his contribution to the theory of the subject. To Cardinal Gasquet has fallen the task of describing Bacon's initiative in the region of Biblical

criticism. He laid down the principles which must govern all attempts to recover the original text of the Vulgate—an enterprise the load of which now lies upon the shoulders of his Eminence.

A considerable section of the volume is devoted to Bacon's work in the direction of mathematics and optics, in which Prof. Smith of Columbia University lays stress on the wide range of his reading, and shows that he was familiar with works now lost of great importance in the history of the subject. Bacon's mathematics were strictly utilitarian, and were mainly devoted to optics and astronomy, the only branches of applied mathematics which existed in his time.

Another side of Bacon's activity is elucidated for the first time by Mr. Withington in his article on his medical works, written hurriedly to supply the place of one which Sir William Osler was obliged to postpone; and Col. Hime supplies us with another ingenious solution of the ancient anagram under which the composition of gunpowder is supposed to lurk. His "Esmond" solution of the recipe in the earlier chapters is ingenious and almost convincing, but we tremble to think of the results that might be obtained in other directions if we allowed any force whatever to this bold method of cryptogram-solving.

The best feature of the book is this: that the fame of our first great English philosopher, which has come down to this generation from one less critical and less informed, has suffered little or nothing in the process of careful and detailed examination by a band of experts. The volume is thus—even more truly than Mr. Hope Pinker's admirable statue—a valid and lasting memorial to the fame of Roger Bacon.

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*German Free Cities.* By Wilson King.  
(Dent & Sons, 10s. 6d. net.)

In the brilliant assembly which gathered in October last round the Völkerschlahtsdenkmal in Leipsic, were to be seen, rubbing shoulders with kings and princes, the mayors of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, the three surviving free cities of the German Empire—all that is left of what once formed one of the three colleges of the Holy Roman Empire, and as such entitled to send their representatives to stand side by side with kings. But though in social rank some of their ancient prestige remains, the time of their political glory has passed. The story of their more glorious years is told in the interesting book which Mr. Wilson King has just given us.

Mr. King is not a scientific historian with a thesis to expound, who seeks to trace "the long result of time" through the thousand and one details which make up the mass of political history; nor is he an artistic historian painting vivid pictures of the daily life of the people of earlier times; nor yet is he a constitutional historian explaining how the municipal fabric of to-day has been gradually woven to its present design.

He seeks only to give us the "simple chronicles" of the three great cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck. He narrates the various political events which ruffled their surface, and might well have paused to sketch in also the general background of conditions and ideas, without an understanding of which the simple chronicles may convey erroneous impressions. For instance, the general life of these cities in the Middle Ages was not one of continual warfare and bloodshed; yet the chronicles tend to give this idea.

Nevertheless, as a chronicler, Mr. Wilson King has many merits, not the least of which is a simple and straightforward style, exactly suited to a long and detailed narrative. Also, as American Consul at Bremen he has evidently learnt to love those relics of the past which the three Hanse towns still preserve, and he is able again and again to explain some modern custom or local name by an interesting anecdote from the Middle Ages. Indeed, the book contains a rich fund of fascinating stories. Thus we read with considerable amusement the tale of an army routed by a hare. A hare once crossed the road in front of a marching column, and the soldiers at the head shouted to it to run; those behind took the advice to themselves and ran, until in a very short time every soldier on the field had taken to his heels. Amusing, too, is an ancient custom which prevailed among the Northern pirates, giving as it does an early glimpse of a test for vigour not wholly abandoned in certain circles at the present day. The pirates placed a vast jug of beer before their captives, and such as could empty it at one draught were recognized as the most vigorous, and taken as recruits. The rest were unceremoniously thrown overboard. The red glow which sailors occasionally see on the water while passing the island of Gothland is explained as the effect of a huge carbuncle which Waldemar III., King of Denmark, took from the cathedral when he sacked Wisby. The fleet of the royal freebooter met with a violent storm, which sent his ill-gotten carbuncle to the bottom of the sea.

London, it appears, is not the only city to boast a Dick Whittington. Lübeck has, indeed, reason to be proud of Bertram Morneweg, who, starting as a scullion in a rich merchant's kitchen, made a fortune in foreign lands, and finally married his master's beautiful daughter. To this day over a hundred of the poor of the city are fed, clothed, and lodged at Bertram's expense.

If Mr. King brings out a second edition of his book, he would be well advised to place the story of Lübeck first, as it is there that he deals more or less systematically with the history of the Hanseatic League, and without a knowledge of the working of the League it is impossible fully to appreciate the stories of Hamburg and Bremen. In tracing the decline of the League it is scarcely enough to say that one of its main causes was the change in the trade routes at



the end of the Middle Ages. After all, the trade routes still lead very largely into the Atlantic, yet Hamburg is building up a commerce which its burghers confidently expect to exceed that of London in a very few years. Why should the growth of the Atlantic trade lead to the decay of the North German seaports in the sixteenth century, yet contribute to their rise again in the twentieth? This is the real question, and the answer is one of vital importance. The answer was, indeed, suggested in the seventeenth century by the great De Witt, who maintained that the decline of the Hanseatic towns was due to the fact that they had a carrying trade with no manufactures at the back of it. They were at the northern extremity of the great trade routes which came through Augsburg from the east, and, when the Turks squatted right across those routes, a large portion of the Hanse trade was cut off. To-day the situation is entirely different: Hamburg and Bremen are the outlets for the huge industrial output of Germany itself. So long as the people of Westphalia and Saxony remain industrious, so long will Hamburg and Bremen remain great and wealthy seaports.

Mr. King throws out an interesting suggestion as to the oft-sought reason for the acknowledged fact that the theatre in Germany is a more recognized and respectable part of the national life in Germany than it is in England. He reminds us that in Germany Luther himself was a great advocate of the importance of stage-plays, and points out that

"it may well be that the Lutheran reformers are largely responsible for the excellence of the German theatre, and for the position which has been given the stage, in many parts of Germany, as next in importance to the Church and the school."

When one remembers that in England women did not appear as actresses until after the Restoration, it is interesting to note that in Lübeck women are found acting in stage-plays as early as 1458.

Napoleon's Continental system struck a heavy blow at the prosperity of the three cities. In Lübeck the system seems to have been worked with a thoroughness not found in many other ports; for Mr. King finds that, whereas in 1806 the number of ships entering the harbour was 1,506, two years later it had shrunk to 51, and most of these were mere coasting vessels.

The illustrations are numerous and interesting. We remark, however, that it is somewhat misleading to give a picture of a large part of London, and label it the Steelyard. The Steelyard, which was the Hanseatic factory in London, occupied pretty much the site which Cannon Street Station now covers. This was bought by an English building company in 1853, the vendors being the three free cities of Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, acting as the sole survivors of the Hanseatic League. But Mr. King tells us so many interesting things that we can readily pardon this omission.

*The Literary Relations of England and Germany in the Seventeenth Century.* By Gilbert Waterhouse. (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

It must be confessed that Mr. Waterhouse has chosen a somewhat arid subject for his research. What with the Thirty Years' War and various other collateral and subsequent causes, the seventeenth century was, from the literary point of view, a singularly barren period in Germany; scarcely anything of real merit was produced in its course, and even professed students of German literature are mostly disinclined to do more than sample perfunctorily the authors who are set down as representatives of their age. Moreover, in the seventeenth century England was but slightly affected by German influence, and certainly not to any pregnant consequences so far as literature is concerned. In the preceding century, of course, such influence had been of considerable significance; one need only mention such figures as Faust and Howleglass, or recall what certain phases of Lutheranism meant for England, to recognize that. But during the seventeenth century the Romance languages were of infinitely greater importance for our literature than German, and indeed it was only after a very long interval that the latter began to touch us vitally once again. All this is frankly acknowledged by Mr. Waterhouse, who is under no illusions as to the limitations of his theme:—

"The object of this volume [he declares] is not to prove that the literary relations of England and Germany in the seventeenth century are more important than has hitherto been supposed...but to give a precise explanation of the nature of those relations."

That is to say, he has attempted "to discover what English authors were read in Germany and *vice versa*" throughout that period.

This task he has accomplished capably, and his work will accordingly be welcome to the specialist, the more so as it is not only provided with a good general bibliography, but also gives in individual instances various bibliographical details of real value. In a series of brief chapters, dealing respectively with the lyrical poetry, the Latin novel, the epigram, English philosophers in Germany, and so on, he notes the works, and in many cases even the particular poems, which were translated from the one language into the other. The subject of the dramatic relations between the two countries has, however, been left virtually untouched, or rather, as it would seem, has been held over for another occasion. A special chapter is devoted to Sidney's 'Arcadia,' regarding the German translation of which Mr. Waterhouse has some interesting points to make; and a concluding chapter deals with 'Milton in Germany.' It is with the translation of 'Paradise Lost,' published in 1682, that we come at last upon something that may be regarded as of consequence for the later development of

German literature, for here we find a first attempt to introduce blank verse into Germany, and though the version failed to achieve success, Milton's influence was subsequently to prove a determining factor in the work of Klopstock, and so to inaugurate that interest in the English poets which was characteristic of nearly all the writers of the classical period of German literature.

*A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles.* By Otto Jespersen. Part II. (Heidelberg, Carl Winter, 9m.)

THE brief description of the first volume of this work given by Prof. Delcourt—"remarkable...with an entirely original Method"—applies admirably also to this first instalment of Prof. Jespersen's Syntax. It would be premature to pronounce a definitive and comprehensive judgment on an incomplete treatise, but it is safe to assert that the author's views and methods must influence all who write on English grammar hereafter, and should tend to make future grammatical study less portentously dry. The length of the work is largely due to its profuse illustrations—many of them from popular authors of novels or plays—also to the discussion of the irregularities found in slang dialects and colloquial speech.

A sporting man might be fascinated by chap. ii. with its "slashing sweepstakes" (O. W. Holmes), "pick-me-ups" (G. B. Shaw), "Women who Dids" (H. G. Wells), "I O U's" (Thackeray), "four-in-hands" (Hall Caine), "two whiskies and sodas" (J. Galsworthy), "endless brandies and sodas" (G. K. Chesterton), and "champagne in magnums" (Anthony Hope). But there is only enough of such instances to show that familiar expressions have received due attention.

Whether the terminology proposed in these pages be accepted entirely or partially, or be altogether rejected, the classifications, based largely upon quotations with references, cannot fail to prove suggestive and stimulating. We do not ourselves feel disposed to accept "verbid" as a designation of participles, for one reason because, with "subject" replaced by "primary" or "principal," the retention of "verb," so closely associated with the general term "word," seems likely to be perplexing. Dr. Jespersen's excellent account of the functions of the verb tells us that it introduces or conveys a complete piece of information about the principal; so that it ought to have this function suggested by its nomenclature.

On p. 3 we read "in a very poor widow, we see that *widow* is the most special idea; *poor* can be applied to many more things than the word *widow*"; whereupon the principle is laid down that "the word defined by another word is always more special than the word defining it," with the observation "*Widow* is more special than *poor*." We demur to the propriety of "always" in these extracts, as in practice



grammatical principles generally trail behind them a string of exceptions, and we cannot see how the principle in question can apply to a *spherical object*. *Object* is surely not more special than *spherical*. Another "always" (p. 6) should be "usually" in "Words from which . . . adverbs in *-ly* may be formed, always must rank as adjectives." Some exceptions to this necessity are "godly" = *εὐθεῖος*, Authorized Version, 2 Tim. iii. 12, Tit. ii. 12, Wordsworth's "sheep that leisurely pass by," and Morris's "lordly rich" ('N.E.D.' also "earthly," "epicurely," &c.). Perhaps "*lordly* rich" might be classed with "adjective-subjuncts" like "terrible cold," "awful sorry," "dead-sure," which—it is fair to say—are carefully distinguished from *-ly* forms pp. 366 ff. From "A few combinations of preposition+object may be used alone (predicatively). . . . she had been *off-hand*," to be . . . open and *above-board*," (p. 346), we should have omitted "a few," as current instances seem likely to sum up to several dozen at least.

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*The German Year-Book, 1914.* Edited by H. A. Walter. (Anglo-German Publishing Co, 4s. 6d. net.)

THIS new year-book is conspicuously lacking in that conciseness which is the chief merit of our existing year-books. It is full of admirable sentiments, from which no one can differ, but which, if the book is intended in any sense to be a work of reference, should be cut out. We are told, for instance, that

"it may be hoped that the decisions of the Conference [on Safety of Life at Sea] will lead to a standard of safety so as to prevent a repetition of a catastrophe such as that of the Titanic."

Such remarks savour of padding, and they should make way for facts and figures.

The volume contains useful statistics, and here and there some excellent articles, such as the essays on social legislation and on the labour world while throughout the work the authors have managed to steer clear of party politics, and have abstained from airing Free Trade or Protectionist views. Taken as a whole, the book shows that the prosperity of many German businesses is due to the "intelligence and education of the German engineer and workman," and it is to the "combination of scientific theory and practice" that the splendid results of the engineering and electrical trades are to be attributed.

When the authors argue that the Zabern affair is "almost forgotten," it would be easy to show that they are wrong; but it is pleasanter to quote one sample of unconscious humour which we have discovered in their article on 'Golf.' In speaking of a new club in Germany they gravely say:—

"The new links . . . situated on very variegated ground, will have 18 bunkers [*sic*], of which 9 will probably be ready for use next summer."

The appearance of the book is marred by the insertion of advertisements among the text.

*Die Entstehung der Aeneis.* Von Alfred Gerke. (Berlin, Weidmann, 5m.)

THE question in what order the books of the 'Æneid' were composed by Virgil is no doubt a legitimate, if not a very interesting or important inquiry, but it may reasonably be doubted if it is possible to arrive at any answer which will command general assent. Certainly agreement is not yet in sight; for example, some scholars think that the Third Book is the earliest of all, others that it is one of the latest, others that it comes in some position between these two extremes. On some points, indeed, there seems to be a certain amount of tolerably conclusive evidence, as that the Fifth Book is (at least to some extent) later than some of the books which follow it. But even this can easily be argued against. And there is a plain statement of Donatus, which there is no reason to doubt, that Virgil first made a sketch of the whole poem in prose, and then versified it in no particular order, but working first at one part and then another as the fancy took him. If this be so, how hopeless to suppose that we can arrive at any definite issue on the order of composition!

The most important thesis maintained in the book now before us is that the last six books are the original poem as first planned, and the first six are an afterthought. It would require very clear and strong evidence to make us swallow such a mouthful as this, and the evidence produced is decidedly of a flimsy kind. Take the first example that comes to hand, the first lines of the First Book. There are here two *procemia*, says the critic (p. 72): the one states that Virgil sings the armed hero who came to Italy; the other, beginning at l. 8, "*Musa mihi causas memora*," asks why Juno persecuted Æneas. Any ordinary mortal would at once observe that this double *procemium* is an imitation of the opening of the 'Iliad,' where Homer first invokes the muse to sing the wrath of Achilles, and then asks what god set on foot the quarrel between him and Agamemnon. But no, we are now expected to believe that the first seven lines of the 'Æneid' were the original prelude to Books VII. to XII., and that lines 8 to 11 were inserted as a new prelude when Books I. to VI. were added. Propertius is cited to support this, because Propertius in his well-known forecast of the publication of the 'Æneid' mentions only the wars of Æneas, the "*Lavinian shores*," and the 'Iliad.' As if he need have known anything about the contents of an unpublished poem, or as if he was attempting to summarize everything that he did know! And then our author talks about "*Willkür*!" If we want a still finer instance of this quality, let us proceed to p. 74, and we find that the words "*maior mihi nascitur ordo, maius opus moveo*," which should clearly prove to any man that Virgil already assumes the existence of the earlier books, at least in the main, are part of the alleged proof that those books had not yet been thought of!

There is a good deal of acuteness of a certain sort displayed in the book; it is a pity that it should have been wasted in seeking to establish so futile a paradox. But to fly in the face of definite evidence like that of Donatus, and then prop up amazing theories on so-called internal evidence which will not bear inspection, is a proceeding with which we are only too familiar. Have we not "*Baconians*" among us still?

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*Leipzig, 1813.* Edited by Dr. Julius v. Pflugk-Harttung. (Gotha, Perthes, 9m.)

*Das Befreiungsjahr 1813.* Edited by the same. (Berlin, Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, 16m.)

In culture, as in politics, the tendency of the age is democratic—in the interpretation of history, as in the making of it. A quarter of a century ago the general reader was satisfied with a brilliant historical narrative from the pen of an expert. But to-day we are all experts; and, no longer satisfied with a narrative at second hand, we demand to see the actual sources for ourselves. Nothing but a personal perusal of the documents can lead to the formation of an absolutely personal opinion; and nothing less is demanded by the individualism which marks a democracy.

This tendency is leading to the publication of various collections of historical materials, intended not so much for the use of professional students as for the superior reader, the educated man who is determined to form his opinion at first hand. It is only natural that Germany, where the zeal for historical research is higher than in this country, and where the educated public is more numerous, outstrips us in the publication of historical sources.

The two collections edited by Dr. Julius von Pflugk-Harttung both deal with the same period—the fascinating war of 1813. This struggle enjoys the distinction of having created a literature.

'Leipzig, 1813,' contains 318 items, mostly letters dealing with the course of military operations. They include a series of vivid dispatches from General Stewart, the English ambassador with the allied armies. Most of these were given to the public in *The European Magazine*, but one, marked "*Most secret and confidential*," was held back at the time, and its publication by Dr. von Pflugk-Harttung will do much to confirm German opinion on the disputed question as to the culpability of the Crown Prince of Sweden in the lack of vigour he showed during the campaign. The Crown Prince Bernadotte, it will be remembered, had been one of Napoleon's marshals, and rumour has it that he looked forward to succeeding his great master on the throne in Paris, as indeed the Tsar suggested in 1815. If he hoped to rule the French, Bernadotte would hardly lay himself open to French hatred by a vigorous campaign against the tricolour. This is the probable reason of



his dilatory conduct during the stirring autumn of 1813. England, however, was bent on crushing Napoleon; she had spent over five hundred million pounds in her efforts, was at this very time paying heavy subsidies to Bernadotte, and had placed an English corps at his orders. This gave General Stewart ground to interfere, which indeed he felt compelled to do, for his daily contact with the enthusiastic soldiery and his personal relations with Blücher had placed him under the heroic spell which at that time lay on the whole Prussian nation.

The Crown Prince was evidently anxious to avoid taking part in the battle of Leipsic. Provided Napoleon were beaten, he said, it was a matter of indifference whether he were there or not. General Stewart burned with indignation at this conduct on the part of England's ally. "*L'Angleterre nous regarde*," he wrote; and he determined to leave no stone unturned in his efforts to bring Bernadotte to direct action.

His dispatch to Castlereagh is full of ill-concealed indignation and wrath:—

"After some more conversation which, I hope, I managed with the utmost respect to His Royal Highness...."

Or again:—

"The Russian General Suchetelen certainly encouraged the Prince Royal in his opinions, or rather the law he laid down, which I listened to until its conclusion, when I was told, that any one, who recommended a march to the left to Zoerbig, was a 'sot.' I kept my temper, bowed, and said I was not convinced."

Even this interview was not sufficient, and Stewart (determined that, as England paid the piper, she should not be balked of the tune) sent an aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince with a pretty open threat:

"Je parle actuellement comme soldat, et si vous ne commencez pas votre marche toute suite vous en repentirez."

This evidently had its effect, for the Crown Prince arrived in time to take part in the battle. But Stewart's condemnation of him is seen in the phrase "if the Prince had barely done his duty." Stewart's attitude towards the war was evidently appreciated keenly by the German commanders, for Knessebeck, in a dispatch to Hardenberg, refers to him as "der edle gute Stewart."

'Das Befreiungsjahr 1813' deals not only with the military operations of the year, but also with the condition of the people during the struggle. The state of affairs in Poland is vividly described in various letters from the local governors to Hardenberg. Twenty years before, the Poles had existed as a nation, and the fear of a Polish rebellion in the rear was a constant nightmare in the minds of the German ministers. So the Poles were kept busy transporting corn for the allied armies, and their horses and transport wagons were pressed into the service of the commissariat. When Polish indignation rose to the point of actual armed resistance, fifty of the leaders were arrested in their

beds; and as this *coup de main* was coincident with a French reverse, the Geheimrat Zerboni was able to report that

"the most unbridled confidence had given way, as in all circumstances has been the case with this nation, to the deepest despair."

The great readiness of non-combatants in Prussia to sacrifice their worldly belongings in the cause of national freedom is touched upon in many of the letters of the commissioners who were sent round to receive the nation's offerings. Thousands of women brought their golden wedding rings and received iron ones in exchange: "Gold gab ich für Eisen." A general desire on the part of the people to remain anonymous in their giving is reported by the commissioners. If ever a war were rendered holy by the loftiness of the feelings inspiring it and inspired by it, this War of Liberation was a holy war. Whoever reads this collection of papers will appreciate the heroic side of Prussian militarism, of which Zubern has recently shown us the ridiculous aspect.

Among the most interesting items are some of Blücher's letters. Blücher (who, by the way, was not a German) could never write German correctly, but every word he wrote came straight from a generous heart, and it is still delightful to read such passages as:—

"Die bewohner Empfa(n)gen uns aller ohrten mit Jubell, ich handhabe aber auch die Strengste manss Zucht, und wo Excesse vor Fallen, Bivaquirt dass Bataillon 8 T(a)ge, mangell haben wihr nicht der Feind ist zu sehr überrascht worden, und hat nichts weg gebracht, ich muss schlissen, der Schloff dringt mit gewald uf mich ein."

Even the publication of two such volumes as these, with their wealth of positive evidence as to the actual facts, will have comparatively little effect on the romantic character which the campaign of Leipsic is assuming in the German mind. The men who fought in this campaign were so deeply impressed by a sense of its immense importance, and so imbued with a patriotism that knew no limits, that their letters and dispatches sweep the reader along in the fervour of the writers' enthusiasm. In the days when it was difficult, and indeed scarcely an object of desire, to obtain trustworthy evidence of historical facts, it was comparatively easy for romance to spring up; and the vagueness of Arthur and Charlemagne was a great stimulus to imaginative writers. But here is a legend growing up under our very eyes, notwithstanding the tomes of evidence easily available—indeed, aided by them. The Knights of the Round Table are scarcely better as heroes of romance than are Blücher, Scharnhorst, Yorck, and Gneisenau.

'Leipzig, 1813,' also contains a series of plans of the battle, showing the successive stages of the struggle, and as a frontispiece a picture of the titanic monument which now overlooks the battle-field. This monument is worthy

of the event it commemorates. It proclaims the prowess of no one man; it is a monument not to heroic leaders, but to an heroic nation. Based partly on this fact is a rumour, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, that the Kaiser was not greatly pleased with the plan of the monument, and that consequently the Prussian Government would do very little to aid in its execution. The Kaiser, author of the Siegesallee in Berlin, wishes to impress on Germany that its greatness is the result of the work of the Hohenzollern family; and he is represented as being chagrined that the greatest national monument should not contain the name of a Hohenzollern. At all events, it is certain that the Prussian Government refused to forgo its heavy toll on the lotteries which were organized to raise money for the monument.

1813 was celebrated worthily throughout Germany. In some districts 1913 was made almost a living diary of the events of a hundred years ago. We wonder what England will do to celebrate Waterloo.

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*With Mr. Chamberlain in the United States and Canada.* By Sir Willoughby Maycock. (Chatto & Windus, 12s. 6d. net.)

THIS well-intentioned book suffers from an excess of triviality. An authoritative record of Mr. Chamberlain's mission to the United States in 1887-8 would have been valuable, provided that the time had come for the revelation of diplomatic secrets. A jocular account of travel in America and Canada might have been tolerable, though of efforts of the sort we have already had enough and more.

Sir Willoughby Maycock has perpetrated a mixture of the two with a strong leaning towards the facetious. He spares us nothing: Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, with forefinger 7 feet long and over 4 feet in circumference; Mount Vernon; menus with *chapon à la chipolata*, and the rest of it; and receptions at which the wife of the President of the United States wore ruby plush and a long square train. His own performances on the banjo—Corney Grain's "He did and he didn't know why" was always a sure hit—are complacently related. A reporter having stated that Sir Willoughby was "a perfect cushion stuffed with the roast beef of old England," he kept up the joke on his return home by presenting himself to his "dear old mother" with a huge cushion stuffed under his overcoat. "Those were happy days!" as George Graves so frequently remarked in the last pantomime at 'the Lane.' In a similar spirit Sir Willoughby, when reproached by his uncle, "a very dear old fellow," for having chosen money rather than honours as a reward for his services, perpetrated the brilliant reply that he had

"no particular reason for thinking that any attempt to touch him [the uncle] for a



'monkey' would be favourably received. After that we passed the beans, and changed the topic of conversation."

Sir Willoughby Maycock's whole-hearted admiration for Mr. Chamberlain appears on every page. We are told that the statesman was an excellent sailor, and he certainly seems to have displayed great nerve when being driven up a dangerous road near the Niagara Falls. All he said was "Humph! I suppose if I'm killed some one will catch it. It isn't my business." Amusing examples are given of the freedom with which Mr. Chamberlain allowed himself to be approached by newspaper men, while they signally failed to twist his intentions out of him. Altogether, Sir Willoughby successfully conveys the impression that Mr. Chamberlain was an ideal diplomatist—suave, full of resource, and impenetrable. His speech delivered at the annual dinner of the Toronto Board of Trade is given in full, and though we cannot agree with Sir Willoughby that it was "the speech of his life," it was remarkably dexterous. Mr. Chamberlain's retort on an American Senator who attacked him in an ill-conditioned harangue reads coldly in print, but may well have been withering in effect. It was:—

"From the remarks that have fallen from my friend the Senator from . . . I can readily understand that he is wholly incapable of appreciating the motives which influenced me in severing myself from Mr. Gladstone."

The story of Mr. Chamberlain's engagement to Miss Mary Endicott and of the political reasons which necessitated its being kept secret for a while is tactfully told. But some of the newspaper extracts about Mr. Chamberlain's voyage on the *Aurania*, when his passage was booked in Sir Willoughby's name, appear superfluous; that particularly from a comic journal beginning "'Mr. Willoughby Joe-cock?' I inquired facetiously," and continuing in the same strain.

Sir Willoughby sets forth very clearly the ins and outs of the fisheries dispute between the United States and Canada which Mr. Chamberlain's mission endeavoured to settle. He also gives the essential documents, the Treaty which the American Senate rejected, and the Protocol which formed a *modus vivendi* until, in 1912, the question was finally solved. But, from motives of discretion in themselves praiseworthy, he tells us little about the negotiations that we do not know already. The most important disclosure is that, when matters seemed to be at a deadlock, Sir Lionel Sackville West, on Sir Willoughby's suggestion, went to Mr. Bayard with a gloomy countenance, and told him that Mr. Chamberlain's patience was exhausted. The British plenipotentiaries thereupon obtained all that they wanted by way of concession.

*National Library of Ireland.—Bibliography of Irish Philology and of Printed Irish Literature.* (Dublin, Stationery Office.)

SINCE 1853, when Zeuss published his 'Grammatica Celtica,' the basis of all exact study of the Celtic languages, a vast deal of work has been done on the language and literature of Ireland by native and Continental scholars. Students of Indo-European philology recognized how important the early records of the language were for their study; all those whom the antiquities of the Celts attracted felt that here alone could be heard the authentic voice of the Celt in its earliest accessible form; and to students of comparative literature and folk-lore a rich field of research was opened. The scholars who took advantage of the new opportunities were of all nationalities, except English, and as a consequence their work on the subject is scattered through a multitude of periodicals in Germany, France, Austria, &c. It was, therefore, a matter of the last importance to collect all this dispersed literature into a bibliography. And by a happy chance this Bibliography appears in the year that sees the completion of the new 'Grammatica Celtica'—Holger Pedersen's 'Vergleichende Grammatik der Celtischen Sprachen.' These two publications sum up a full half-century of work in this field of research, one of the most fruitful periods in the history of any study since the Renaissance. It is now possible to see where we stand in our subject, and from the vantage-ground of past achievement to predict the future developments of scholarship. Those who know Mr. Best's previous work in Irish literature will recognize here at once his characteristic thoroughness and method. It is no secret that the School of Irish Learning in Dublin, which has done so much for the furtherance of the scientific study of the language and literature, owes a great deal to his devoted labours. His position at the National Library has naturally inclined him to the bibliography of his subject, and the fine collection of books there has supplied him with all necessary material. His publication of Irish texts has shown his competence as a scholar, and one may mention also that in the field of the palæography of Irish MSS. he has done pioneer work of the most important order. Thus the enterprise has fallen into the hands most competent to carry it to a successful conclusion, and all Celtic scholars will congratulate themselves on the result.

Here we have at last an orderly and exhaustive survey of that part of Irish literature which is accessible in printed form. The exposition is divided into two parts: first, the helps to the study of the language under the heading of Irish Philology; secondly, the literature itself. A table at p. ix enables one to find immediately any subject required, and an elaborate Index at the end makes every detail immediately accessible. There is little to criticize in Mr. Best's arrangement and treatment. Occasionally there

are odd omissions, as in the case of Plummer's 'Vitæ Sanctorum Hiberniæ,' which is as important for the study of the Irish as of the Latin lives of the saints, and contains in its introductions a vast amount of material for the elucidation of the early Christian literature of Ireland. And here and there some further information might have been given. Thus a reference to Backer, 'Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus,' under 'Segneri,' would have shown that the 'True Wisdom' attributed to the latter on p. 248 is not by him, but by Giovanni Pietro Pinamonti. It is, however, regularly attributed to Segneri in translations, and this proves that the Irish translator worked from an English version. But this is a small point, and, so far as we have been able to test, it is only in similar unimportant details that Mr. Best's 'Bibliography' is open to criticism.

It is interesting to note what in the literature has chiefly attracted editors. Apart from the more technical productions—the annals, glosses, vocabularies, &c.—it is natural that attention should have centred on the epic tales and the early poetry. For here Irish literature stands alone and unrivalled in the literatures of Europe. The characteristics of the epic tales are well known. Abrupt and forcible in style, in subject by turns heroic, grotesque, and tender with a sort of fierce and involuntary tenderness, and penetrated throughout by the singular humour of the Irish Gael, they are in their kind unique and unapproachable. The poetry of the early Christian period is as remarkable, and now almost equally well known in its main character—its simplicity, directness, and passion, its exact and sensitive language, and above all its exquisite sense of all that natural setting of wood and marsh, hill and sea, in which the drama of the old Irish religious life was played.

It is little wonder that these texts should have attracted editors. And many more of the same kind remain hidden in manuscript. Moreover, a glance through this book reveals to one who knows the manuscripts that whole classes of Irish literature remain as yet almost entirely unrepresented in print. Chief among these is the bardic poetry, one of the most characteristic forms of Irish literature. Then there is the long list of translations of foreign texts, most valuable not only for the light they throw on the state of knowledge in Ireland, but also often for the criticism of the early forms of many themes widely spread in the mediæval literature of Europe. Indeed, wherever we look there is work to be done. The field of Irish studies is the most attractive one at present open to a scholar who wants to do original work in places where none has been before him. It is strange that so few competent students come forward; and stranger still that in this island, so profoundly Celtic in all its parts, so little work should be done on the subject of all others most characteristically Celtic. There are admirable scholars in Dublin. *Ériu*, the journal of the



School of Irish Learning, contains regularly contributions of high excellence. In London the Irish Texts Society steadily improves in the interest and accurate editing of the work it puts forth. But it comes on one with something of a shock to look through Mr. Best's Index and see among the German, French, Austrian, Scandinavian, Dutch, and other names crowding there only two names of Englishmen who have done important work in these studies—those of Robert Atkinson and Charles Plummer.

This book marks an epoch in Irish studies, the close of a period of preparation, the beginning of a period of creative criticism. Already Prof. Thurneysen, with his critical study of texts and themes; Prof. Kuno Meyer, with his investigation into the earliest poetry; Prof. John MacNeill, with his recasting of the early history and genealogies; and Mr. Best himself, by his palæographical study of the *Leabhar na huidhre*, have shown us the way, and others will follow. Until only the other day the Old Irish language was as a book sealed with seven seals. The book is open now, and the treasures hidden in it reveal themselves readily to the earnest student. And to any such student, anxious to know what has been done and what remains to do, one can recommend no more accurate and inspiring guide than the present book.

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*Life and Human Nature.* By Sir Bampfylde Fuller. (John Murray, 9s. net.)

WE have here a volume of 339 pages on 'Life and Human Nature,' written by a distinguished Indian Civil Servant in his retirement. The author rightly claims that his long occupation with the task of governing men has prepared him for the discussion of these large topics; he has supplemented this preparation by reading a number of books on biology and psychology; and he writes in a clear and crisp style. Yet, in spite of these advantages, it is difficult for the candid reviewer to think of any class of readers to which the book can be recommended.

It falls into three parts: Part I., entitled 'The Attributes of Life,' is a treatise on psychology introduced by some biological reflections of a vitalistic tendency; Part II. discusses 'Race, Environment, and Culture'; Part III. treats of 'Human Achievements' under the heads of 'Material and Social Progress,' 'Modern Economics,' and 'Modern Politics.' In all these sections the discerning reader will note that the author has profited by the work of the writers to whom the Preface makes acknowledgment, fifteen in number, from W. James to M. Bergson. But it cannot be said that he has distilled from the works of these writers or from his first-hand observations any consistent and well-digested account of human nature, or made any noteworthy contribution to the existing stores of fact, theory, or speculation.

Nor can the book be regarded entirely successful as a popular exposition of

contemporary currents of thought. If it was designed to serve that purpose, greater care should have been taken to distinguish and denote the sources laid under contribution. The fields entered are too large and too many to be satisfactorily discussed in so small a space, even by a master of the subjects. The sciences of human nature and human society have now progressed beyond the stage at which the amateur, however brilliant, may hope, by devoting to the study of them a little learned leisure, to make any serious contribution to them, or even to master them in a degree which will qualify him as a popular expositor. The best—perhaps the only good—result to be expected from the publication of a book of this sort is that it may whet the appetite of some of its readers, and send them to the works of the writers to whom the author makes his acknowledgments. This function, however, it can subserve but indifferently, owing to its lack of all detailed references.

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#### WOMAN AND ECONOMICS.

THE fourth edition of Miss Maude Royden's 'Votes and Wages' supplies a fund of useful information in an inexpensive form, with abundant references to sources whence the facts are drawn.

The blank half of p. 30 might usefully be devoted to showing, under the existing heading 'Demand and Supply can be, and are, affected by Legislation,' the possible effect on supply of legislation regarding the raising of school-age, compulsory military service, the State-pensioning of widows with young children, or "Old-Age Pensions at 60." A word or two might also be included, when dealing with the subject of sweated labour, on the ratepayer's interest in the abolition of parasitic industries. Of the supposed resentment of protective factory legislation by enfranchised or progressive women Miss Royden says it "is proved to be entirely without foundation," but we note that the Norwegian correspondent of *Jus Suffragii* opposes the suggested prohibition by law of women's night-work in factories and mills. "No closed doors for women in this country, where women are voters, where women have the same political rights as men," she says. Strong factory legislation is favoured, but not *special* regulation for women.

Equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex has been legally secured since 1909 to all teachers in the Junior Grade of the Victorian Education Department, and also in New South Wales (head teachers excepted). No doubt when education comes under the control of the Federal Government equal pay for equal work

*Votes and Wages: How Women's Suffrage will improve the Economic Position of Women.* By A. Maude Royden. Fourth Edition. (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 3d.)

*The Mother and Social Reform.* By Anna Martir. (Same publishers, 3d.)

*Wheat and Woman.* By Georgina Binnie-Clark. (Heinemann, 6s. net.)

will be the rule, but the present position is not quite clearly stated on p. 25, where confusion might easily arise as to the boundaries of Federal and State jurisdiction.

The author of 'The Mother and Social Reform' logically inveighs against the legislation which throws additional burdens on the classes which are already overtaxed. The uselessness complained of is no doubt only comparative, though it may be in effect somewhat brutal. Ultimately, after much suffering to those who are not really capable of bearing the burden, it will be shifted on to the shoulders of those who can. In days to come statesmen will no doubt wonder at legislators who risked rebellion on the part of the people, rather than allow their followers or themselves to run the risk of the diminution of comfort.

We turn to another and a more hopeful aspect of the woman problem as we take up Miss Georgina Binnie-Clark's 'Wheat and Woman,' an account of the position of woman in the Far West of Canada. This is at once a sound piece of literary workmanship, a very true and sincere picture of the life of a homesteader on the Western prairies, and one of the best books on Canada that we have recently come across. The public in this country and in Canada owes Miss Binnie-Clark a debt of real gratitude for the patient faithfulness and thoroughness with which she has discharged her self-imposed task of recording her actual experiences and observations as a woman farmer and a champion of women settlers in Western Canada. The author is mercifully brief where her reflections are concerned, and concentrates for the most part upon the narration of facts and events within her personal knowledge, leaving play for the reader's intelligence in the matter of the conclusions to be drawn.

With very little capital, but with a brave store of pluck and perseverance, Miss Binnie-Clark took up farming land in the Qu'Appelle district of Saskatchewan, and set herself to make the venture pay. After some years of by no means unsuccessful or unrewarded effort, despite difficulties and disappointments, she writes:—

"The faithful chronicle of one's own difficulties may at first thought appear but a poor foundation for one's hope and firm belief that agriculture will prove to be the high road and basis of wealth and independence for Woman; but the strength of a chain is in its weakest link. To command complete and uninterrupted success for an agricultural experiment on the Canadian prairie, or anywhere else, a certain amount of training in the theory and practice of agriculture is necessary, and also some knowledge of stock-raising, capital in adequate relation to one's proposition, whether it is to be worked out on five or five hundred acres of land, a commercial instinct, and a true vocation for life on the land, an innate love and understanding of animal and vegetable life. I had no training, inadequate capital, and my commercial instinct, though strong in theory, is weak in practice—I fail to hold my own in buying or selling,



and should never discuss price except on paper. But in spite of this, and the fact that I am still behind my conviction that three hundred and twenty acres of good land in Canada can be worked to produce a net profit of five hundred per annum to its owner, my weak link is very much stronger than at the time I set out for Ottawa to claim the right of women to their share in the homestead land of Canada."

It will be noted with special interest by those who have followed Canadian affairs with some little depression during the past twelve months that Miss Binnie-Clark, whose practical knowledge is not to be questioned, is able to write thus:—

"Never has the opening for the woman on the land in Canada been so easy or so full of promise as just now, in the hour that Canada, in spite of all her gifts, is shining through the film of a breath of suspicion, which no more emanates from her pure and splendid self than the burst of noisy enthusiasm that preceded it. Neither one nor the other can affect the value of her matchless natural resources. Whichever way one tests her value, Canada is rock-bottom. If she can hit hard, she strikes to urge and wounds to heal. True daughter of a new day, she has the energy and will-power of health, and strength, and self-knowledge."

Here and there the author allows to escape her a hint of something like bitterness in her view of woman's position in the world. She refers to the time when she was

"still rebelling against the newly acquired knowledge that in every-day, shoulder-to-shoulder life men take so much kindness and consideration from women for granted, but calculate the value of every scrap of their own service; and then, in their veneration for the world's opinion, demand that women shall also fill in the blank space, or erase the blot on the record which every man is still under the illusion he keeps with the well-nigh exhausted tradition of chivalry."

Elsewhere and in brighter mood the author gladly admits the existence of very real chivalry among her men neighbours on the prairie, where it is far from easy or simple to practise; and it is rarely indeed that her record shows her as other than a singularly brave, cheery, and plucky woman of admirable self-control and steadfastness of purpose.

## THE DRINK QUESTION.

THE dominant note in Father Keating's Catholic manual on 'The Drink Question' is, appropriately enough, temperance. It is a sane and judicial discussion of this most important question, which we commend to all our readers. The only serious criticism we have to offer is that, in our opinion, too purely negative an attitude is adopted on the question of use and abuse. A middle course between the two is assumed to be desirable and possible, in which personal pleasure is enjoyed by the individual, and yet no harm is done to the community. Without wishing to

*The Drink Question.* By the Rev. Joseph Keating. "Catholic Studies in Social Reform." (King & Son, 6d. net.)

*John Barleycorn.* By Jack London. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

support the ultra-puritanical, for whom the writer expresses a vehement abhorrence, we would nevertheless suggest that social problems are so urgent at the present time that a positive attitude in this matter is the only one compatible with the designation Christian. By a positive attitude we mean the frank recognition that there is no middle course: a man is justified in taking alcohol if this is definitely helpful to him in the service of his fellows, but otherwise it behoves him to leave it alone. This should be the principle; as to its carrying out, in our opinion it is necessary for each person to use his own discretion, because, as the author says, it is still a disputed point among the medical profession whether or no alcohol in moderation is detrimental.

On p. 100 we read:—

"It does not belong to the State, nor even to the Church, to insist on all its members aiming at moral perfection."

This sentence we find so inexplicable that we wonder whether there is not hidden in it some abnormal use of words. A similar explanation may be forthcoming on the subject of betting, where, again, we find ourselves somewhat out of agreement with our author. The attitude of acquiescence adopted here is in accordance with that of other manuals in the same series—an attitude, we think, fundamentally un-Christian, since it allows that a man may, without blame, make his own by "chance" what another has acquired by long and arduous toil.

Readers of this booklet will obtain not only the Catholic standpoint on the question of drink, but also a succinct history of the question, as well as a chapter on its economic side. The author ends by discussing 'The Solution,' which he rightly looks for in the more enlightened moral outlook of the community generally. We are surprised that no allusion is made to the evils which attend our English fashion of drinking in closed public-houses, nor to the moral obloquy which must attach to a trade whose premises are not considered decent enough for children to enter. We are glad it is urged as an objection to the Gothenburg system that a profit from drink is made desirable on the ground that this is used in relief of rates.

The temperance so conspicuous in the manual we have been discussing is certainly not characteristic of Mr. London's 'John Barleycorn.' A common way of trying to retain self-respect is to blame what we misuse, instead of blaming ourselves for misusing it. This is Mr. London's method. He would have John Barleycorn banished off the face of the earth. If he is logical, he must find himself among those somewhat old-fashioned reasoners who argue against the existence of a God on the ground that God, if He had existed, would never have allowed man to be tempted to any sin whatever.

The absurdity of the main theme he is contending for is like a maggot in an otherwise luscious apple. All sensible

people cut out the maggot and then enjoy the fruit, though the present author would have no logical complaint against those who, after his fashion, threw away his book before they were half way through it. We consider ourselves, nevertheless, among the fortunate in not having done so. Though far from edifying, this account of the making of a drinker, told as it is in autobiographical style, should prove instructive and wholesome, especially in the hands of young labourers. The lusty virility of the narrator is abnormal, otherwise there is no exaggeration in the portrayal of social intercourse in that stratum of society where a birth and a funeral and everything in between them are but the occasion for a drink.

The latter half of the book takes us into a more comfortable sphere, where cocktails rather than beer are relied upon to loosen the tongue and "round up" good-fellowship; and we are presented with a view of what is perhaps the most insidious, if least blameworthy, misuse of alcohol—the endeavour by means of it to force a greater momentary output of work than of itself a man's natural constitution will yield. Altogether, Mr. London has given us a book on drink which is most informing throughout all its stages. In addition, we get many an entertaining panorama of sea and land, and vivid word-descriptions of men and their ways in many climes.

## GERMAN FICTION.

IT is not easy to determine what class of readers Herr Häring had in view when he wrote his 'Der Märtyrer,' a sketch of Charles I.'s life and death. In any case the book, we fancy, will hardly make a wide appeal, for if it is regarded as a piece of historical fiction it is tame, and if it claims acceptance as history proper it can scarcely escape the charge of inadequacy and partiality. Not that the author has not studied the period: he has evidently done so with considerable care; but his method of presenting the results of that study somehow misses being either scientific or popular. The scheme of his narrative leads one to expect a certain amount of freedom in the disposal of the material, but as a matter of fact he never gives the rein to his imagination at all. However, his choice of Sir Thomas Herbert as the main spokesman is certainly apt enough when it is a question of presenting Charles in the most favourable light. Sir Thomas is here supposed to give his guest Lord Goring, the nephew of General Goring, an account of the King's life and of the events that led to the revolution, his narrative being supplemented now and then by William Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury, who is present on the occasion. Naturally Herbert's 'Memoirs of

*Der Märtyrer, eine Geschichte aus dem Siebzehnten Jahrhundert.* Von Oskar Häring. (Berlin, Curtius, 3m.)

*Der Sang der Sakijs.* Von Willy Seidel. (Leipsic, Insel-Verlag, 4m.)



the Last Two Years of the Reign of that Unparalleled Prince, Charles I., are largely utilized, and it would seem that Herr Häring is pretty much in agreement with the estimate of the King's character given there. It is hardly possible, however, at this time of day to admit as justified a reading of history which represents Cromwell as a mere hypocrite and slave of personal ambition, and Charles as a uniformly high-souled ruler.

The style of the book, in spite of a certain lack of flexibility, is smooth and commendably clear.

'Der Sang der Sakije'—a title which does not strike us as particularly happy—deals with modern Egypt, and displays considerable ability in its presentation of various aspects of the native life. It is primarily a psychological study of an Egyptian youth who spends his early childhood as one of a peasant household.

The hero's character is well conceived: the mixture in him of quickness and charm with weakness, excitability, and unscrupulousness, leading eventually to complete demoralization and a tragic end, is cleverly indicated, and the clash between European and Oriental instincts and standards is effectively, if sometimes a trifle theatrically, employed. We think, however, that the author is at his best in some of the quiet incidental scenes, such as the sketch of a native school and schoolmaster, or the account of the dinner given by Abu-Katkūs to a select circle of friends. In the more ambitious parts of the narrative he is apt at times to make use of an uncomfortably abrupt and spasmodic style, and to aim unduly at bizarre effects. The book, however, has atmosphere, and bears witness not only to keen powers of observation, but also to a genuine artistic talent.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

### THEOLOGY.

**Bryant (Rev. William), WHY MUST THE CREEDS BE TAKEN SYMBOLICALLY? AND WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?** an Open Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese, 3d. net. Oxford, Parker

A pamphlet inspired by recent controversy on the necessity of using symbolic words to express religious beliefs.

**Cranage (D. H. S.), SUMMER MEETING SERMONS,** 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press

Five sermons preached at the Cambridge meetings of University Extension Students held in 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, and 1912. They are preceded by a few words by the Bishop of Ely.

**Harris (Rendel), THE SUFFERINGS AND THE GLORY, AND OTHER WOODBROOKE ADDRESSES,** 2/6 net. Headley Bros.

A collection of addresses which have been given at Monday morning meetings at the Woodbrooke Settlement.

**Mason (A. J.), THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND EPISCOPACY,** 10/6 net.

Canon Mason has put together "a kind of catena of passages from Anglican writers, from the Reformation to the Catholic Revival of the nineteenth century, for the purpose of showing their views on the origin, the sanction, and the obligation of episcopacy, and on the position which we ought to hold in relation to non-episcopal communities, both abroad and at home."

**Morin (Dom Germain), THE IDEAL OF THE MONASTIC LIFE FOUND IN THE APOSTOLIC AGE,** translated from the French by C. Gunning, 3/6 net. Washbourne

The book is based on notes for conferences delivered about twenty years ago to an annual Retreat of Benedictines. Dom Bede Camm of Downside Abbey has contributed a Preface to this translation.

**Universal Bible Dictionary,** edited by the Rev. A. R. Buckland, assisted by the Rev. A. Lukyn Williams, 3/6 net. R.T.S.

This dictionary includes articles on such subjects as the Higher Criticism, the Chronology of the Old and New Testaments, Inspiration, and the Poetry of the Hebrews.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Battersea Public Libraries: TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1913-14.**

Kent & Matthews  
The Report contains statistical information, lists of donors, &c. We notice that the number of volumes issued last year is the largest recorded since the opening of the libraries.

**Westminster: REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.**

Harrison & Sons  
Includes the usual statistical and financial statements and a list of donors.

### POETRY.

**Adams (E. C.) "Adamu," LYRA NIGERIE,** 3/6 net. Fisher Unwin

A new edition. The book was first published in 1911.

**Cammell (Charles), SONNETS, AND OTHER POEMS,** 5/ net. Humphreys

This collection includes sonnets on love, aspects of nature and sacred subjects, a poem entitled 'The Battle of Khahuli,' together with songs and odes.

**Carnie (Ethel), VOICES OF WOMANHOOD,** 2/ net. Headley Bros.

The author writes mainly of the working-woman and the poor. Her verses include 'A Rebel Song,' 'His Books,' 'Epitaph on a Working-Woman,' and 'The Childless House.'

**Carpenter (Rhys), THE SUN-THIEF, AND OTHER POEMS,** 5/ net. Milford

'The Sun-Thief' is a lyrical drama concerning Prometheus. The other pieces in the book include 'Michelangelo,' 'The Marriage of Earth and Heaven,' and 'Thor's Fishing.'

**Gurnett (John J.), REVERIES,** 3d. Theosophical Publishing Soc.

These verses are the work of Quartermaster-Sergeant Gurnett, of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness. They include 'The Litany of Life,' 'To My Son,' and 'The Children's Garden.'

**Revell (M.), A READING OF LIFE, AND OTHER POEMS,** 2/6 net. Erskine Macdonald

Includes a narrative piece called 'The Wooing of Cuchulainn and Avair,' a few sonnets, and some lyrics. Acknowledgments for reproduction are made to *Chambers's Journal*, *The Literary Monthly*, and *Modern Verse*.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Annual Bulletin of Historical Literature, No. III., 1913.** Historical Assoc.

Contains a brief survey, by Miss Alice Gardner, Prof. Powicke, and other writers, of recent contributions to historical literature.

**Mackintosh (Alexander), THE STORY OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S LIFE,** 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

A sketch of Chamberlain's career by the author of 'Joseph Chamberlain: an Honest Biography.'

### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Aspinall (Algernon E.), WEST INDIES AND GUIANA, WITH HONDURAS, BERMUDA, AND THE FALKLANDS,** 8d. net. Philip & Son

Six lectures prepared for the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office. A set of lantern-slides illustrating the book may be had from Messrs. Newton of 37, King Street, W.C.

**Greaves (M. B.), VIGNETTES OF JAPAN, CHINA, AND AMERICA,** 5/ net. Amersham, Bucks, Morland

A series of sketches giving "the slight impressions of a traveller who compresses into the space of a few weeks the surface of half the entire world." They are illustrated with photographs.

### SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Tollemache (Lord), CROQUET,** 10/6 net.

Stanley Paul  
The author explains the various styles and shots, the playing and laying of breaks, and adds chapters on 'Handicap Games,' 'Doubles Play,' and the 'Either-Ball Game.' The book is illustrated with nearly a hundred photographs, described in notes at the end, and there are loose diagrams in a pocket.

### SOCIOLOGY.

**Emin (Ahmed), THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN TURKEY AS MEASURED BY ITS PRESS.**

New York, Columbia University  
A study of Turkey "in her struggle for survival and for betterment."

### ECONOMICS.

**Chen (Shao-Kwan), THE SYSTEM OF TAXATION IN CHINA IN THE TSING DYNASTY, 1644-1911.**

New York, Columbia University  
An account of the expenditure and revenues of the Tsing Dynasty, giving a general survey of the taxation system as it survives in China to-day.

**Money (L. G. Chiozza), THE FUTURE OF WORK, AND OTHER ESSAYS,** 6/ net. Fisher Unwin  
See p. 142.

**Wel (Wen Pin), THE CURRENCY PROBLEM IN CHINA.** New York, Columbia University

An historical survey of the subject, and discussion of different phases of the problem of reform.

### POLITICS.

**Everest (Lancelot Leiding), PRINCIPLES OF POLICY,** 3/6 net. Cambridge, Deighton & Bell

This little manual is supplementary to the author's 'Religion of a Student' (1912). He discusses that "which lies at the root of what is ordinarily called Politics" under five headings—Law, Trade, Religion, Education, and Foreign Policy.

### PHILOLOGY.

**Euripides, HERACLES,** edited by O. R. A. Byrde, 2/6 Oxford Clarendon Press

The text is supplemented by an Introduction, notes, and Indexes.

**Manual of Conversation Metoula: GERMAN,** by Charles Blattner, 1/ net. Grevel

A traveller's handbook. Besides a vocabulary of words in common use, classified under headings such as Food, Dress, and Banker, the book contains some pages of Elementary Grammar, a list of 'Easy Introductory Phrases,' and an explanation of the German pronunciation.

**Marlborough's Self-Taught Series: CHINESE SELF-TAUGHT BY THE NATURAL METHOD,** with Phonetic Pronunciation, by John Darroch, wrapper 4/, cloth 5/

This little manual, by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Educational Association of China, contains an explanation of the Chinese pronunciation, the tones, and the scheme of phonetics adopted; a classified vocabulary; a list of conversational phrases; and notes on Chinese money, postal rates, &c.

**Passages for Translation into French and German,** selected by G. G. Nicholson and C. J. Brennan, 3/6 Oxford University Press

The compilers of this book have made a wide selection from English authors, including extracts from Trollope, Boswell, Pater, Jane Austen, Mrs. Meynell, R. L. Stevenson, and Coventry Patmore. The first three parts are intended to provide sufficient material for an ordinary three years' University course, and Part IV. is for more advanced students.

**University of California, MEMOIRS, VOL. IV, No. 1: THE BATTLE OF THE SEVEN ARTS, a French Poem by Henri d'Andeli, Trouvère of the Thirteenth Century,** edited and translated, with Introduction and Notes, by Louis John Paetow. Berkeley, University of California Press

The original text and translation are printed side by side, with foot-notes below, and facsimiles of the two extant French MSS. are given.

### EDUCATION.

**Davis (J. S.), THE YOUNG TEACHER'S PRIMER,** 1/ net. Blackie

The author gives advice to inexperienced teachers on eye-control, framing questions, maintaining discipline, &c.

**Findlay (J. J.) and Steel (Miss K.), EDUCATIVE TOYS,** 1/6 net. Blackie

The writers have tested Madame Montessori's apparatus in the Fielden School, and here give reports of their experiments.



**Leather (Herbert), A BOOK OF NATIONAL GAMES,** their Value, Organization, and Laws, 1/6 net. Blackie

A little book on the organization of games and sports in primary schools.

**Prideaux (E. B. R.), A SURVEY OF ELEMENTARY ENGLISH EDUCATION,** 2/ net. Blackie

A sketch of the development of the elementary school system through the nineteenth century till the present time.

**Universités (Les) et les Écoles Françaises, ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR, ENSEIGNEMENTS TECHNIQUES, RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX,** 2/ net. Year-Book Press

The object of this book is "faire connaître à l'étranger l'enseignement supérieur français, tel qu'il est aujourd'hui, et les ressources qu'il offre." It gives information about the conditions of admission, degrees, diplomas, certificates, &c. Part II. contains a catalogue of the Universities and chief schools, with notes on each.

**Valentine (C. W.), AN INTRODUCTION TO EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION,** 2/6 University Tutorial Press

A textbook for teachers and students. It gives "a number of psychological experiments which bear directly upon educational problems, and on the work of the teacher in the school. All the experiments described can be carried out without any apparatus except such as can easily be made with pen and paper."

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Arnold (Matthew), THE FORSAKEN MERMAN, AND THE SICK KING IN BOKHARA,** edited by Edith Fry, 2d. Blackie

The Introduction gives a brief account of the life and poetry of Matthew Arnold; there are also notes and a frontispiece by Mr. Laurence Housman.

**Blackie's Large Type Poetry Books : JUNIOR (6d.), INTERMEDIATE (7d.), and SENIOR (8d.).** Three graded anthologies for school use. The poems are classified into groups, and the Senior Book is illustrated with portraits of the poets. The other two have frontispieces.

**British Empire (The),** edited by Lewis Marsh, 9d. Blackie

A collection of extracts from the writings of Dickens, Baron von Hübnér, Sir John Strachey, and other travellers, giving a description of the scenery, people, and condition of various places in the British Empire.

**Children's Cameos of Poetry and Prose for Use in Schools, BOOKS I.-IV.,** 3d. each; and **BOOKS V.-VIII.,** 4d. each. Philip

Anthologies of prose and verse, graded for reading and recitation. The selection includes many living writers.

**English Literature for Schools : THE EARLY LIFE OF THOMAS DE QUINCEY FROM HIS OWN WRITINGS,** 6d. Dent

The selection is made from the 'Autobiographic Sketches' and 'Suspiria de Profundis.'

**Glehn (L. C. von) and Chouville (L.), COURS FRANÇAIS DU LYCÉE PERSE: Deuxième Partie, Conjugaison des Verbes avec quelques Notions de Syntaxe,** 1/6 Cambridge, Heffer

The elements of French grammar are here put forward according to the principles of the Direct Method.

**Lawson (George), A NEW GEOMETRY FOR SCHOOLS, BOOKS I.-IV.,** 2/ net. Chambers

This book, presenting the ordinary school course in Plane Geometry, corresponds to Euclid's 'Elements,' I.-VI.

**Lenotre (G.), LÉGENDES DE NOËL, Contes historiques, annotés par J. S. Norman and Charles Robert-Dumas,** 10d. Blackie

This little volume contains 'L'Extase,' 'Tombé du Ciel,' 'Noël Chouan,' and 'Mathiotte.'

**Maupassant (Guy de), CONTES DE GUERRE (1870),** adapted and edited by J. G. Anderson, 1/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

The text is edited with Questionnaire, Direct Method exercises, notes, and Vocabulary.

**Sankey (E.), EXAMPLES IN EASY PRACTICAL DRAWING, in 2 Books, WITH ANSWERS,** 8d. net each. Arnold

Two textbooks covering the first and second year preliminary technical courses in practical drawing.

**Siepmann's Advanced French Series: HISTOIRE D'UN CONSCRIT DE 1813,** par Erckmann-Chatrian, adapted and edited by Otto Siepmann, 2/6 Macmillan

The editor has abridged the text so that it can be read in class in one term, and has added a selection of poems relating to Napoleon. An Introduction, notes, Questionnaire, passages for translation into French, &c., are given.

**Siepmann's Advanced French Series: WORD-AND PHRASE-BOOK FOR HISTOIRE D'UN CONSCRIT DE 1813,** by the General Editors of the Series, 6d. Macmillan

Containing a Vocabulary and a list of idiomatic phrases, arranged according to the page on which they occur in the text.

**Siepmann's Advanced French Series: KEY TO APPENDICES OF HISTOIRE D'UN CONSCRIT DE 1813,** by the General Editors of the Series, 2/6 net. Macmillan

A Key to the words, phrases, sentences on syntax, idioms, and passages for translation into French, appended to the notes of Mr. Siepmann's edition.

**Smith (R. Cadwaladr), BIRDS AND THEIR WAYS,** 9d. Blackie

One of the "Rambler Nature Books." It has coloured and other illustrations.

**Thomson (Clara L.), ENGLISH HISTORY IN CONTEMPORARY POETRY, No. V.,** 1/ net. Bell

The writer calls attention to "the more important and interesting allusions" in the poetry of the eighteenth century to contemporary political events.

#### FICTION.

**Albanesi (Madame), THE CAP OF YOUTH,** 6/ Hutchinson

The story of a young girl who ran away from school, and of her escapades while sheltering in the house of her uncle.

**Amaryllis, LIFE'S GOLDEN THREAD,** 6/ Drane

The story of a young man who quarrels with his uncle and guardian on refusing to enter the army from religious principles.

**Blyth (James), THE EXPROPRIATORS,** 6/ Digby & Long

A story of a colony of Anarchists in the East End.

**Boileau (Ethel), THE FIRE OF SPRING,** 6/ Nash

A "Society" story, centred in an unhappily married girl and her lover.

**Co-Respondent (The),** by the Author of 'The Terror by Night,' 2/ net. Murray & Evenden

A second edition.

**Cornish (F. Warre), DR. ASHFORD AND HIS NEIGHBOURS,** 6/ Murray

The story of a North Midland cathedral city, with no single hero or heroine, and no consecutive chronicle of events.

**Dell (Ethel M.), THE SWINDLER, AND OTHER STORIES,** 6/ Fisher Unwin

A collection of short stories reprinted from *The Red Magazine*.

**Donovan (Dick), THE SCARLET SEAL,** 6d. Long

A cheap reprint.

**Flatau (Theodore), THE SUN-GOD GIRL, a Chatter-book of Apotheoses,** 6/ Holden & Hardingham

The heroine sets out on the road to freedom, and meets a Man-Turk, "one Honey Drawl and one Dried Uncle," a Young Cynic, and many others. We understand from the publishers' note that she is a symbol for Fortune.

**Fox (John), Jun., THE LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME,** 1/ net. Constable

A cheap edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Oct. 10, 1903, p. 477.

**Hay (Ian), A KNIGHT ON WHEELS,** 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A study of the self-development of a young man.

**Hennessey (David), A TAIL OF GOLD,** 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A second edition of this story of Australian goldfields.

**Maclaren (E.), THE SOUL OF ANNE,** 6/ Murray & Evenden

The story of a woman who, deserted by her husband for many years, returns to him from a sense of duty.

**Meredith (George), SANDRA BELLONI; and EVAN HARRINGTON,** 6/ each. Constable

Two more volumes in the Standard Edition of Meredith's works, which we noticed a fortnight ago (p. 95).

**Moberly (L. G.), CLEANSING FIRES,** 6/ Ward & Lock

There are two heroines in this novel: one a hospital sister, with a secret sorrow; the other a girl of humble birth, secretly married in a station above her, whose husband is killed in the first chapter.

**Oppenheim (James), IDLE WIVES,** 6/ Nash

The heroine, revolting against the idleness of her class, leaves her husband and children in the hope of finding true happiness through work.

**Park (Mrs. Kendall), RIQUILDA, a Romance of Barcelona,** 1/ net. Murray & Evenden

A second edition.

**Rita, A JILT'S JOURNAL,** 6d. Long

A cheap reprint.

**Shaw (Bernard), THE IRRATIONAL KNOT,** 1/ net. Constable

A cheap edition. See notice in *Athenæum*, Oct. 21, 1905, p. 539. The book was first published in 1880.

**Stockley (Cynthia), WILD HONEY,** 6/ Constable

A collection of seven stories, describing various aspects of life in South Africa.

**Tarkington (Booth), PENROD,** 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A study of a schoolboy—his experiences at home and at school.

**Taube (Baron Gustav Genrychowitch), ONLY A DOG'S LIFE,** 6/ Simpkin & Marshall

The autobiography of a dog.

**Thurston (E. Temple), THE ANTAGONISTS,** 2/ net. Chapman & Hall

A cheap edition.

**Thynne (Molly), THE UNCERTAIN GLORY,** 6/ Methuen

A story of artistic life in Munich and London, and the troubles that may follow when plebeian genius attracts, or is attracted by, patrician affection.

**Vanewords (John Pre), THE GREAT MIRACLE, OR THE MAN WHO COULD NOT BE KILLED,** 6/ Stanley Paul

A story, written in the first person, of a clerk who obtains the secret of an African spell to keep him immune from pain and death.

**Yardley (Maud H.), A MAN'S LIFE IS DIFFERENT; OR, THE SLEEPING FLAME,** 6/ Greening

The hero, who has used a girl badly in his youth, meets her again some years after his marriage with another. The book describes the subsequent attitude of the two women towards him.

#### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Antiquary, AUGUST, 6d.** Elliot Stock

'On the Dating of Glass Wine-Bottles of the Stuart Period,' by Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds; 'Barrow Notitia,' by Mr. John Ward; and 'Roman and Other Triple Vases,' by Mr. Walter J. Kaye, jun., are among the contents.

**Blackwood's Magazine, AUGUST, 2/6**

Mr. Ian Hay continues his series on 'The Lighter Side of School Life'; Mr. Evelyn Howell writes on 'Some Persian Plays'; and Miss Olive Temple has a paper on 'Women in Northern Nigeria.'

**Chinese Review, AUGUST, 1/ net.** 42, Hillfield Road, N.W.

Some of the articles are 'The Spiritual Awakening of China,' by His Excellency Fan Yuan Lien; 'Art and Art Exhibitions from a Chinese Woman's Point of View,' by Miss J. Kong-Sing; and 'China setting her House in Order,' by Prof. J. W. Jenks.

**Connoisseur, AUGUST, 1/ net.** 35-9, Maddox Street, W.

Includes 'A Gothic Refectory of the Fifteenth Century,' by Mr. M. F. Sparks; 'Rings in Pictures,' by Mr. Rhode Knight; 'British Architecture in the Reign of George I.,' by Mr. E. Bersford Chancellor, &c.

**Contemporary Review, AUGUST, 2/6** 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

This number includes an appreciation of Joseph Chamberlain by Sir Edward Cook; Mr. William Poel writes on 'Trade in Drama,' and Prof. Vernon Bartlet discusses 'The Right to a Living Wage.'

**Cornhill Magazine, AUGUST, 1/** Smith & Elder

Mr. F. C. Conybeare writes a character-sketch of General Picquart, Sir James H. Yoxall 'Of Sundry Inus Abroad,' and Canon Vaughan on 'An Old Herbalist: Fuchs of the Fuchsia.' In his concluding chapter of 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness,' Sir Henry Lucy records his reminiscences of a group of peers, ranging from Earl Wemyss to Lord Granard.

**Fortnightly Review, AUGUST, 2/6** Chapman & Hall

Mr. Edmund Gosse contributes a paper on 'Swiuburne's Unpublished Writings,' Mr. James Milne discusses 'The Popular Reprint in England,' and Mr. Maurice Woods writes an appreciation of Joseph Chamberlain. There are also an article by the late Laurence Irving on 'The Drama as a Factor in Social Progress,' and one on Walter Bagehot by Mr. Arthur Baumann.



**History, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1/ net.** Hodgson  
'The Treaty of Ghent,' by Mr. T. Bruce  
Dilks; 'Origin and Significance of Feudalism,'  
by Mr. Alan F. Hattersley; and 'The House of  
Lords, 1422 to 1485,' by Mr. Henry Smart, are  
some of the features of this number.

**Insurance Blue-Book and Guide for 1914, 3/**  
Percival Marshall  
The forty-first annual issue of this reference  
book. It includes directories of insurance offices  
and of the principal insurance officers, and a  
Legal Section, edited by Mr. E. B. V. Christian.

**Modern Language Review, JULY, 4/ net.**  
Cambridge University Press  
Features of this number are 'The Mental  
Side of Metrical Form,' by Mr. Raymond M.  
Alden; the second instalment of Mr. Sydney H.  
Kenwood's 'Lessing in England'; and 'The  
S. Pantaleo Italian Translation of Dante's Letter  
to the Emperor Henry VII. (Epist. VII.),' by  
Dr. Paget Toynbee.

**Modern Language Teaching, JULY, 6d.** Black  
Includes 'Essai d'Explication de Texte,' by  
M. J. Boillot; 'French by the Direct Method,'  
by H. H.; and 'La Méthode directe,' by M. J.  
Paillardon.

**Scribner's Magazine, AUGUST, 1/ net.** Constable  
Col. Roosevelt contributes his fifth article on  
his Brazilian expedition. There are short stories  
by Mr. Kipling, Mrs. Wharton, and others.

#### JUVENILE.

**Cameron (Margaret), TINY TOWN; OR, IN  
NATURE'S WONDERLAND, 9d.** Blackie  
A book about the flowers and creatures  
in a garden, written in the form of a story for  
small children.

**Everett-Green (Evelyn), THE HERONSTOKE MYSTERY, 3/6** R.T.S.  
A story of a family of children who are  
invited by an old lady to spend a summer on her  
Manor Farm. They help in finding out who is  
her rightful heir and in promoting a love-match.

#### GENERAL.

**Alston (J. Bruce), HOW TO SPEAK AND READ, 1/6**  
net. Blackie  
A handbook for teachers, preachers, and  
public speakers, containing notes on breathing,  
voice-production, emphasis, gesture, pronunciation,  
and &c.

**Asiatic Society of Japan, TRANSACTIONS, Vol.  
XLII. PART I., 6 yen.** Yokohama, Kelly & Walsh  
Contains a collection of Japanese Government  
documents, edited, with an Introduction, by Dr.  
W. W. McLaren.

**McWeeney (J. A.), JOHN BULL IN CRANKY-LAND,  
the Revue of Revues, 1/ net.** Odhams  
A political squib, written in the form of a  
revue, with songs and choruses. The illustrations  
are by Mr. Bernard Hugh.

**Pain (Barry), FUTURIST FIFTEEN, an Old Moore  
or Less Accurate Forecast of Certain Events in  
the Year 1915, 1/ net.** Laurie  
Mr. Pain prophesies what we are to suffer  
in such matters as the weather, drama, fashions,  
politics, and journalistic announcements during  
the coming year. There are illustrations by  
Mr. Alfred Leete.

**Roebuck (George Ed.) and Thorne (William Benson), A PRIMER OF LIBRARY PRACTICE, 2/6 net.** Grafton  
A new edition, rewritten and enlarged.

**Wright (Joseph), TUMBLINO THRO' THE WORLD,  
AND OTHER SKETCHES OF BOHEMIAN LIFE, 6d.** Glasgow, Aird & Coghill  
Slight sketches describing the author's  
friendly relations during many years with gipsies  
and "show folk."

#### PAMPHLETS.

**Brother Richard's Book-Shelf: No. 7, THE  
LABOURER AND THE LAND, by B. S. Rowntree, 1d.** Dent  
A brief account of the condition and prospects  
of the English agricultural labourer, with a  
Preface by Mr. D. Lloyd George.

#### SCIENCE.

**Curgenven (J. Sadler), THE CHILD'S DIET, 2/6 net.** H. K. Lewis  
A second and enlarged edition.

**Flammarion (Camille), ASTRONOMY, 2/ net.** Constable  
An introduction to the study of astronomy  
in the "Thresholds of Science" Series. The text  
is fully illustrated.

**Gurdon (Lieut.-Col. P. R. T.), THE KHASIS, with  
an Introduction by Sir Charles Lyall, 10/ net.** Macmillan

A second edition. It is illustrated with  
coloured plates and photographs.

**Thomas (W. Beach) and Collett (A. K.), THE  
ENGLISH YEAR: SUMMER, 10/6 net.** Jack  
Contains a calendar for June, July, and  
August. As in previous volumes, special  
attention has been given to the illustrations,  
which include reproductions in colour from the  
work of Sir Alfred East, and pen-and-ink drawings  
by Mr. A. W. Seaby.

#### FINE ARTS.

**Art of the Book: A REVIEW OF SOME RECENT  
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN WORK IN TYPO-  
GRAPHY, PAGE DECORATION, AND BINDING,**  
Charles Holme, Editor, 5/ 'The Studio'  
The Spring Number of *The Studio*. It contains  
articles by Mr. Bernard H. Newdigate, Mr.  
Douglas Cockerell, and others, and numerous  
illustrations.

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society, PROCEEDINGS,  
20 JANUARY-26 MAY, 1913, with Communica-  
tions made to the Society, Lent and Easter  
Terms, 1913, No. LXV., 5/ net.** Cambridge, Deighton & Bell

Includes papers on 'The Reformation of the  
Corporation of Cambridge, July, 1662,' by Dr.  
W. M. Palmer, and 'Medieval and Sixteenth-  
Century Ships in English Churches,' by Mr. H. H.  
Brindley.

**Grant (D.), MANUAL OF PHOTOGRAPHY, with  
Special Reference to Work in the Tropics, 1/**  
net. Murray & Evenden

This manual has been written for "amateurs  
and beginners whose work is chiefly confined to  
tropical or sub-tropical countries."

**Leeds Art Collections Fund, ANNUAL REPORT,  
1913, 3d.**

Includes an annotated list of recent gifts and  
acquisitions, and has illustrations.

**Yale Studies in English: SOME ACCOUNTS OF  
THE BEWCASTLE CROSS BETWEEN THE YEARS  
1607 AND 1861, reprinted and annotated by  
Albert Stanburrough Cook.** New York, Holt & Co.

Prof. Cook has made a selection from passages  
relating to this monument in the period specified  
to form a supplement to his recent monograph  
'The Date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle  
Crosses.' The extracts are annotated, and  
there are illustrations.

#### MUSIC.

**Arne (Dr. Thomas Augustine), ALLEGRO MODE-  
RATO (1ST MOVEMENT) FROM CONCERTO No. 6  
IN B FLAT, for Organ (or Harpsichord) and  
Orchestra, arranged by Herbert F. Ellingford,  
2/** Novello

**Bed-Time Lullaby, Words by Pearkes Withers,  
Music by Percy Bowie, 1/6** Novello

**Brittany, Song, Words by E. V. Lucas, Music  
by Ernest Bristow Farrar, Op. 21, No. 1,  
1/6 net.** Novello

**Gather ye Rosebuds, Part-Song, Words by Herrick,  
Music by John Pointer, Op. 9, No. 4, 3d.** Novello

**Kreuz (Emil), CONVERSATION AMOUREUSE, Valse  
Caprice for Violin and Pianoforte, 2/ net.** Novello

**Like as the Hart, ANTHEM FOR GENERAL USE,  
composed by Vincent Novello, edited by H.  
Elliot Button, 1½d.** Novello

This anthem is also arranged for two parts  
in Messrs. Novello's "Chorister Series of Church  
Music."

**Novello's Octavo Anthems: No. 1045, BEHOLD,  
THE HEAVEN OF HEAVENS, Music by Alfred R.  
Gaul; and No. 1048, O THOU THAT HEAREST  
PRAYER, composed by R. Walker Robson,  
Words compiled by the Rev. J. U. Glanville, 3d.** each.

**Novello's Octavo Edition of Two-Part Songs for  
Female or Boys' Voices: No. 178, WILD  
FLOWERS, Words by Robert Nicoll, Music by  
Percy E. Fletcher (3d.); No. 179, ZEPHYR  
AMONG THE FLOWERS, Words by George  
Darley, Music by Percy E. Fletcher (3d.); and  
No. 180, THE HOUR OF PARTING, by Rubin-  
stein (2d.).**

**Novello's School Songs: Book 221, FIVE TWO-  
PART SONGS (Grade III.), by Various Com-  
posers (8d.); Book 231, FIVE TWO-PART  
SONGS (Grade II.), by Various Composers (6d.);  
Book 247, NATURE SONGS, by Robert T. White  
(9d.); and Book 248, THE BIRD'S NEST, a  
Cycle of Six Two-Part Songs, by Myles B.  
Poster (9d.).**

#### FIRE INSURANCE AND COMMUNISM.

It is always interesting to trace a move-  
ment as far as possible towards its source,  
and it is especially so in the case of fire  
insurance. The origin of the idea of fire and  
other insurance is to be found in a period  
which occurs in the history of every nation:  
the period when men lived in communities,  
when individual ownership of property was  
unknown, when the loss of property was a loss  
suffered by the community, and not by an  
individual, when each member shared in the  
good or ill fortune of his community.

The growth of civilization was accom-  
panied by the devolution of property-owner-  
ship to individuals, and the consequent  
decline of communism. Its spirit, however,  
remains to this day, but in forms so varied  
as to be almost unrecognizable.

It will be interesting to trace this spirit  
through the various phases of fire insurance,  
and to consider to what extent it has been  
and is now preserved.

In the days of the Anglo-Saxon guilds it is  
found in a somewhat modified form in the  
practice of each member of a guild making  
fixed periodical payments to a common fund  
for securing members of the guild against  
loss from "fire, water, robbery, or other  
calamity." This is probably the earliest  
record of fire insurance in this country, and,  
it is to be observed, the principle is practically  
the same as that of mutual insurance asso-  
ciations of the present day.

The next development took place when  
the practice of issuing church briefs was  
adopted. The brief was merely a royal  
licence granted to a person who had  
suffered loss through fire to beg for funds  
to recoup him, and was originally issued  
by the Lord Chancellor on the production  
by the sufferer of satisfactory proof of his  
loss, provided it was accompanied by the  
memorandum of some nobleman or  
other person attached to the King's Court.  
In this practice, which was not discontinued  
till the last century, there is a marked  
change in that the subscriptions were  
voluntary and the subscribers were not  
confined to any particular body; moreover,  
it was not at all certain that the necessary  
amount to make good the loss would be  
subscribed. The feature to be noted in this  
practice is the lack of organized co-operation.

Although proposals were made in the  
early years of the seventeenth century for  
a systematic provision against loss by fire,  
nothing practical was done till after the  
Great Fire of London in 1666. In the  
following year the public became alive to  
the necessity for an effective scheme of fire  
insurance, and their wants were met to some  
extent by the formation of clubs for that  
purpose, and also by individual underwriters.

In 1681 the first insurance company was  
formed, apparently not on the mutual  
principle. Under the mutual system the pay-  
ments by the contributors were uncertain,  
under the new system the payments were  
fixed, or, in other words, the contributor  
lost the benefit where the losses were few,  
and escaped the burden when they were  
heavy. The history of the progress of fire  
insurance has shown that the public prefer  
to pay the fixed premium, and let the profits  
go to the company, rather than take the  
chance of possible loss or possible gain on  
the mutual principle.

Of these two systems the mutual is nearer  
the fundamental idea underlying all insurance,  
but the other is the more practical.

\*\* An article on other aspects of the  
Insurance question will appear in our next  
week's issue.



## THE ALPINE PASSES OF VARRO.

Chalet Montana, Grindelwald.

IN your review of Mr. Freshfield's latest work on the Hannibalian question (*The Athenæum*, July 18, p. 77) I notice that you lay great stress on a passage from Varro. Now, there is no doubt as to the first and fifth passes mentioned by this writer—which are the Corniche route along the sea-coast, and the Little St. Bernard. Unluckily, he distinguishes Nos. 2, 3, and 4 only by naming the historical personages whom he believes to have crossed them. Many modern writers assume that these three intermediate passes *must* be the Mont Cenis, the Mont Genève, and the Col de l'Argentière; you yourself consider that No. 3 is the Mont Genève. The *principal* reason in favour of these identifications is, I am told, that these three passes are the only passes in the required region that are traversed by *carriage* roads, and are therefore presumably the easiest. But it is often forgotten that in each case these carriage roads date only from the *nineteenth century*. It is also forgotten that in this required region there are a very great number of other non-glacier and perfectly easy passes across the *main* chain of the Alps. I myself have been over some thirty or forty of these passes, and am also well acquainted with the three carriage-road passes.

Now, carriage roads are usually built by the State for military purposes, and not owing to commercial considerations or out of pity for travellers. Hence the claims of other passes should be given a hearing. Many of them are far more used even to-day by the *natives* than the three carriage-road passes. Such are the Col du Mont (S. of the Little St. Bernard), the Col de l'Autaret (E. of the Mont Cenis), the Col de la Roue (N. of the Mont Genève), the Col de la Croix and the Col Agnel (both S. of the Mont Genève), and the Cols de Longet and de Mary (both N. of the Argentière). All these passes are personally known to me, and I possess a vast collection of notes (published or MS.) relating to their history.

Having myself been on or over *every* pass which has ever been claimed for Hannibal, I am still of opinion that, *on the whole*, the Mont Genève is most probably the route taken by him. The modern theory as to the Clapier seems to me absurd, while the only merit of the Argentière in my eyes is that, like the Mont Genève, it does lead from the Upper Duinaise Valley.

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

## SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY.'

1, St. John Street, Hereford, July 26, 1914.

I CAN assure Mr. Nettlehip that I welcomed his emendation of the line "All ye have thought and done," &c., with much pleasure, and had no wish to convey the impression that I had any share in his—the first—perception of the obvious. I hope he will understand that my purpose is not personal controversy, and that I take no delight in it.

Will he pardon me for insisting that the first two lines of the 'Ode' should be left as Shelley wrote them? They contain no "violent use" of the verb *vibrare*. Shelley does not use the verb in some passive sense (assumed in "to vibrate in response to" something else in movement), but in its very active sense "to brandish." A glorious people (in his eyes) had brandished again the lightning of the nations.

I do not think it is my fault or my folly which makes me wish that Shelley's own MS. should be respected in this matter.

At the end of the first stanza the words "I will record the same" remind Mr. Nettlehip of a commercial correspondent. To me they call up a vision of a figure in the Sistine Chapel. They have done so for forty years and more. If I felt otherwise, I should almost tremble lest Shelley's ghost might "lead across my path some rapid masque of death." Yet I have quite an "open mind," and do not grudge Mr. Nettlehip his "commercial correspondent." It is certainly an original idea of his own, which no one will appropriate.

Moreover, I am of those who plainly see that the soul of Shelley still, like an eagle, soars "the morning clouds among, hovering in verse o'er its accustomed prey"—Oppression.

PAUL M. CHAPMAN.

## BURCHARD'S DIARY.

West Ealing, W.

THERE is a discrepancy of some importance in Burchard's Diary which has escaped the attention of Thuasne (Burchard's editor), and even of the great Pastor. Recently a writer on the Borgian period stated, with reference to Mr. Cadogan Cowper's picture in the Royal Academy, that Lucretia Borgia was in charge of the papal palace for only a few days in 1501; and a similar expression is used by Alvisi and recently by Mr. Garner. This is an under-statement. According to Burchard, she held her "commission" for nine (or ten?) days in summer, and again for four weeks in autumn—from September 25th to October 23rd—and these dates are accepted without demur by Pastor ('Geschichte der Päpste,' fourth edition, iii. 474). But here is the difficulty. Reading down the page in Burchard (Thuasne, iii. 164), we find that the Pope left Rome on October 10th, and returned on the 17th, although we had learnt above that he was away during all these weeks. A natural conjecture is that the "23" is due to an error of transcription on the part of Thuasne; and on referring to the recent edition of Burekardi, 'Liber Notarum,' in the new issue of Muratori's 'Rer. Ital. Scriptores,' I find that the entry is "rediit ad Urbem Sabato, II. Octobris," a date otherwise corroborated. As there is no further record of the Pope's absence during the month, it may, therefore, be assumed that he was away from Rome only two weeks—September 25th to October 2nd, and October 10th to 17th. And yet, strangely enough, there is some reason to conjecture that 23 was what Burchard wrote, and that II. may have been a correction made (perhaps to reconcile the discrepant dates) by the sixteenth-century copyist who executed the Munich transcription on which the Muratori edition is for this period based. I find that in the British Museum MS. 26,806 the date is given as 22, presumably a corruption of 23, 22nd being inadmissible as being Friday, not Saturday, in that year. There is, however, stronger ground for the conjecture. Burchard records the departure of the Pope in September and his return in October in the same paragraph, and not under successive dates as he had done in the case of the summer absence. It is, therefore, a fair inference that Burchard, in assigning a date for the Pope's return, recorded the prospective date announced at the time of the Pope's departure. For some reason, perhaps diplomatic, the Pope was apparently anxious that his presence in Rome at this time should not be generally known. On the 17th he entered the city in darkness, and when lights were proffered, he ordered them to be extinguished—an incident which the phlegmatic Burchard characteristically records without note or comment.

The matter, however, must for the present remain conjectural, as the only fragment hitherto recovered of Burchard's original MS. begins with August, 1503. I may add that, while the Muratori edition relies for this period on a single MS. in Munich (137), Thuasne professes to have established his text from a comparison of various MSS. in Rome (Palazzo Chigi), Paris, and Florence. H. M. BEATTY.

## 'CLIO ENTHRONED.'

5, Cambridge Terrace, Kew Green, July 21, 1914.

I SHALL be obliged if you will allow me space for a few remarks on the review of my 'Clio Enthroned' which you published last week. I am grateful for the pains which your reviewer took to understand my essay, and am all the more distressed that he should have found some parts of it obscure. I cannot help thinking that a very little more pains would have helped him to a meaning where he could see none, and also to the right one where he conceived that he had discovered some. For he does not appear to have noticed that I discussed the origins of Personification not for their own sake, but solely in order to dispose of the error of some modern scholars who claim a literary artifice as a confession of mythic dogma, and to explain how this error is most easily made in dealing with a period of artistic invention; I hoped that I had shown myself sceptical rather than enamoured of the latest theories of "mythologers." Then, as regards the passage of Meredith which he says I quoted "as a specimen of high merit," my critic will not find that I praised it absolutely, but only that I produced it to illustrate, in a quite imaginary state of English literature, the striking effects of a rigorous struggle between thought and language. Such was my view also in translating certain passages from the History; if I were making a version for the unscientific reader, I should not, of course, think it necessary or prudent to insist so much on my author's contortions.

The reviewer need not harass himself with the suspicion that I shall devote years of my life to this task. I do not at present detect in myself any intention of undertaking it, nor should I be prepared for a sacrifice as heavy as he fears. My omission of the subject of accent in treating of rhythm is a more regrettable piece of indolence, which, however, I share, I believe, with the best writers on Greek metre. I preferred not to raise a question which would have required a volume for itself, and might then have remained where it was before; on the other hand, there can be no doubt that quantity counted for a great deal in the early stages of Attic prose.

I do not agree that Thueydides never laughed; he only felt that some things deserved more than his or our laughter. It is difficult to be sure about one's own virtues, but my kind critic has certainly not left me convinced that these studies have dulled my sense of humour. W. R. M. LAMB.

## THE ARTHUR LIBRARY.

ON Wednesday, July 15th, and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the library of the late Mr. T. G. Arthur of Carrick House, Ayr, the chief prices being the following: Watson, Apology for the Bible, 1797, William Blake's copy, with autograph notes by him, 47l. W. Blake, Descriptive Catalogue of Pictures painted by him, 1809, 24l. 10s.; Poetical Sketches, 1783, 56l.; The Gates of Paradise, 1793, 72l.; Illustrations of Dante, 1824-7, 23l.; Illustrations of the Book of Job, 1825, 25l. Jane Eyre, 1847, 26l. E. B. and R. Browning, A Plea for the Ragged Schools of London, and The Twins, presentation copy to Frederick Tennyson from the authors, 1854, 41l. R. Browning, Dramatic Idyls, Second Series,



proof-sheets with corrections by the author, 1880, 67l. Byron, Poems on Various Occasions, 1807, 168l. W. Combe, English Dance of Death, 2 vols., 1814-16; Dance of Life, 1817, 57l. Robinson Crusoe, 3 vols., 1719-20, 110l. Sketches by Boz, 3 vols., 1836-7, 39l. Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, 1621, 38l. Don-Quichote, translated by T. Skelton, 2 vols., 1612-20, 41l. M. T. Cicero's Cato Major, printed by Franklin, 1744, 36l. R. and J. Adam, Works in Architecture, 3 vols. in 1, 1773-1822, 128l. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, 1865, 200l. Goldsmith, Essays, 1765, 27l.; Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols., printed at Salisbury, 1766, 92l. Gray, Poems, 1768, with some autograph notes on Byzantine history, 24l. 10s.; An Elegy wrote in a Country Church Yard, 1751, 295l.; Ode performed in the Senate House at Cambridge, 1769, 25l. Keats, Poems, 1817, 120l.; Endymion, 1818, 60l.; Lamia, Isabella, &c., 1820, 78l. Laborde, Choix de Chansons, 4 vols., 1773, 160l. La Fontaine, Contes et Nouvelles, 2 vols., 1762, bound by Derome le Jeune, 160l.; Fables Choisies, 1668, 39l. Elia, and Last Essays of Elia, 2 vols., 1823-33, 56l. Marguerite de Navarre, Heptameron Français, 3 vols., 1780-81, 35l. 10s. Montaigne, Essais, Livre Premier et Second, 2 vols., 1580, 31l. 10s.; Essays, English translation, 1603, 78l. Lycidas, 1638, 140l.; Paradise Lost, 1667, 104l. Firdausi, Shâh Nâmeh, Persian MS., 47l. Hakluyt, Principal Navigations, &c., 3 vols. in 2, 1599-1600, 26l. Holbein, Imitations of Original Drawings, 1792, 79l. Homer, Works, translated by Chapman, 1616, 33l. Ben Jonson, Works, 2 vols., 1616-40, 57l. Le Pautre, Œuvres d'Architecture, 3 vols., 1751, 31l. Waverley, 3 vols., 1814, 200l.; Waverley Novels, 61 vols., 1818-32, 50l. Shelley, Address to the Irish People, 1812, 140l.; Alastor, &c., 1816, 24l.; The Cenci, 1819, 78l.; Epipsychidion, 1821, 106l.; Hellas, 1822, 52l.; Laon and Cythna, 1818, 78l.; Queen Mab, 1813, 120l.; Zastrozzi, 1810, 25l. Suckling, Fragmenta Aurea, 1646, 38l. Gulliver's Travels, 2 vols., 1726, 250l. Swinburne, The Queen Mother, and Rosamond, 1860, A Song of Italy, 1867, 2 vols., 36l.; Atalanta in Calydon, 1865, presentation copy, 31l. Tennyson, Poems by Two Brothers, 1827, 35l.; Poems, chiefly Lyric, 1830, presentation copy, 136l. Thackeray, The Rose and the Ring, 1855, 23l.; Vanity Fair, the original 20 parts in 19, 1847-8, 88l. Nohac, Marie Antoinette, 1890, 45l. Redouté, Les Liliacées, 4 vols., 1807, 100l. Young, Night Thoughts, 1797, Blake's illustrations coloured by hand, 83l.

The total of the sale was 7,545l. 17s.

#### AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND MSS.

On Tuesday, July 21st, Messrs. Sotheby sold autograph letters and MSS., the most important lots being: Anthony Trollope, MS. of 'The Lady of Launay,' 35l. Charlotte Brontë, letter to W. S. Williams of the firm of Smith & Elder, July 31st, 1848, 40l. Thackeray, rhymed letter to Dean Hole, January 26th, n.y., 46l.; pen-and-ink drawing of himself and two friends, with short note to Yardley, 48l.; 12 lines of MS., apparently from 'The Yellowplush Papers,' 32l.; MS. of his lecture on Swift, 30 pp., 210l.; MS. of 'John Hayes' and 'Catherine Hayes,' 4 pp., 70l. Dickens, Dedication of 'The Village Coquettes' to J. P. Harley, 186l. Sir R. Fanshawe, collection of MSS. relating to his Embassies in Spain and Portugal, 1661-6, 50l. Diary of the Rev. Ralph Josselin, 1616-83, 41l. Madame de Maintenon, MS. of her 'Discours sur la Perfection chrétienne,' 114 pp., 60l. Benjamin Franklin, letter to Peter Collinson, December 19th, 1763, 67l. Beau Brummell, a collection of letters by or relating to him formed by his biographer Capt. Jesse, 107l. D'Iherville, letter to M. Touenard relating to America, September 18th, 1703, 35l. Goethe, 48 letters to J. F. H. Schlosser, 1808-30, 600l. Lamb, letter dated December 31st, 1822, 21l.; verses in an album which belonged to Mrs. Jane Field, also containing verses by Southey, Wordsworth, &c., 49l.; 8 letters to Thomas Manning, 1801-34, 410l. Swinburne, MS. of 'A Song of Italy,' 45 pp., 200l. Dumas père, MS. of 'Conscience l'Innocent,' 407 pp., 43l. Burns, MS. of 'The Humble Petition of Bruar Water to the Duke of Atholl,' with a letter sending the poem to Prof. Josiah Walker, September 5th, 1787, 200l.; MS. of 'A Poet's Welcome to his bastard Wean,' 90l.; verses on the death of John McLeod and epigram on Mr. Elphinstone, 130l.; letter to Mrs. Agnes Macleod, January 12th, 1788, 105l.; letter to Cunningham, March 3rd-22nd, 1794, with his song 'Wilt Thou be my Dearie?' 255l. Byron, letter to Sir John Bowring, October 13th, 1823, 40l. Increase and Cotton Mather, 22 letters to Sir William Ashurst, 750l.

The total of the sale was 5,120l. 18s.

## Literary Gossip.

A LITERARY paper may, perhaps, be held to have nothing to say about war till it has become matter of history. In our view, however, literature is an integral part of human life and civilization, not a mere superimposed ornament. Any great event which reinforces or threatens to modify great national traditions is a direct concern of men of letters. We therefore feel that it would be a kind of affectation in us to stand aside and refrain from expressing our share in the grave and anxious concern with which all thinking men are watching the course of events in the Near East of Europe.

THE Glenriddell manuscripts of poems and letters by Burns have been received from America by the authorities of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. They will be on view there for a fortnight before going to Edinburgh, where they will be exhibited for five years.

ON Saturday morning last Mr. Francis William Pember, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, was elected Warden in succession to the late Sir William Anson. Mr. Pember was educated at Harrow and at Balliol, gaining a scholarship at Balliol at the age of 16, two years before he came into residence. As a Harrovian he was Head of the school, and played in the Eleven. As a classic he was among the most distinguished men of his year, winning the Craven, Ireland, and Eldon Scholarships. He became a Fellow of All Souls in 1884, and was called to the Bar in 1889. He has acted as Assistant Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office, and is a member of the new Finance Board of the University of Oxford, as well as having been, since 1910, Estates Bursar of All Souls.

MR. W. GARDNER SINCLAIR, managing director of Messrs. Dobson, Molle & Co., of Edinburgh, has purchased *The Pall Mall Gazette* and *The Sunday Observer* from Mr. Waldorf Astor. It is stated that both the papers will continue to be controlled by Mr. Garvin, and there will be no change in the policy they have hitherto pursued.

A GENTLEMAN in Egypt wanted a copy of *The Athenæum*, and sent his request in an envelope directed simply "*The Athenæum Review*, London." A special messenger from the G.P.O. solemnly delivered the letter into our hands, bringing with him some half-dozen official disclaimers—which he hardly allowed us to examine—revealing the fact that our correspondent's envelope had gone the round of the various departments, including the "Blind Division" of the G.P.O.

We seem—in opposition to our most cherished principles—to have innocently furnished occasion for a considerable waste of public time and money. No doubt it is only an unjustifiable self-conceit that leads us to think that an existence of more than three-quarters of a century—and that not quite in a hole and corner—might have sufficed to bring us,

independently of Bream's Buildings, within the purview of the G.P.O., which is renowned for its acuteness in detecting the whereabouts of entities smaller even than we thought we were. At any rate, our relegation to the Blind Division of that mighty department is an interesting experience in "seeing ourselves as others see us," and one which conduces to reflection concerning them as well as concerning ourselves.

M. LOUIS BARTHOU has officially announced to the Secretary of the Académie Française that he offers himself as candidate for the chair of Henry Roujon.

SIR GASTON MASPÉRO has been elected Permanent Secretary of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in place of the late Georges Perrot.

Our readers will remember that Sir Gaston Maspéro has just resigned the post in which he has achieved such high distinction, the Directorship of the Antiquities Department in Cairo. We need not here recapitulate the many episodes of his eminent career, not only as an archæologist, but also as an administrator of exceptional merit and keen insight; but we may put it on record that he coupled such achievements as the discovery of the great *cache* of royal mummies and their transport to the safety of Cairo with the far-sighted and business-like economy that has enabled the Antiquities Department to accomplish such memorable work, not only in research and in protection of antiquities in Egypt, but also in the preservation of the Nubian monuments, as might well seem impossible on the necessarily exiguous budget granted for archæological purposes by the Egyptian Government.

THE Lowell Lectures of 1914, by Mr. Bertrand Russell, entitled 'Our Knowledge of the External World as a Field for Scientific Method in Philosophy,' will be published immediately by the Open Court Company.

A CHEAPER edition of John Ayscough's 'San Celestino,' which is a set book in English Literature at the Oxford Local Junior Examination in 1915, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 11th inst. The edition has been provided by the author with an Introduction and notes for the benefit of students taking the examination. This is something of a new departure, the work of a living author not having hitherto been included in the syllabus of these examinations.

'THE VITAL FORCES OF CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM' will be published shortly by Mr. Milford at the Oxford University Press. It consists of six studies by representative missionaries working among Moslems, which convey their answers to a series of questions put to them with the object of eliciting first-hand information from their own experience.

THE half-yearly Index, the appearance of which has been delayed by unavoidable circumstances, will be issued during this month.



## SCIENCE

*The Ban of the Bori: Demons and Demon-Dancing in West and North Africa.* By Major A. J. N. Tremearne. (Heath, Cranton & Co., 11. 1s. net.)

ABUNDANT as the literature about the Hausa people is becoming, this is a welcome addition to it. In the first place, Major Tremearne has shown himself in his previous works a most competent collector and recorder of the native African customs and superstitions, and had the advantage of being accompanied on the visit to North Africa which has produced the present volume by Mrs. Tremearne, a valuable helper; in the second place, he was the holder of a Worts travelling studentship in the University of Cambridge, and the volume is therefore to be placed to the credit of the facilities which that University now offers to students of anthropology. The book may be considered complementary to the author's work on Hausa superstitions and customs. In two respects he has wisely consulted the taste and convenience of the general public, for whom the book is primarily intended. He has prefixed to the chapters which deal with his special subject others relating to the origin of the Hausa colonies in North Africa, their totemism, their methods of personal enhancement and dress, and their habitations and domestic life. An acquaintance with these things is necessary if the reader is to understand their beliefs. Also he has put the critical and other observations in an Appendix, since (he says) "foot-notes spoil the sale of a book as far as the general public is concerned."

"Bori" is a comprehensive term denoting an immense variety of spirits and spiritual influences that affect the individual. The cult of these spirits is practised by an exclusive sect, but its requirements and its prohibitions affect the whole of the population. Major Tremearne describes the Mohammedan priests, termed "mallams," who supply charms and spells, as of two kinds: the scholar, who is really educated, and the magician, who lives by his wits. There are also "bokaye," or medicine-men. The author divides magic under two heads: magic in the house, and magic in the fields. Under the first head come love-charms, most of which are excessively repulsive, and charms for self-preservation, to enable a person to become invisible or to succeed in defending himself or attacking others. Under the second head come the charms affecting agriculture and hunting, including war and games. Connected with all these charms are certain superstitious beliefs, one of which is that women are of ill-omen, as also are a hooting owl and a braying donkey. It is unlucky to meet a person with a squint, and one with eyes half closed may be a *bori* in disguise, for all *bori* have their eyes only partly open. Among the rites at the shrine of Sidi

Sa'ad, Major Tremearne finds six, and perhaps seven, different kinds of worship within a circumscribed area.

The *bori* themselves are distributed by Major Tremearne under nine heads. They are everywhere, and a man must be exceedingly careful in everything which he does lest he offend or injure someone or other of them. Temples are named after particular *bori*, just as churches with us are dedicated in the name of saints. Admission to the sect of worshippers is obtained by initiation, as described by the author in his work on the Tailed Head-Hunters of Nigeria. It is supposed to confer the power of enduring much self-inflicted suffering at the dances, in which certain spirits are impersonated and songs sung. Thus the oldest *bori* is termed the Learned Old Man, and carries off people by old age; another gives croup and other ailments to children; others give chest complaints, and so forth; and these have to be propitiated by animal sacrifices. One of the *bori*, designated the One-with-the-Whip, whips the young *bori* at school if they are not diligent, and beats husbands and wives secretly, so that they quarrel, each thinking the other is doing it. These are Mohammedan spirits.

Another group of *bori* are described as the Black Spirits, but have the like functions, and are propitiated in the same manner. The Nodding One, or queen of sleep, gives her victims sleeping-sickness. The dancer who is possessed by her dozes off in the middle of her performance. Other Black Spirits are hunters. Four spirits drive people mad, and their dances and songs are highly obscene. Several unclassified *bori* appear to be the patrons of industries, and to inflict on their victims the pains brought on by work. A further class of *bori* are the fighting spirits, some of whose weapons are illustrated in the volume. Yet another class of spirits is that of the youths, of whom a few are female. Spirits which cause rashes and sore eyes are called "Children of Spots" or "Little Spots." Of these there are a great variety, several of whom are figured in the plates. The last of them

"is little Mallam Mushe, so called in play. At the dance, he repeats the Koran in a loud voice, reading from a prayer board, as do children, and then prays."

Other spirits are classified as spirits of the forest, of the waters, and of the grove. Upon all these varieties Major Tremearne has collected a vast amount of information, and he has translated the characteristic songs and dances of the persons possessed by each *bori*.

Major Tremearne concludes with two chapters on the Origin of Demons and Demon-Dancing, in which he adduces a number of instances from ancient history and modern practice as parallel to the beliefs and observances of the Hausa and other North African tribes at the present day. Some of these and some observations in the notes may seem to be a little far-fetched; but that does not diminish the substantial value of the great body of evidence collected.

*Spectrum Analysis applied to Biology and Medicine.* By the late C. A. MacMunn. (Longmans & Co., 5s. net.)

This book will be welcomed by many of the older physiologists, because it recalls the time when physiology was only beginning to be a science in England. The Physiological Society, then a small club, held periodical meetings at which its members showed one another the results of the work upon which each was engaged. To these gatherings Dr. MacMunn brought his spectroscope from time to time, and demonstrated how much could be learnt from its use. The book is at once a record and an epitome of these results. It shows the energy of the author's character and the originality of his mind. An Irishman earning his living by the onerous work of general practice at Wolverhampton, he made the time and the opportunity to throw a new light upon biology and medicine by turning the spectroscope upon the colouring matters of the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

The book deals, in all too short a form, with many interesting problems. It may well be used as an epitome of present knowledge and as a starting-point for fresh work. It explains, for instance, why seaweeds are green near high-water mark, brown and red at extreme low-water mark, and red at the lowest depth of plant life in the sea. The fascinating subject of symbiosis is also considered—that strange condition in which a living plant flourishes within the body of an animal, and both plant and animal profit by the partnership. In addition to this there is much good work on hæmoglobin, its components and derivatives.

Dr. MacMunn's life was only long enough to point out the way to others, and, like many pioneers, he did not always receive the encouragement he deserved. Prof. Gamble, Dr. Milroy, and Dr. Stidston have raised a lasting memorial to him by revising and completing for the press the manuscript here printed, which ill-health during the latter years of his life prevented the author from publishing.

## SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—July 22.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—In continuation of his standard work, 'A Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I. and II.,' the President treated the counties of Nottingham and Oxford. Of the mint at Nottingham he was able to record existing silver pennies of all the eight coinages of William I., with the exceptions of types v. and vii.; but the obverse of the latter was present upon a "muled" coin combining that type with No. viii. The whole of William II.'s coinages were represented. Of the Oxford mint, pennies of all the types of William I. and of the first three of William II. were known. Following his usual custom, he dealt historically with the origin and early conditions of both the towns and mints under consideration.

Mr. Joseph Young contributed a paper upon the mint and coins of Leicester in Anglo-Saxon and Norman times. Questioning the hitherto-accepted opinion that the site of the mint was at the North Bridge, which was more than a quarter of a mile beyond the city walls, he adduced Athelstan's edict which prohibited the coining of money except within the towns, and explained that the authority for this belief was a fifteenth-century transcript of the original schedule of the possessions of Leicester Abbey, in which, he



believed, by a clerical error the word *portam* had been rendered *pontem*. Thus corrected, the real site of the mint would be at the North Gate of Leicester, and therefore, as in all other cases, within the town. He adopted the rule laid down by the late Mr. Montagu, that the presence or absence of the letter *r* in the mint-name upon the coins determined whether their attribution should be to Leicester or to Chester. A schedule comprising what the lecturer believed to be a complete list of the known readings and types of the money was appended; and he exhibited his extensive collection of the coins of both the mints named.

Amongst other exhibitions were a penny of Coenwulf of Mercia, with the bust to the left; a penny of David I. of Scotland, similar in type to Hawkins fig. 255 of Henry I., and minted at Carlisle; and several mediæval examples, also quite new to numismatics, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence; six coins of the period from William and Mary to George I., on which curious blunders appear in either the legend or the design, by Mr. G. R. Francis; and four unrecorded varieties of the money of William and Mary, by Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine.

## Science Gossip.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The announcement which heads 'Science Gossip' in your issue of July 25th calls for comment. It is there stated that the Lecturer on Geology at St. Andrews has been appointed Regius Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Edinburgh. 'Regius Professor' is a new title in this connexion, but would not call for remark were it not that the official designation, ever since the foundation of the Chair forty-three years ago, has been 'Murchison Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.' This chair was established by Mr. Gladstone's Government on the urgent advice of Sir Roderick Murchison, who himself contributed half the capital for its endowment. It is almost unthinkable, and would be derogatory to British repute with men of science throughout the world, if the name of the great working field geologist should be evicted from the Chair which he was chiefly instrumental in founding. The style of the new holder should obviously be 'Regius and Murchison Professor,' or 'Regius (Murchison) Professor.' Probably the omission is due merely to a clerical error. In any case, the sooner an amending Gazette is issued the better for the credit of all concerned."

In our paragraph last week we followed the wording in the official announcement, which was "Regius Professor of Geology and Mineralogy." "Regius" and "Murchison" are now never used together: the one denotes that it is a Crown appointment, the other means that it was endowed by Sir Roderick Impey Murchison. Any change is a matter not for us, but the University Court. Few, if any, of the Chairs bear the names of those who largely endowed them. The Chair of Celtic Languages does not bear Prof. Blackie's name, nor that of Sanskrit the name of John Muir, who was its founder. The University Calendar has foot-notes only as to these donors; there is one, as in the case of the others, to Sir Roderick I. Murchison under the Geology Chair, by way of acknowledgment.

MR. CHARLES REINHARDT, Vice-President of the Society for the Prevention of Cancer, has a letter in last Monday's *Times*, in which he states that a list of "cancer houses," together with full and carefully authenticated details, will be published this autumn—tending to support the theory, combated recently by Dr. Bashford, that there is some connexion between cancer and the condition of certain houses. We gather that wood, worm-eaten or affected by dry-rot, is now suspected of harbouring the cause of the mischief.

THE Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office has just issued a book of lantern lectures on the West Indies and Guiana, the sixth of a series which will be completed by a set of lectures on Tropical Africa.

## FINE ARTS

*Archiv für Kunstgeschichte.* Herausgegeben von Detlev, Freiherrn von Hadeln, Hermann Voss, und Morton Bernath.—Parts III. and IV. (Leipsic, Seemann, 36m. yearly.)

THE most important of the pictures contained in the third instalment of this publication is the 'Raising of Lazarus' (pl. 60) from the Museum of San Carlos, Mexico, which is labelled "School of Dirk Bouts." This charming work is undoubtedly by the artist who worked in Haarlem about 1470 to 1490, and who painted the 'Augustus and Sibyl' attributed to Dirk Bouts in the museum at Frankfurt. In the large illustrated catalogue of an American collection published by John C. Johnson (Philadelphia, 1913) there is a reproduction of another work by this artist, which represents 'Scenes from the Life of the Virgin,' and the resemblance to the painting before us is most striking. We recognize the features of several male models, and in both pictures we see a characteristic arrangement of drapery and treatment of hair. We note also a precisely similar feeling for composition: both works are divided into three distinct planes of interest, and the artist's fondness for animals is evidenced by the introduction of the little dogs and rabbits in the 'Virgin' picture, and of peacocks and swans in the 'Raising of Lazarus.' Moreover, in both pictures sheep are dotted over a distant hillock. Mr. W. R. Valentiner, writing in the catalogue referred to above, describes the painter of the 'Scenes from the Life of the Virgin' as one of the best of the early Dutch School, who was influenced by Dirk Bouts and by Geertgen tot Saint Jans.

Another master of the Northern schools, Joos van Cleve (pl. 43), is represented by the 'Portrait of a Man' from the collection of Mr. Charles Brunner in Paris. But this picture does not show him at his best; compared with some of his work in Windsor Castle, or with the superb 'Young Man' in the Berlin Museum, the presentation of this bearded man appears lifeless and mediocre.

Interesting from several points of view are the three pictures by Francisco Herrera El Viejo (pl. 55-57), from the Earl of Clarendon's collection; they represent scenes from the life of St. Bonaventura, and were painted about 1630 for the Franciscan Church of St. Bonaventura in Seville. In the first picture the saint is being christened by St. Francis; in the second he is admitted to the Franciscan Order; and in the third he is depicted receiving the Host from the hand of an angel. Of these the first two are decidedly superior in merit. The grouping of the figures in the first is compact and convincing, and the characterization of the heads in both pictures is remarkably vigorous. But, apart from the inherent excellence of these paintings, they have an added interest when we

remember that Herrera was the first master of Velasquez. It is true that Velasquez remained but a year or less in the studio of the rugged "old man," and spent the greater part of his student days under the academic supervision of Francisco Pacheco; but in front of Lord Clarendon's pictures we realize that it was from this master rather than from the second that the youthful genius derived the impressions which were destined to form the foundations of his art: what Rubens owed to Van Noort, Velasquez owed to Herrera.

Possibly, also, Herrera influenced Goya, for in addition to his frescoes he painted easel pictures of fairs, carnivals, and peasant scenes, and his outlook has points of resemblance with the eighteenth-century master's. Goya is represented here by one of his half-realistic, half-fantastic compositions; the 'Landscape with Flying Figures' (pl. 45)—an impressive composition, in which the flying men with their bird-wings look curiously like biplanes. The painting is in the possession of Mrs. Havemeyer in New York.

The portfolio also includes reproductions of a Paul Veronese (pl. 30), and two drawings (pl. 41 and 53) attributed to Albrecht Dürer and Lucas Cranach respectively. The Veronese, which is an 'Annunciation' belonging to Geheimrat Leopold Koppel of Berlin, is assigned by Herr von Hadeln to the master's last period; and the Cranach portrait head is given to that artist by Herr Max Loschnitzer on the strength of resemblances to certain figures in the St. Catherine altarpiece in the Dresden Gallery (this drawing, by the way, was previously attributed by Mr. Campbell Dodgson to Dürer).

The reproductions in Part IV. include the well-known decorations by Domenichino originally painted for Cardinal Aldobrandini's villa at Frascati shortly after the death of Annibale Caracci. This series of illustrations to the story of Adonis shows the now unconsidered artist's powers of landscape design in a very favourable light, and we do not doubt that the virtues of careful arrangement and finished execution which they exhibit will some day emerge from their present unpopularity. Another picture, apparently of great charm, which comes out surprisingly well in reproduction is the 'Nativity' of Giuliano Bugiardini. In looking at its modest and serene perfection we can well imagine the painter as to whom Vasari wrote of his "bontà naturale" and "simplice modo di vivere senza malignità o invidia." We can imagine also that Michelangelo might reasonably have held in affectionate esteem so unpretentious and delicate a craftsman.

Certain other works—the two compositions by Carpione Giulio offer a case in point—show the tendency of German collectors, even from quite early times, to select for purchase Italian works which have characterization we now think of as almost Teutonic. We are always inclined to speculate as to the extent



to which this is the result of the influence on native painters of the foreign works which happened to be in the country, or of a permanent national taste which naturally gathered to itself what was most akin to it.

### THE TWENTY-ONE GALLERY.

THE directors of the Twenty-One Gallery have arranged a mixed exhibition of pictures and drawings by some of the younger artists. There are several of Mr. Henry Bishop's Tetuan studies, attractive in their serene tones, and executed in an unostentatious, but perfectly adequate technique. Two water-colour drawings by Mr. Tony Cyriax, *Dinner-Time* and *Baking Day*, are distinguished by a half-humorous delineation of peasant character. They are very decorative, painted in rich dark colours, and at first remind us of the work of certain "Jugend" artists; but Mr. Cyriax has powers which would enable him to paint more ambitious works in oil in the field of M. Cottet. Of the drawings here exhibited the first is decidedly the more successful. *The Lamp*, by Mr. J. Enracht Mooney, a young Irishman, which shows the influence of Florentine painting, is pleasant in feeling, but rather clumsy and uncertain in execution. In the inner room are drawings by the Hungarian illustrator Willy Pogány, who has hardly justified the promise of his Munich days: his drawings look uninteresting and conventional compared to the spirited woodcuts of Kurt Schäfer, and they appear small in conception and treatment beside the excellent etchings of Mr. Schwabe. Mr. Schwabe is undoubtedly one of the foremost of the new generation of etchers. His plates *The Quadrant*, *The Riot*, and No. 14, *Regent Street*, which, among others, are to be seen in portfolios in the Gallery, are admirable. The buildings are broadly seen and finely constructed, and the figures are well arranged, exhibiting in each case a degree of action which is effectively convincing. These plates would hold their own with the work of the best interpreters of London, and collectors should certainly acquire them. Finally, in the passage, there are some water-colour drawings of babies' heads, sensitively characterized by Miss Charlton.

R. H. A. W.

### THE NATIONAL COMPETITION EXHIBITION.

OVER twelve thousand works have been sent in from some three hundred art schools for the National Competition, and, to judge from the exhibition arranged in the North Court of the Victoria and Albert Museum, the general level of achievement among the successful competitors is far from high. Indeed, the reports of the examiners in the different sections appended to the catalogue make dismal reading. Everywhere they express disappointment.

It is, of course, inevitable that a collection of students' work should show signs of influence, and the small amount of individuality in this exhibition is not very surprising. Most of the students imitate the successful artists in their various departments. We note, for example, the influence of Mr. Rackham in the illustrations; of Mr. Brangwyn in the decorations and lithographs; of Mr. Hassall in the posters; and of Mr. Nicholson in the still-life paintings. Some students

look backward to the successful artists of the last generation, and give us pseudo-Burne-Jones designs for stained glass, and pseudo-Beardsley decorative drawings. This last influence is strongly—and, we think, quite rightly—depreciated by the examiners, who designate it as a "morbid fashion." One artist, Mr. Alfred K. Lawrence from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, looks even further back, and sends two stylistic "compositions with figures," one in brown ink and wash, and one in red chalk, which are respectively pseudo-Rembrandt and pseudo-Pontormo. Mr. Lawrence can, however, draw well from life, as is evidenced by his drawings of heads which received a bronze medal.

Of the works which stand out from the rest by reason of some individuality in the students' vision may be mentioned the designs for etched book illustrations by Mr. Albert Moody (Stockport School of Art) and the designs for lithographed illustrations by Mr. Robert S. Austin (Leicester School of Art). In the applied arts, where generally the examiners deplore a lack of workmanlike qualities in the designs, there are, nevertheless, a few successful exhibits: Miss Margaret Thewlis (Manchester School of Art), for example, shows an excellent design for a stencilled cotton hanging, and Miss Blanche Mayled (Taunton School of Art) a pleasing design for a Honiton lace collar. There are also good designs for stained glass by Mr. William S. I. D. Smith (Dublin Metropolitan School of Art), Mr. Charles H. Harris (Salisbury School of Art), and Miss Elizabeth M. Thomson (Liverpool City School of Art).

R. H. A. W.

### THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE exhibition of this year's works by students of the Royal College of Arts, also arranged at South Kensington, is hardly more satisfactory than that of the provincial art schools. The main mass of the work is extremely poor. We cannot but hold the art instructors largely responsible for this; for in addition to the exceedingly low standard of accomplishment manifested in nearly all the work, the students appear to be encouraged to approach their subject with a view to achieving a result something like what our grandfathers thought pretty, rather than with a view to learning the fundamental principles of their art or craft. This is especially evident in the exhibits of the School of Ornament and Design. Moreover, the students here show great poverty of invention, and little vitality or delicacy in the execution of their designs.

The majority of the exhibits in the section devoted to Painting and Mural Decoration are figure compositions representing scenes from the life of St. Francis, this having been selected as the subject for competition. These designs reveal one young artist of real talent in the person of Mr. L. Duckett, whose designs are subtle in colour, and show an excellent sense of flat decoration; they are also instinct with a gentle humour appropriate to the subjects. Mr. Duckett should take pains to acquire the technical equipment which would enable him to carry out these sketches.

The results in the Etching School and in the Modelling School are, on the whole, the best. The etchings are in many cases skilful, and Mr. B. Hancock's "composition in relief," one of the most important among the exhibits of modelling, has much merit. The system of relief here employed is one which is admirably suited to casting in bronze.

R. H. A. W.

### Fine Art Gossip.

THE Académie des Beaux-Arts has founded a "Salon" of its own which will be held every third year, from May 25th to July 10th, in the Salle du Jeu de Paume at the Tuileries. This show will be confined to the works of French artists, the number of exhibitors being limited to 175—80 painters, 40 sculptors, 30 architects, 15 others or engravers, and 10 representatives of decorative art. Each section of the Academy will draw up a list of the artists who are to be invited to exhibit. There will be no jury and no prizes or medals. Each exhibitor will have the choice between showing his latest work, and making a selection of his productions already known. The possibility of musical performances has been contemplated.

WE mentioned recently the unexpected appearance of some long-lost portraits of the Brontës, and their acquisition by the National Portrait Gallery. The profile of Emily, rather less than life-size, as painted by her brother Branwell, cannot fail to interest all admirers of her strange genius, and it has been reproduced with excellent success in the National Portrait Series, published by the Medici Society. Every detail of the picture, with its cracks and crudities, is faithfully rendered, and for all practical purposes the facsimile is as good as the original. The edition is limited to 300 copies, and the price (25s.) will be raised in September.

THE Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres has awarded the quadrennial Prix Drouin to Mr. R. B. Whitehead, Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon and Hon. Numismatist to the Panjab Government, for his recent 'Catalogue of Coins in the Panjab Museum, Lahore,' published by the Panjab Government (Oxford, 1914).

M. CHARLES WIDOR has been elected Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts.

ON July 19th a bust of Sully Prudhomme by M. Marius Cladel was unveiled at Lyons.

MR. F. HARRIS MITCHELL of Chard has lent to the Victoria and Albert Museum the Gothic bench for many years in the Green Dragon Inn at Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, and it is now exhibited in the Department of Woodwork. This bench has long been known to connoisseurs, and was illustrated in 1859 in Parker's 'Domestic Architecture in England.' Mr. Fred Roe also published an excellent account and drawing of it, in its original situation, in his 'Old Oak Furniture.' The woodcut in Parker, in spite of its bad drawing, shows that an important detail of decoration has been lost since his day, viz., the figure of an angel bearing a shield, which formerly constituted the terminal of the curious overhanging beam on the left side of the bench. This loss is the more regrettable as the device on the shield, which appears to have been a goat's head, might have afforded a clue to the origin of the bench. It can hardly have been made in the first place for a small village inn, but was probably intended for the refectory of some monastic establishment.

The bench has been set up against a background of linen-fold panelling, and close to a Gothic window-frame in oak from Hadleigh, Essex, recently presented to the Museum by Mr. A. H. Fass, while other appropriate furniture is placed in the neighbourhood.

A quantity of plaster-work decorated in *grisaille* has lately been acquired for the Museum from an old house at Stodmarsh, Kent. These panels fall into two groups:



one representing the story of Diana and Actæon, flanked with full-length drawings of a lady and of her maid, in costume of the middle of the sixteenth century; and the other group consisting of emblems of four of the planets—Jupiter, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon—each with one of the signs of the Zodiac, and landscape emblematic of one of the months. The last-named are copied from engravings by Virgil Solis, the Nuremberg goldsmith (born 1514, died 1562), and bear his monogram. It is known that Solis also treated the story of Actæon, and though it is not to be supposed that he himself had anything to do with the Stodmarsh paintings, it is evident that they must have been done by some one—and, as proved by the costume, a contemporary—who had a singularly intimate knowledge of the Nuremberg master's work. Technically, this work suggests a simple and effective method of wall decoration to which those now endeavouring to revive the art of mural painting might well give their attention.

SEVERAL interesting tombstones, with coats of arms and inscriptions, which originally came from the Holy Land, have been recently added to the collection exhibited in the Musée de Cluny.

DR. GEORGE MACDONALD of Edinburgh having received permission from Kirkintilloch Town Council to make excavations at the Peel Park, the site of an old Roman fort, digging has now begun, and some traces of remains have been unearthed.

WE are glad to learn that Reigate Hill has been given to the public. The donor is Sir Jeremiah Colman, who has acquired the twenty acres or so forming the hill from Lord Monson, and presented it to the Reigate Corporation in commemoration of their jubilee, which took place last year. The hill commands an extensive view of the South Downs, and is well known to many a Londoner.

MESSRS. HARRAP are publishing a series of little books called "Willy Pogány Children." They are intended for children of from 4 to 7 years. The first five volumes are 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Hiawatha,' 'Red Riding Hood,' 'The Three Bears,' and 'The Children at the Pole.' We imagine that grown-up people will relish Mr. Willy Pogány's work no less than children.

#### PICTURES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE'S last sale of the season, held on Friday, July 24th, included the following pictures: H. Barron, *The Children of the Bond Family*, three boys and four girls, one of the girls decorating a white dog with a festoon of flowers, 267*l.* 15*s.* C. Amberger, *Portrait of a Gentleman*, in black dress trimmed with fur, wearing the pendant of the Garter, and inscribed "A<sup>o</sup> DM 1535. Etatis 74," 273*l.* A. Canaletto, *The Entrance to the Grand Canal, Venice*, with boats and figures, 525*l.*

#### COIN SALE.

ON Monday, July 20th, Messrs. Sotheby sold the collection of coins formed by the late Mr. Schlesinger Y. Guzman, the chief prices being the following: Greek coins: Acanthus, tetradrachm, B.C. 424–400, 38*l.* Ænus, tetradrachm, B.C. 450–400, 27*l.* Ætolian League, stater, B.C. 279–168, 24*l.* 10*s.* Camarina, tetradrachm, B.C. 461–405, 27*l.* 10*s.* Mausolus of Caria, tetradrachm, B.C. 377–353, 34*l.* 10*s.* Catana, tetradrachm, B.C. 461–413, 30*l.* Chalcidian League, tetradrachm, B.C. 392–358, 30*l.* Locri Opuntii, stater, B.C. 450–338, 30*l.* Syracuse, dekadrachm by Evainetos, B.C. 405–345, 114*l.* Agathocles of Syracuse, tetradrachm, B.C. 310–304, 40*l.* Roman Aurei: Otho, A.D. 69, 20*l.* Plotina, A.D. 129, 20*l.* Sabina, A.D. 126, 37*l.* Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, A.D. 198–201, 23*l.* Julia Domna and Caracalla, A.D. 201, 41*l.* Caracalla and Geta, A.D. 198–201, 26*l.*

The total of the sale was 1,895*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

## MUSIC

*The English Madrigal School.* Edited by Edmund H. Fellowes. Vols. V., VI., VII., and VIII. (Stainer & Bell, 1*l.* 10*s.* net.)

THE scrupulous care and ability displayed by the Rev. Edmund Horace Fellowes in the editing of the first four volumes of this series is again in evidence in these new ones. The explanations given in the Preface to Vol. I.—which, by the way, can be obtained separately—regarding the methods adopted by him in the matters of clefs, words, rhythm and barring, repeat marks, time signatures, key signatures, and accidentals, are "absolutely indispensable for clear understanding and practical use of this Edition."

In the fifth volume, devoted to the madrigals of Orlando Gibbons, he remarks that for satisfactory interpretation of much of the music an occasional interchange of parts might well be excused, but adds that "no such alterations have been printed in this Edition." Gibbons's fame is too well established to need either notice or praise.

Among the great composers of the beginning of the seventeenth century John Wilbye holds a very high place, and it has always been regretted that, beyond the fact that the Dedication of his first set of madrigals bears the date 1598, nothing about him was known; moreover, only a small proportion of his madrigals has been printed in a handy form; for the edition of the Musical Antiquarian Society is, of course, inaccessible to the large majority of students and singers. Mr. Fellowes was most fortunate in finding the will of the composer at Somerset House, and this enables him to fix the date of death "almost certainly between the 10th and 30th of September, 1638." Also a reference therein concerning lands in Diss led to an examination of the parish registers of that place, which showed that he was baptized in 1574. Further interesting information was found at Norwich, but the most important details were obtained from valuable manuscripts at Hengrave Hall, which have lain there since the sixteenth century. Wilbye lived for many years at Hengrave in the service of Lady Rivers. These few facts and many others are given in the Preface of Vol. VI. There is, for instance, a 'List of Musical Instruments and Books at Hengrave Hall in the Inventory of 1602–3,' also a facsimile of a letter written by John Wilbye from that place in 1628. The editor has had the good fortune to discover much not only about Wilbye, but also about his family, and about musical instruments and musicians at Hengrave Hall between 1572 and 1575.

The two volumes (VI. and VII.) devoted to Wilbye contain the two sets of madrigals published in 1598 and 1609 respectively; also the madrigal published in 1601 in the 'Triumphs of Oriana,' and the two motets in 'Tears and Lamentations,' published in 1614. These works fully justify

the high opinion held of the composer. He wrote, it is true, in contrapuntal style, but the attention paid to the meaning of the words is striking: it is equal, indeed, to that shown by modern composers, allowance being made for the difference of style and means of expression. There is a prevalent, but mistaken tendency to regard old music of this kind as chiefly scientific.

Vol. VIII. is devoted to John Farmer, of whose madrigals only two—'Fair Nymphs, I heard one telling' and 'To take the Air a Bonny Lass was walking'—says Grove's 'Dictionary,' are familiar, "for the simple, but much regretted reason that no others are now published." The present volume contains eighteen, and they will be welcome, for the music is delightfully fresh and pure. Until recently nothing was known concerning the composer's life, excepting that he was in London in 1599 (date of the publication of his madrigals); but from the Chapter Acts of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, it appears he was organist there for a short time. The success the editor had with Wilbye naturally prompted him to try if he could add to the meagre information concerning Farmer, but he acknowledges that he has not been able to do so.

*The Morris Book, with a Description of Dances as performed by the Morris Men of England.* By Cecil J. Sharp and George Butterworth.—Part V. *Sets IX. and X. of Morris Dance Tunes.* (Novello, 2*s.* net each.)

DURING the last few years there has been a great revival of interest in old English dances, both in towns and villages. This is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Cecil Sharp, who has travelled all over England in search of dances and dancers. He has also organized a Folk-Dance Society, which has now many branches, for the purpose of giving instruction and training teachers in the art of country dancing.

The social value of this work cannot be overestimated, especially in villages where winter evenings are long and dreary. The "folk dance" in the schoolroom or hall, with its quaint old tunes and lively steps, is a triumphant rival to the public-house and the dark lanes. Gentle and simple can enjoy these dances together, as they involve none of the vulgarity of some of the modern ballroom dances, nor yet their monotony, seeing that their variety is endless, and that the morris dances in particular require alertness of brain as well as of body. As Mr. Sharp says in his Preface:—

"the Morris dance is incontestably the most highly developed of folk-dances in this country...and will bear comparison with the finest examples of folk-dance to be found in any European country."

Its origin is in the ritual dance of paganism—now stationary before an altar, now processional to celebrate the return of Spring and fertility to the earth, or to purge the village of devils or disease. Both modes of morris dancing still exist,



but the tendency has been to elaborate the stationary morris.

'The Morris Book,' Part V., contains twenty-one lately discovered dances—some new, others variants of those already published (in most cases we prefer the original version), bringing the number of known morris dances to eighty-six. They are arranged in sets according to the place of origin, with ample instructions and a most careful Index. As all the districts where these dances are known to have flourished have been thoroughly searched by Messrs. Cecil Sharp and George Butterworth, the authors say that "it is unreasonable to suppose that many dances worthy of record still remain to be collected—at any rate in sufficient number to fill another volume."

In the course of their investigations they found at Bledington a Mr. Gibbs, aged seventy-five,

"who danced several dances for our benefit from beginning to end, singing the tunes as he did so—no mean feat for a man of his years."

At Helston they witnessed on Flora Day, May 8th, the annual processional dance known as "Furry," a name probably derived from "Farandole," a dance which it much resembles. We cannot, however, agree with the authors in considering the words "hal and tow," which occur in the accompanying song, a corruption of "Farandole," or, indeed, anything but "heel and toe"!

At Castleton Garland Day is still celebrated by a processional dance, the dancers carrying garlands or boughs of oak, and halting now and then to perform a stationary dance.

The Wyresdale Greensleeves Dance is the most curious in the book. The authors pronounce it

"the only example of a folk-dance that we have found in England which could by any stretch of the imagination be considered uncouth or clownish."

Among its peculiar features are:—

"*Clap-Slap-and-Kick*.—Still standing in a ring, all release hands and face counter-clockwise.

"On the first beat of the first bar, No. 1 claps his hands; and on the second beat, slaps his right thigh with the palm of his right hand. On the first beat of the second bar, No. 1 with the palm of his right hand slaps No. 2 on the back between the shoulder-blades; and on the second beat of the same bar, kicks him with his right foot or strikes him with his right knee. No. 2 does the same to No. 3, and No. 3 to No. 1.

"Another figure is called '*Leg-Over*.' The dancers remain in ring position with linked hands, facing centre. On the two beats of the first bar and the first beat of the second, No. 1 stamps with alternate feet, beginning with the left. On the second beat of the second bar, hopping on the left foot, he throws his right leg over his arm, and rests it upon his and No. 2's linked hands. No. 2 does the same, and No. 3 the same. All hop four times in a stationary position."

This dance, when performed at Mr. Granville Barker's production of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' at the Savoy Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Cecil Sharp, caused great amusement, and is likely to become very popular at folk-dance displays.

The tunes to these dances are in two books, well printed and arranged; but we think that, as the collection is practically complete, it would be an advantage to teachers if the tunes were to be published in a single volume, and the dances with their explanations in another.

## NEW MUSIC.

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*Give unto the Lord (Psalm XXIX).* Anthem, with Accompaniment for Organ and Orchestra. By Edward Elgar. Op. 74. 8d.—This anthem was sung at this year's Festival of the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's Cathedral. The music was written for a special purpose, and from that point of view is very good; even the repetition of words is justifiable. It does not, however, represent the composer at his strongest.

*Choral Suite for Male, Female, and Children's Voices.* By Granville Bantock. 1s. 6d.—The quaint words of Sir Thomas More are here set with skill and with point and expression; the composer has, too, shown wisdom in making the numbers short. They are for four, five, or six voices; the last for eight. Two, Nos. 4 and 7, are comparatively easy, but ordinary choirs would at times find harmonies and rhythm somewhat troublesome. Mr. Bantock, however, has had many proofs of what our best choirs can do. The effective close of No. 5 would frighten some singers, but tempt others. Pianoforte parts are given, but only for practice.

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*John Seb. Bach's 15 Two-part Inventions; 15 Three-part Inventions; 18 Short Preludes; French Suites.* Edited by Franklin Taylor. (Augener's Edition, Nos. 8018-8021, 1s. net each, except the Suites, 1s. 4d. net.)—It is satisfactory to find Bach's easier pianoforte works phrased and fingered by an able and experienced teacher. Ornaments in some editions are written out in full in the text. Here, however, and wisely, the signs are left, and the renderings given in a table at the beginning. Turning back to look gives a little trouble, but that helps to impress the different meanings on the memory. There is a foot-note to No. 10 of the Preludes to this effect: "Written as a Trio to a Minuet by Stölzel." It seems a pity that the Minuet itself was not also given.

*Progressive Duets.* Books I. and II. By A. Ahn von Carse. (Augener's Edition, Nos. 6889A and 6889B, 2s. net each.)—There are many pieces written for young folk, but duets are more rare. The music of these sets has freshness and charm. By the same composer we have *A Little Concert: Very Easy Duets for Small Pianists*, Books I. and II., 1s. 6d. net each. Most of them are well-known tunes or folk-melodies. Small pianists will find them very enjoyable.

*Liszt: Sonata in B minor.* Edited by O. Thümer. (Augener's Edition, No. 5046, 2s. net.)—Of the composer's many works for the pianoforte this is the most interesting, for it opened up a new path for the sonata. Beethoven had killed the conventional sonata of the eighteenth century, and Liszt—prompted, no doubt, by hints thrown out by Beethoven—showed how the various movements could be fused into one, and how the organic character of the whole could be strengthened. We are referring to form only, for opinions differ as to the value of the music *qua* music. Most pianists will be thankful for the editor's fingering and phrase-marks.

*Mendelssohn: Complete Organ Works.* Edited by Dr. A. Eaglefield Hull. (Augener's Edition, No. 9539, 3s.)—The character of organ compositions, indeed of music in all its branches, is changing, but Mendelssohn's fine sonatas for the organ are still appreciated. They are the best of their kind. The writing is not only skilful and attractive, but also grateful to the player; and Dr. Hull, himself an organist of high reputation, has, by his phrase- and pedal-marks, given help which by many organists will be valued.

*Rustic Scenes for Piano.* Nos. 1-4. By A. C. Mackenzie. 1s. 6d. net each.—The first of these, 'Rustic Dance,' is gracefully written in *tempo di menuetto*; the second, 'Forester's Song,' is bright and gay; while the third and fourth, 'Curfew' and 'Harvest Home,' are well in keeping with their titles. In writing these pieces the composer's aim was evidently to provide something light and pleasant to encourage young players.

*Schulbrede Tunes for Pianoforte.* By C. Hubert H. Parry. 3s. net.—These Tunes, as the various movements are entitled, bear superscriptions: names of persons and scenes connected, no doubt, with Schulbrede Abbey, of which a picture is given on the title-page. There are in all ten numbers, and they show skill, fancy, and great variety. No. 1, broad and impassioned; No. 5, very graceful; No. 6, soft and pensive; and No. 9, a dainty garden scene, are not selected as the only ones worth mentioning, but as those which appeal most to us.

*Wayside Sketches.* Nos. 4, 5, and 6. By John Francis Barnett. 1s. 6d. net, 1s. net, and 1s. 6d. net respectively.—These are charming little pieces, and they all have titles. No. 4 is a "Fuguetta" which cleverly illustrates 'The Children's Quarrel.' There are some young folk who think fugues dry, but if their attention was drawn specially to the title they would enjoy the music.

## Musical Gossip.

'FRANCESCA DA RIMINI' was performed for the third time at Covent Garden last Monday; and on Tuesday, the closing night of the season, 'Aida' was given for the eighth time, and with a strong cast, including Mlle. Destinn, Madame Kirkby Lunn, and MM. Paul Franz and Dinh Gilly. During the season 'La Bohème' and 'Madama Butterfly' have each been performed six times; 'Parsifal,' 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' 'Louise,' and 'Tosca' each five times; and 'Samson et Dalila,' 'Otello,' and 'Manon Lescaut' each four times.

THE DRURY LANE season came to a close last Saturday evening with 'The Legend of Joseph,' 'Papillons,' and 'Petrouchka': the last-named work, first heard at Covent Garden, fully deserves its popularity; it is one of the cleverest of modern ballets. Sir Joseph Beecham has had a most successful season, and he intends to give another (opera and ballet) next year.

MR. CYRIL SCOTT is to visit America in the autumn to give recitals of his own works.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF MUSICIANS recently commissioned Messrs. Percy E. Fletcher, J. Cunningham Woods, and J. C. Ames to write short Suites for strings, of which the music would be generally attractive and not too difficult, the Company believing that such music would be acceptable in the many schools in which there is an orchestra, also in theatres and other places. The works of the composers named above have been tried and have given great



satisfaction. It is therefore probable that commissions will be given to other British composers.

THE foundation stone of a building at Glastonbury intended to be a future home of national music-drama will be laid by Sir Edward Elgar towards the end of this month. During the month will be given a festival consisting of sixteen performances of music, dance, and drama. At one will be produced 'The Immortal Hour,' by Miss Fiona Macleod and Mr. Rutland Boughton; and on the 28th Miss Margaret Morris will produce new dances by Mr. Granville Bantock. Other attractions are to be a pageant play, 'The Coming of Bride,' and an "Arthurian concert," which will include scenes from 'Tristan' and 'Parsifal,' and the 'Tintagel' Prelude from Messrs. Reginald Buckley and Rutland Boughton's 'The Birth of Arthur,' a drama which as yet has not been performed.

THE Festival of the Three Choirs will be held this year at Worcester from September 8th to 11th. Bach's Mass in B minor will be performed for the second time since these festivals were established in the early part of the eighteenth century. The novelties will be a Fantasy founded on passages from Dante's 'Divina Commedia,' by Dr. Walford Davies; 'Four Hymns,' for tenor solo and strings, by Dr. Vaughan Williams; and Mr. A. Brent Smith's 'Thou Judge of Quick and Dead,' for soprano, chorus, and orchestra. At the miscellaneous concert in the Shire Hall a Serenata by Sibelius for violin and orchestra will be heard for the first time. The Festival opens with 'The Dream of Gerontius,' under the direction of the composer.

ARRANGEMENTS are already being made for a festival at the time of the inauguration of the monument to Johann Strauss. The works selected are Gluck's 'Iphigenia in Aulis,' Goldmark's 'Cricket on the Hearth,' and Johann Strauss's popular 'Fledermaus.' Works by rising composers will also be given, but these are not yet announced. There will now be two Strauss monuments at Vienna, for there is already one to the father, who died in 1849.

SOME autographs which belonged to Fräulein Spiering, a pupil of Liszt's, were recently sold by auction at Jena. One was that of Liszt's 'Loreley,' purchased for the Liszt Museum at Weimar for the sum of 100l. Another was that of Wagner's song 'The Angel,' which went for a very small sum. There were also some Meyerbeer autographs.

A COMMITTEE, under the Minster of Arts and Sciences in Belgium, has been formed for the purpose of erecting a statue to César Franck at Liège, the composer's native city.

SIGNOR MONTEMEZZI'S 'L'Amore dei Tre Re' and Señor Zandonai's 'Francesca da Rimini' are among the works to be performed at the Costanzi Theatre, Rome, during the winter. 'Parsifal' is also announced.

THREE special "musical weeks" will take place at Vienna during the coming winter. The first (in November) will be devoted to Dr. Richard Strauss, the second to Gustav Mahler, and the third to Dr. Max Reger.

MR. HARRY EVANS, a fine choral conductor, died last Saturday, at the early age of 41. A Welshman by birth, he conducted many choral festivals in his native country. In 1906 he settled in Liverpool, where he became conductor of the Liverpool University Choral Society and choral conductor of the Philharmonic Society of that city. His loss will be greatly felt in the North.

## DRAMA

*English Drama of the Restoration and Eighteenth Century (1642-1780).* By George Henry Nettleton. (Macmillan & Co., 6s. 6d. net.)

PROF. NETTLETON of Yale University set out some years ago to write a supplement to bring up to date the 'English Dramatic Literature' of Sir A. W. Ward, and in the execution of his task he was greatly assisted by that scholar. The first volume of the undertaking, however—another is forthcoming—to a very large extent covers the same ground as the last part of Sir A. W. Ward's work, which goes a little beyond the death of Queen Anne, and comes to an end at a date when the sentimental reaction may fairly be said to have set in. Prof. Nettleton starts from the ordinance of September 2nd, 1642, which eliminated Elizabethan influences by shutting up the theatres for eighteen years, and he ends with Sheridan, or, rather, with the wonderful output of Sheridan's youth. As is only to be expected, there are many echoes of his predecessor in the first part of the book; from him the author has inherited an easily recognizable severity of judgment. Presumably Mr. John Palmer's book on 'The Comedy of Manners' was published too recently to come under Prof. Nettleton's notice; it would, perhaps, have provided him with a few biographical details, and might have roused him to attack its thesis of "Art for Art's sake."

Sir A. W. Ward comes to a standstill virtually on the edge of a desert. Between his period and that of Goldsmith and Sheridan lies an age that has few admirers. Sentiment, and Fielding's exuberance, were the chief sources of dramatic composition. The former found its highest expression in Goldsmith, after fifty years in the wilderness; the latter resulted promptly in the Licensing Act of 1737, the effect of which upon the theatre is only now beginning to be understood. The loosely constructed sentimental comedy had no employment to offer any writer with an abnormal capacity for taking pains. Goldsmith, indeed, harps upon this:—

"There is perhaps nothing more easy than to write properly for the English theatre; I am amazed that none are apprenticed to the trade."—"Citizen of the World."

In one of his 'Essays,' again, he says:—

"But there is one argument in favour of sentimental comedy, which will keep it on the stage, in spite of all that can be said against it. It is, of all others, the most easily written. Those abilities that can hammer out a novel are fully sufficient for the production of a sentimental comedy."

The section of the book which deals with the period after Anne to a large extent duplicates the author's article in vol. x. of 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' so that between that and Sir A. W. Ward's work Prof. Nettleton hardly has an opportunity to add to existing knowledge. He writes, however, with discretion and a true love of his subject.

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# *A List of the Supplements and Special Features which have appeared in 'The Athenæum' January—July, 1914*

Those numbers marked \* contained Supplements. In those not so marked special attention was devoted to the particular subject or subjects indicated.

## \* Jan. 3 FRENCH LITERATURE

Leading Article: 'FRENCH LITERATURE IN 1913.'  
Reviews under the following headings:—Napoleon and the French Revolution—Cournot's Reminiscences—Corot and his Predecessors, &c.—Seven Pages of Classified Notices.

## \* „ 17 EDUCATION

Leading Article: 'ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THE SEETHING-POT.'  
Reviews of 'The Case for Co-Education'—'The New Schoolmaster'—'A National System of Education'—'Secondary Education in England,' &c.

## \* „ 31 SOCIOLOGY

Leading Article: 'RECALLING THE OBVIOUS.'  
Reviews under the following headings: The Labour Problem—Industrial Combination and Co-Partnership—The Land, Economics, &c.

## \* Feb. 14 THEOLOGY

Leading Article: 'THE TASK OF THEOLOGY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.'  
Reviews under the following headings:—Modern Views and Discussions—The Old Testament—The Message of Jesus—St. Paul and the Early Church, &c.

## \* „ 21 PUBLISHERS' SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Announcements of the more important books from the Publishers' Spring Lists, with a concise indication of their scope.

## „ 28 IRISH LITERATURE

Leading Article: 'THE IRISH LITERARY RENAISSANCE.'

## \* Mar. 7 BIOGRAPHY

Reviews under the following headings: Family Histories—Naval and Military Biography—Foreign Royalties and Courts, &c.

## \* „ 21 FOREIGN TRAVEL

Leading Article: 'TRAVELLERS' AND THEIR BOOKS.'  
Reviews under the following headings:—Round the Mediterranean—India and Australasia—Africa—Mexico and South America, &c.

## \* „ 28 FICTION

Leading Article: 'THE CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF CONTEMPORARY FICTION.'  
Reviews under the following headings:—Social Studies—Ireland and India—Unlikely Stories—Country Life—Crime and Adventure—Tales of the Wild—Ethical Problems—Social Comedy, &c.

## Apr. 11 THEOLOGY

Reviews under the following headings:—Problems of Religion—Old Testament Scholarship—Clement and Nestorius, &c.

## „ 18 EDUCATION

Reviews under the following headings:—Education in Theory and Practice—Classical Studies—Alice Ottley, &c.

## „ 25 SCIENCE

In this issue appeared the first of Miss Hoskyns-Abraham's Lectures on 'Biology in Relation to Education.'†

† A few complete sets of the six numbers containing these Lectures may be had on application. Price 3s. post free.

## May 9 HISTORY

Reviews under the following headings:—Napoleon at Elba—Two Posthumous Books—The Ancient East—Medieval History, &c.

## \* May 23 FICTION AND LOCAL TOPOGRAPHY

Reviews under the following headings:—Places and their Interest—Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country—London and its Traditions—Old Yarns of English Lakeland—Problems of Men and Women—Stories of the Outlands—Social Studies—Fantasies—Mysteries and Crimes, &c.

## June 6 PHILOSOPHY

Reviews under the following headings:—Pragmatism and the Ego—Mechanism and Consciousness—Encyclopædia of the Philosophical Sciences—The Philosophy of Religion, &c.

## „ 13 POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SOCIOLOGY

Leading Article: 'SOME ASPECTS OF THE GROWTH OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL EXPENDITURE.'  
Reviews under the following headings:—The Land: Notes and Inquiries—Foreign Views—Modern Ideas—History—Two American Sociologists—Eugenics and Sex.

## \* „ 20 FICTION, TRAVEL, DISCOVERY, AND SPORT

Reviews under the following headings:—India in Various Lights—In Sunset Land—Canadian Nights—The Near East—African Camp Fires—Trials and Developments—Romance and Fancy—South Africa—History and Adventure, &c.

## „ 27 EDUCATION

Reviews under the following headings:—New Experiments in Education—Roman Imperialism—A Batch of School-Books, &c.

## July 4 HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Reviews under the following headings:—English History and Biography—Two Letter Writers—Scotland and Ireland—Venice and the Ottoman Empire—French Reminiscences.

## „ 11 THEOLOGY

Reviews under the following headings:—Catholicity—The Bible and the Prayer Book—Practical Principles and Definitions—Contributions to Scholarship.

## „ 18 PHILOLOGY

Reviews under the following headings:—The Oxford Dictionary—Sweet's Collected Papers—Early English Poems—Greek Classics, &c.

## „ 25 POETRY, ARCHÆOLOGY, AND FRENCH BOOKS

Reviews under the following headings:—Irish and American Verse—Verses Old and New—A Complete Edition of Stendhal—Histoire de la Maison des Baux—Les Mystères d'Eleusis—The French Spirit, &c.

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NOTES:—A Note on Sheridan—A Bibliography of Holcroft—Cryptic Utterance of Fielding's—Grinning Matches—Old St. Pancras Church—Dover and Calais temp. James I.—Falstaff's Nose—"Christening of the apples"—Dwight, anciently Dyott.

QUERIES:—St. Angus—Cairns Family—Reference Wanted—Seventh Child of a Seventh Child—Moriarty: Barristers, Inner Temple—Nidderdale—Theodore Haak—Galdy Family of Port Royal—Puritans in Newfoundland—Schubert Queries—Judges addressed as "Your Lordship"—Dr. Croly on a Servian Hero—Reference for Quotation Wanted—Maguires of Fermanagh—Medallic Legends—Scott: 'The Antiquary'—Grimes—Sloe Fairs—The Cusani—Heraldic MSS.—London Bushel in the Fourteenth Century—Biographical Information Wanted—Neckinger, Bermondsey—Fielding's Letters.

REPLIES:—Sir Gregory Norton—Bence—"Bon Gaultier Ballads"—Registers of Protestant Dissenters—William Bell Scott—Christopher Columbus—"Master" and "Gentleman"—Anne Brontë—"Speak to me, Lord Byron"—Gladstone on the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer—"Blood-boltered"—"Galleon" in English Verse—Action of Vinegar on Rocks—General Francis Columbine—Rev. James Thomas—First Barmaid—Dr. A. Innes—Orlebar—Oxford University Print—Devices on Encaustic Tiles—Judith Cowper—Signs of Cadency—Smith's 'Dreamthorp'—"Felix Summerly"—Life of M. de Renty.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Putnam's 'Memories'—'Edinburgh Review'—'Quarterly Review.'

### THE NUMBER FOR JULY 25 CONTAINS—

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QUERIES:—West Norfolk Militia—Liberalism—Arms in Hathersage Church—Fage—Huguenot Regiments in English Service—Library Wanted—Biographical Information Wanted—Medallic Legends—J. J. Park—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Johnston Family—Black-Letter Testament—West Family—Last King of Naples—"The Poor" as Godparents—Dwarkanauth Tagore—Indian galloping to the Sea—"Mr. Good"—George II.—St. Katherine's-by-the-Tower—Voltaire in London.

REPLIES:—Chapel House—"To One in Paradise"—Octopus: Venus's Ear—Bathos in French Verse: Rostand—Callipedes—Ice: its Uses—Condamine—Ralph Carr—Wall-Papers—Wanless—Rixham Fair and Matthew Prior—Old Etonians—Child Family—West Indian Families—Palm the Bookseller—Heart-Burial—"There's some water where the stags drown"—Balnes: Littyngton—Semaphore Signalling Stations—Folk-Lore Queries—"The weakest goes to the wall."

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"The Place of the Reign of Edward II. in English History"—'The Antiquary.'

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OPENING OF SESSION 1914-1915.

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This College will be formally opened on Monday, October 12, and the Martinmas Term will begin on October 6 for Students of Medicine, and on October 13 for Students of Arts and Science.

The Preliminary Examinations, with which the Competitions for Entrance Bursaries are combined, will commence on September 11. Schedules of application for admission will be supplied by THE SECRETARY up to August 29.

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(DIVINITY.)

This College will be opened on Tuesday, October 13. The Examination for Bursaries will begin on Friday, October 16. Intimation of candidature is not necessary. There are Five competitive Bursaries vacant (including One of 40*l.*, One of 30*l.*, One of 24*l.*, One of 20*l.*, and One of 17*l.*, tenable for Three Years). There are also Four Presentation Bursaries vacant. At the close of the Session One Scholarship of 80*l.*, One of 21*l.*, and One of 14*l.* will be open to competition.

The Classes in the Colleges are open to Men and Women Students alike, and include Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic, Syriac, Assyrian, Logic and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Education, Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Agriculture and Rural Economy, Modern History, Ancient History, Economic History, Sociology, Anthropology, Physiology, Anatomy; Systematic Theology, Biblical Criticism, and Church History.

Specimen Examination Papers and full particulars respecting the Courses of Instruction, Fees, Examinations for Degrees, &c., will be found in the CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY, published by Messrs. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, 45, George Street, Edinburgh.

Specimen Examination Papers for the Preliminary and Bursary Competition Examinations are published in separate booklets, and may be had from THE SECRETARY or from Messrs. HENDERSON, Booksellers, St. Andrews.

A general prospectus, as well as detailed information for the coming academical year regarding any department of the University, and particulars of the Bursary Competition 1915 (which will be held in June, and embraces a new range of subjects) may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

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### THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (August 8) CONTAINS—

**NOTES:**—A Source of Massinger's 'Parliament of Love'—Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal'—Statutes and Memorials in the British Isles—Hugh Peters: Post-Restoration Satires—Printers' Phrases—Reference to 'Chevy Chase'—Murderer reprieved by Marriage—"Huckleberry"—Monthly Catalogue, 1714-17—Servian Terms: "Narodna Obrana" and "Samouprava."

**QUERIES:**—Jackdaw of Rheims—Thirteenth-Century Dyers' Ordinance—Sir William Temple on Huniades—Bombay as a Surname—Patagonian Theatre, Exeter Change—Clapping and Hissing—Byroniana—Jesuit's Hiding-Place—G. Quinton—Old Etonians—Sir Richard Eyles—Story of 'Bull and Poker'—Oldboy: Artemisia—Ear Burning—Power Family—Crimean War Banquet—Memorial Tablecloth—Medallie Legends—"Bell and Horns," Brompton—Dr. Allen, 1579—Fenwick—Wool-Gathering Stick—Biographical Information Wanted—Thomas Leggett—Joseph Carne.

**REPLIES:**—Wall-Papers—Heart-Burial—Lesceline de Verdon—"Condamine"—52, Newgate Street: a Sculptured Stone—"The Broad Arrow"—Greek Newspaper published in London—Library Wanted—Wreck of the Jane, Duchess of Gordon—Penmon Priory—Titmarsh—Westminster School Usher—Ralph Carr—Robert Clayton—Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer—Voyage of the Providence—Dedication of Rostand's 'Cyrano'—Liberalism—Johnson's Copies of Burton's 'Anatomy'—Wills at St. Paul's—Authors Wanted: "Hands All Round"—"Annandale Beef-stand"—Moses Franks—"The Manchester Marine."

**NOTES ON BOOKS:**—"Survey of London: St. Giles-in-the-Fields"—"Book-Auction Records"—"Book-Prices Current"—"Yorkshire Archaeological Journal"—Reviews and Magazines.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

### THE NUMBER FOR AUGUST 1 CONTAINS—

**NOTES:**—A Note on Sheridan—A Bibliography of Holcroft—Cryptic Utterance of Fielding's—Grinning Matches—Old St. Pancras Church—Dover and Calais temp. James I.—Falstaff's Nose—"Christening of the apples"—Dwight, anciently Dyott.

**QUERIES:**—St. Angus—Cairns Family—Reference Wanted—Seventh Child of a Seventh Child—Moriarty: Barristers, Inner Temple—Nidderdale—Theodore Haak—Galdy Family of Port Royal—Puritans in Newfound-Place—Schubert Queries—Judges addressed as "Your Lordship"—Dr. Croly on a Servian Hero—Reference for Quotation Wanted—Maguires of Fermanagh—Medallie Legends—Scott: 'The Antiquary'—Grimes—Sloe Fairs—The Cusani—Heraldic MSS.—London Bushel in the Fourteenth Century—Biographical Information Wanted—Neckinger, Bermondsey—Fielding's Letters.

**REPLIES:**—Sir Gregory Norton—Bence—"Bon Gaultier Ballads"—Registers of Protestant Dissenters—William Bell Scott—Christopher Columbus—"Master" and "Gentleman"—Anne Brontë—"Speak to me, Lord Byron"—Gladstone on the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer—"Blood-boltered"—"Galleon" in English Verse—Action of Vinegar on Rocks—General Francis Columbine—Rev. James Thomas—First Barmaid—Dr. A. Innes—Orlebar—Oxford University Print—Devices on Encaustic Tiles—Judith Cowper—Signs of Cadency—Smith's 'Dreamthorp'—"Felix Summerly"—Life of M. de Renty.

**NOTES ON BOOKS:**—Putnam's 'Memories'—'Edinburgh Review'—'Quarterly Review.'

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## LITERATURE

*Memories of my Youth: 1844-1865.*  
By George Haven Putnam, Litt.D.  
(Putnam's Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

DR. PUTNAM has a very good claim to the title (whether it has yet been publicly bestowed we do not know) of "America's Complete Bookman." As the head of a publishing house held in honour on both sides of the Atlantic; as the writer of learned works on the history of authorship and publication in ancient and mediæval times; as the author also of several works in general literature which are not merely books of a season; and, not least, as a lifelong labourer in the cause of international copyright reform, he has, it will be owned, associated his name with the world of books past and present in many and honourable ways.

It is a little paradoxical, therefore, to have to add that in these earlier memories there are, perhaps, fewer references to books than to any other object of human interest. We are told nothing of the adventures of his youth among the masterpieces of nursery or half-holiday reading, and the initiations of a later time are, for the most part, equally ignored. On his way to school, it is true, he once lost the Sallust which he was "grinding up" in the train when the railway accident happened; but without the accident we might never have heard of his Sallust. Another historian, by the way, comes in for mention later, in circumstances less

exciting, but surely more regrettable. When at Göttingen, Dr. Putnam read through Gibbon's 'Rome' at coffee-time "in a beautiful quarto edition, which was big enough to hold on one page my breakfast platter with the cup and roll."

This shows how prone to crime is youth, even in the best of men. It shows also, perhaps, the force of evil communications. For we recall that a year or so earlier Dr. Putnam (turned 16) had had for fellow-boarder in Paris a young gentleman from the States who was wont, being transatlantically long of limb, to balance himself on one leg of a chair, "with his feet gracefully poised on the mantelpiece." When Prof. Ollivier (cousin of the more famous Émile), to whom the chair and mantelpiece belonged, vented his anxiety so far as to ask the contortionist what, according to his understanding, the other three legs of the chair were for: "Oh, certainly, sir," replied the young man; "they are to support the chair when nobody is sitting on it."

That story, however, occurs far on in the book. The earlier chapters recapitulate the family facts dealt with fully in the writer's memoir of his father, which we noticed with pleasure on November 9th, 1912. Like the rest of his countrymen, Dr. Putnam is an American "all the time," though strict law or international understanding would support the contention that, as a child of American parentage born on British soil, he could only acquire definite nationality by his own choice on coming of age. When Dr. Putnam came of age he was too busy to choose, or (as we rather fear) considered the act unnecessary. Nevertheless, the fact that he is a Londoner born and bred (so far, at least, as his fourth year—an important period) has not gone for nothing in the making of the man or the book. It is a great start in life, even for an American citizen, to have Primrose Hill for the scene of your earliest recollections of the open air and a world to play in. There were, no doubt, other ingredients of the *dulcedo loci*, encountered on exploring further or with the season's changes, the happy result of which is:—

"The feeling of homelike reminiscence that comes to me in arriving from year to year at Euston or at Waterloo, I am disposed to connect with the first whiffs of that wonderful compound of soot, fog and roast mutton that go to the making of the atmosphere of London, and to the association of these odours with the earliest breathings of my infancy in the paternal cottage in St. John's Wood."

Other paternal cottages and the life in them come into the author's record, as do a few of the celebrities seen at his father's receptions. These included the authors of 'Vanity Fair' and of 'The Wide, Wide World'—the latter a popular success which drew tears from an earlier generation. He was taken to Sunnyside, sometimes in a pony-sleigh, to see Washington Irving, who once told him how in 1784, when he was but twelve months old, his nurse had stopped General Washington at the corner of Broadway,

and asked him to give his blessing to this little boy who had been named after him. Whereupon the Father of his Country took the little boy on his saddle and blessed him with due seriousness and imposition of hands. On hearing this

"I looked up with interest at the head that had been touched by Washington, and then found myself perplexed at Mr. Irving's word that I should not see the spot on which the General's hand had rested. I spoke to my father afterwards about the incident, and he said, 'Why, you stupid, don't you know that Mr. Irving wears a wig?'"

Mention of Irving will recall to many the splendid way in which he acted when disaster befell the Putnam house in that year of crashes, 1857. The heavy reverse (though not Irving's part in mitigating its effects, which is fully told elsewhere) comes into Dr. Putnam's biography because it affected the course of his education and threatened to affect it still more. It thereby gave scope for a display of enterprise on the part of the eldest son of the house that was none the less creditable for being just what you would expect from an American citizen of good promise. This citizen (aged 13) got his father to "lease" him about an acre of garden attached to the outlying cottage which the hard-hit family had moved into. From this farm, by raising cabbages, &c., with hired help in the form of a brother and sister (and an occasional Irishman for the heavier work), he cleared in two years, after paying rent and wages, \$300, to serve as a higher education fund later. Meanwhile his education was proceeding on "mutual" terms in a good school, where he taught (*inter alia*) Latin and Greek to boys of his own age and older, managing to keep one lesson ahead of them throughout. There is, indeed, much that is interesting regarding his schools and schoolmasters, then and later, though curiously little about his own reading or impressions of literature. He assumes, we fancy, that to have read books and to have been influenced by them, and to have come for a time under the spell of different interests and studies, is the common experience of educated men, and that there is no need to talk of these things when you have other things to talk about.

Certainly Dr. Putnam has things enough to talk about—both things which he has seen and things in which he has taken part. To the former class belong his very interesting reminiscences of the London of his youth (revisited at the age of 7 to inspect the Great Exhibition, and again at 16 as a solitary traveller) and his impressions of the growing political crisis in his own country between 1856 and 1860. In the latter year he was sent to Europe to seek advice in regard to ominous conditions affecting his sight. The Baron von Graefe, at whom he finally arrived in the ascent from expert to expert, seems to have borne out the poet's dictum that natures are not finely touched but to fine issues:—

"Although still a young man, he was at that time at the head of his branch of the



profession in Europe. I can recall the impression made upon me by the beauty and piercing quality of his eyes. The whole face was fine, but the eyes and forehead were particularly noble."

This was in Berlin. The previous six months had been spent in Paris, with much visiting of galleries and attendance of lectures at the Sorbonne in lieu of bookish study, which had to be sparingly indulged in. Such as was done would, by the straiter sect of Pharisees and fathers, we are afraid, be condemned as indulgence: 'Les Misérables,' and 'Notre Dame,' and 'Monte Cristo,' and—*in-fandum!*—'Les Mystères de Paris' "finished up" indeed! We wonder whether some belated visitings of compunction have caused Dr. Putnam to note at this point "the never-failing interest" of identifying "the streets and squares with the incidents," &c., thus speciously insinuating the idea of a serious purpose in these levities. At any rate, this one substantial confession in regard to reading comes out in a whimsical incident. A young compatriot who had acquired a business interest in a newspaper at home to which he wished to contribute, but who knew nothing whatever about France, and almost no French, induced our student to take him about Paris and explain the sights and the sounds, he paying the "travelling expenses" for both. The student was bewildered when the connected result appeared presently as a series of letters "From our Paris Correspondent," in which the man who knew no French

"seemed to have skimmed the surface of Paris society. He gave the *on dits* of the street, the issues of the Legislative Assembly, the witticisms of the theatre foyer, the banalities of the students in the lobbies of the lecture-rooms, the *précis* even of the leading editorials, and a very fair survey of the condition of French art. Where it all came from I am still puzzled to remember. I began to feel as if I myself must have been a genius without knowing it. In leaving Paris he thanked me very cordially for my co-operation in journalism."

The chapters upon Dr. Putnam's student-life in Germany, including vacation wanderings as far afield as Prague, are packed with social observation and adventure well worth recording. On the subject of his country's war there was strong partisan feeling even in Göttingen. When he presented his letter of introduction to Ewald, the distinguished scholar opened it to the accompaniment of a savage soliloquy on the impending destruction of "Eure verfluchte Republik"! On the provocative use of an equivalent phrase at a painful moment ("Your damned Republic has gone up!" repeated a tall Englishman, braving a Bostonian's threat of a broken head if he did so, and flourishing his copy of *The Times* with a false report) there ensued a collective set-to of a whole classroom, in which every Germanic state and most European nations, besides Britons and Americans, were represented. In the upshot Dr. Putnam was fined one thaler by the academic authorities "for the privilege of

being knocked down by an Englishman." For he was then and always, as he takes pleasure in reminding us, "a very little one."

Nevertheless, as things were still going but heavily with the Union cause in the summer of 1862, he got his father to accept his view that "the proper place for a fellow of my generation was with the men at the front"—and sailed for home. The men at the front were, for the most part, boys like himself; but this record goes to prove once again that they were boys of whom any fatherland might be proud. Even the almost sterilizing modesty of Dr. Putnam's account wherever he is himself concerned does not keep us from having a consistent impression of a young officer—courageous, clean-hearted, clear-minded, and competent in an unusual degree, even among the picked youth of his kind. Of the war memories which occupy nearly half the book we can only say that they are to be read, since they contain enough that is interesting and important in situation and action to constitute the total experience of a full life. Not the least animated and astir with incident is the chapter that goes over the ground covered by the delightful little memoir 'A Prisoner of War in Virginia,' which we praised on its first appearance. At the close there is a curious story regarding an instance of telepathic knowledge of Lincoln's death on the part of negroes.

Dr. Putnam writes concisely, clearly, often with humour, and nearly always with accuracy.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

'THE UPPER REACHES OF THE AMAZON,' Mr. Woodroffe's unvarnished account of the eight years which he spent among the rubber-gatherers of that district, bears the stamp of truth, which is made rather more than less obvious by his lack of literary skill. His book is an interesting record of the adventures of a "rolling stone," and, further, a notable supplement to the grave indictment which has already been drawn against the majority of those engaged in the rubber traffic in this region. Its chief importance lies in the fact that it shows that the "peonage" system—which is, of course, well known to be a thinly veiled form of slavery—is applied, not merely to the Indian rubber-gatherers, but also to many white men who, allured by the hope of riches, have fallen into its clutches. In the Introduction to

*The Upper Reaches of the Amazon.* By Joseph F. Woodroffe. (Methuen & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

*The Beautiful Rio de Janeiro.* By Alured Gray Bell. (Heinemann, 2l. 2s. net.)

*The Amazing Argentine: a New Land of Enterprise.* By John Foster Fraser. (Cassell & Co., 6s.)

*Ecuador: its Ancient and Modern History, Topography and Natural Resources, Industries and Social Development.* By C. Reginald Enock. (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

the book Mr. A. F. da Faria, a Portuguese journalist who has made a special study of the Amazon rubber industry on the spot, writes of the atrocities described from his own experience by Mr. Woodroffe:—

"The perpetrators of these cruel deeds are no respecters of race. Most of them are Peruvians (generally the most brutal) and Brazilians, managing companies registered in England, and financed largely by British capital. Among their victims are men of their own race, Americans, and Europeans of every nationality who have been induced to go out by the idea that they could soon earn enough to enable them to return to the homeland and settle down in a state of moderate comfort. Disillusionment comes to most of them in good time, and with it comes despair and all the pangs of outraged manhood. Far away from any town, with no means of communicating with any representative of a civilized Government, cunningly enmeshed in debt by his employers, the white man realizes that, like his coloured brother, he is a slave in every sense of the word, to be used as long as his labour is profitable, and when, from any cause whatever, he can no longer earn his food, to be left to die, far away from home and friends. In my travels over some of the districts traversed by the author I have met men from my own country who had left Portugal only a few years before, left it with the bloom of health on their cheeks, who became physical wrecks, broken in spirit and without the slightest hope of escaping from a system which renders it impossible for them ever to save enough money to take them back home. They have implored me, in the name of God, to warn my fellow-countrymen of what they must expect if ever they venture into that inhospitable region."

Mr. Woodroffe pays a heartfelt tribute to Sir Roger Casement and the English members of the Putumayo Commission for rousing him from the lethargy which had crept over him when he himself had been enmeshed by the peonage system, and encouraging him "to feel almost a man again," and to break away from the scene of his degrading servitude. But much still remains to be done. Mr. Woodroffe gives as a typical case that of a marine engineer, engaged by an English house—"whose members are not Englishmen"—who found himself 46l. in debt to his firm before he had even paid his hotel bill in Para and embarked on the six weeks' journey to his place of employment. "This man almost from the beginning was in a hopeless situation; and so it is with most of them." The employees of the rubber companies are treated very much as "white slavers" are reported to treat their victims. They are first encouraged, or even compelled, to get into debt. Care is taken that their earnings, which barely cover the high cost of living up country, never allow them to get clear of this initial indebtedness.

"The man, whatever his nationality may be, is now a peon, and as such, systematically exploited, and obliged to do according to his master's will, without any hope of redress. Nor can he leave the country, for he has not the means to pay his way out, and even were he able he would be pursued and, if caught, as is generally the case, would



be obliged to continue working, more heavily in debt than ever, due to the expenses incurred in capturing him."

He cannot even look for another situation, for the employers are all in a ring, and no one will employ a man who is in debt to another firm. Mr. Woodroffe himself fell into servitude through the failure of the firm which had sent him out to Iquitos—against which he had no other complaint to make—and through being thus left stranded without money in a very expensive country. His description of his sufferings is written in a vivid though untutored style, which carries conviction to the reader. We should add that his first-hand account of the methods employed for the extraction of Para rubber is both interesting and valuable; we do not remember any other account of the process from the pen of one who has himself worked as a *cauchero*.

From the Upper Amazon to Rio de Janeiro is a far cry, and it is a very different picture of South American civilization which is reflected in Mr. Bell's pages on 'The Beautiful Rio de Janeiro.' He frankly tells us that his handsome volume is in the nature of an advertisement—that it was subsidized by the Brazilian Ministry and by certain magnates, who desired that English readers should be tempted to take the trip to Rio, and there look for themselves at the opportunities for investment. Recent events have passed a criticism on Mr. Bell's assertions of the staid and settled character of Brazilian government which renders it needless for us to say anything about them. But we have no objection to advertisement when it is done openly—as is not always the case in South America or elsewhere—and when it is done so well as Mr. Bell and his illustrators have done it. Rio is without doubt one of the most beautiful cities in the world—the present writer's recollection of his first entry into the harbour at sunset remains among his strongest impressions of landscape—and it is ably described in this volume with the aid of many coloured reproductions of admirable drawings. No one who goes to see Rio will regret either the trip itself or its culminating effect. But we are not so sure that it is prudent to leave any large sum to fructify within sight of the Sugar Loaf and the Corcovado.

In 'The Amazing Argentine' Mr. Fraser gives with vivid truthfulness his impression of the scenery of Rio de Janeiro which we have just mentioned. Many attempts have been made to describe the first sight of a city which might have been built by Sindbad in his Valley of Diamonds, and the greater the endeavour, the more complete has usually been the failure to give in words any idea of the theatrical unreality which is the key-note of its appearance, especially as seen from the harbour. As Mr. Fraser says:—

"The picture was not like real scenery. It was like the realization of a disordered imagination. The ship dropped anchor, and the front part of Rio town, a tumble of fantastic red and yellow washed houses, was

for all the world like a drop curtain to a stage. I felt we had slipped into another world—and I am not given to rhapsody."

Generally, the author, though not given to rhapsody, has a knack of word-painting which stands him and the reader in good stead at many points of his travels in the Argentine "Camp." Against some of his impressions of the city of Buenos Aires we must, however, raise a protesting voice. We ourselves have completely failed to find the "something that is weird in its fascination" which Mr. Fraser appears to have discovered. On the contrary, the newer parts of it at any rate, with their stucco-plastered modern French and Italian architecture, have always seemed to us to reveal the cosmopolitan spirit of commonplace observable in most new towns all the world over. We must make our protest more loudly still against the assertion that "Buenos Aires is the most immoral city in the world." We have often heard stories—they are old ones—of the superlative iniquity of the place. They are not true, and it is to our genuine surprise that we find the above assertion in a book generally full of valuable and accurate information. Though the lower classes, especially at one time, showed considerable ignorance of the advantages of legal matrimony, there is nothing in their moral nature which could be deemed vicious. There is no more vice to be found in Buenos Aires than in any great European city; and such as there is is chiefly of European origin.

This tale of the immorality of Buenos Aires, prevalent as it is, must be classed with another, almost as often told, of the existence of a tax on bachelors over a certain age in the Argentine Republic. But while the latter is traceable to a jocular suggestion made many years ago in *The (Buenos Aires) Standard*, the origin of the former seems beyond discovery.

Throughout the book is to be found the record of much that the author has seen with keenly observant eyes, set down in plain, easily readable language; and one can only wish that he had confined his statements to such matters as he saw and could test for himself. Indeed, every slight tendency to exaggeration or other inaccuracy in his pages bears internal evidence of being something which was told to Mr. Fraser, and which he evidently accepted on account of its apparent probability. Of such are his too sweepingly adverse criticisms of the Argentine character, a character which it is difficult for a stranger, and particularly for one of a Northern race, to fathom. The many faults and foibles of the Argentine are so very much, even obtrusively, on the surface that they cannot fail to be observed, while more sterling qualities which underlie the manifestations of his newly developed prosperity are often hidden beneath a superficial extravagance of affection. Nevertheless, he has a very serviceable ballast of common sense, tempered by a kindly and sympathetic soul. There is, as Mr. Fraser has noticed, very little "mañana" about him when he really wants

to do a thing, and frequently he shames many Europeans by his readiness to put himself out to render a disinterested service, be it to a friend or a stranger. There are depths of pride and other feelings in him which make it difficult for the Anglo-Saxon to gauge what an Argentine is likely to do in novel circumstances. Mr. Fraser has, however, generally arrived at well-founded conclusions on the present condition and marvellous prospects of "Amazing Argentina," which he deals with in the only way yet possible for the information of the masses of European people—that is to say, as an almost newly discovered country. That this should be so is strange. We in England get considerably more than one-third of our grain and meat supplies from Argentina, yet the average man in our streets knows little more about Argentina than he did at the time when he was vaguely aware that it was connected with the Baring crash, and was the country to which Jabez Balfour escaped.

There is need, then, for authors like Mr. Fraser to write books containing, as this mostly does, accurate information at first hand on Argentina, and these books should be widely read in view of the importance to the world of a country which is truly "amazing" in its actual production and the wealth of its latent resources.

The volume is of handy size, clearly printed, and has a fairly serviceable Index. It includes also many good photographic illustrations.

To the student of natural history Ecuador offers exceptional attractions, since, as Mr. Enock says,

"had nature designed to construct a model, whereby the varying characteristics of her handiwork might conveniently be displayed within a measurable compass, such a purpose could scarcely have been better exemplified than in that part of the earth's surface embodied in a section taken across the Republic of Ecuador";

and in a preceding passage:—

"Beneath perpetual snowfields lie fruitful valleys; perennial winter reigns above perpetual spring; the fruits of the tropics hang less than a day's march distant from Arctic plant forms; and the warm seas of the torrid zone bathe shores which slope upwards to the icy páramos."

Further on in the book, however, the reader who is moved to visit Ecuador may be damped by the contemplation of ledge-like mule paths overhanging precipitous declivities and the hotels of those parts in which the climate, while favourable to the lower forms of animal life, discourages the human inhabitants from expending any great amount of energy on such an indirect source of profit as scrupulous cleanliness.

These drawbacks must be faced if one wishes to visit Ecuador, whilst, on the other hand, their existence tends to enhance the usefulness of the book under consideration. It is rich in valuable information regarding customs, natural and commercial conditions, and history.



Anything approaching historical accuracy and continuity is not available in respect of the period before the Inca conquests, but the remarkable stone chairs, the ceremonial or other use of which is still matter for conjecture, their and other decorative low-relief stone carving, jewellery which has been found, and many other indications, point to the country having been inhabited by a people who attained a considerable degree of civilization. Their jewels show them to have been expert lapidaries, while skulls have been discovered with teeth crowned and filled with gold in a manner which has been declared to equal the best work of modern dentists.

Little trace has as yet been found in modern times of the sources of the enormous gold treasure of the Incas, but it should be remembered that those people of the Sun valued gold as a decorative metal only, apart from any consideration of commercial value, and that they had armies of slaves—whose labour was practically of no economic account—to extract the precious metal from alluvial or quartz deposits.

Under similar conditions many communities might now be as rich in gold as were the Incas. For instance, gold can be obtained by washing the first shovelful of mud taken haphazard from any of the streams running through the auriferous districts of Rhodesia. Unfortunately, however, for many a tender-foot, the quantity of gold obtained by this method in a day is insufficient to pay for a day's provisions for the worker. Still, doubtless many parts of the Andean ranges are rich enough in precious metals to repay working in the future.

The political and financial history of the Republic of Ecuador has been as volcanic as its mountains, but the country has many valuable resources, and, as Mr. Enock justly observes,

"if the spirit of true patriotism and generous social development will but expand, the republic could set an example to its neighbours in the settled arts of life and the solution of Latin American problems in the coming years upon that fruitful continent."

On account, probably, of a large admixture of native "Indian" blood, the defects of the generally sympathetic qualities of the Latin-Americans are somewhat accentuated in Ecuador. Mr. Enock, by the way, evidently inclines towards the theory of a Mongolian origin of the earlier native races. The working classes in Ecuador are, he tells us, miserably clad and housed, and have little or no education, while wealth and power continue in the hands of a small oligarchical, plutocratic class—a class the members of which are, as a rule, more nearly white than the majority of their fellow-countrymen.

This state of affairs in regard to government and control of public affairs obtains in greater or less degree throughout all the republics of South America. Even Argentina is still largely ruled by the political caste formed by the great families whose names recur in that country's

history. Still, in the River Plate Republics, as the author also observes, the cosmopolitan element counts for much, and the colour admixture in the upper classes has become a negligible quantity.

The finances of Ecuador have passed through many crises, by which the building up of the country's credit has been seriously impeded from time to time; but the outlook is brighter now, and the great needs for the due development of the natural resources of the republic are, as is the case throughout South America, the increase and enlightenment of the population and capital. To obtain both, good government and sound finance, combined with sufficient patriotism on the part of the ruling class to make revolution a future impossibility, are alone necessary. Given these, the streams of immigration and capital will soon find their way to fertile Ecuador, as they have to the greater, and now enormously prosperous, Southern republics.

The book is too closely packed with information to afford light reading, and for reference its Index is inadequate.

#### COUNTRY LIFE AND SPORT.

It is hardly enough to say that Mr. Sawyer's book 'How to Make a Country Place' is American. It is probably safe to state that it is the kind of book which only America could (or would) produce. Its appearance in England affords striking evidence of the great growth which recent years have brought in the circulation of American writings on this side of the Atlantic. It is, in effect, a descriptive guide and manual for the city man who desires to make a home for himself in the country. It would hardly afford assistance to the man who wished to do this in England. It is confined exclusively to American experiences, and appeals most directly to readers who wish to acquire country homes within a short journey from New York. Yet evidently the publishers anticipate some sale for the book in England, and we think it likely the event will justify their expectations. For in its breezy fashion the book is interesting, and it is illustrated by reproductions from more than a thousand photographs. Lovers of 'The Wrecker' will understand us when we say that Mr. Sawyer is as practical as Jim Pinkerton. Many of his notions for combining twentieth-century American comfort with the picturesque effect of "genuine antiques" are delightfully Pinkertonian in spirit. He has much, too, of Pinkerton's splendidly naive enthusiasm, commercial idealism, and optimism. The following pas-

sage indicates the spirit in which Mr. Sawyer's writing was conceived and the purpose it is meant to serve:—

"Improved railroad facilities and trolleys bring the business man and the city clerk to the farmer, and are sometimes his main source of wealth. In other words, take heed to the object lesson taught by the farmer, let a man keep his clerkship in town and at the same time buy a farm... Let him see to it that his acres front some roadway that within five years will be traversed by trolleys. In from five to ten years at least twenty tenants will be living on his land, and their mortgages will be in his safety box, while he will be motoring or cruising, with just enough work in the laying out of his property to avoid ennui and the constant leisure so detrimental to the average man. My experience is that of many another who has taken the trouble to investigate... The fact that all your future customers may not keep devil wagons, and that plodding dobbie and shanks' mare will surely lengthen the distance, should have a bearing on your selection of a farm for country homes; at the same time, beware of the nearness of a railroad track with its accompanying smirching smoke, screech and jangle, and other bedlam noises, intensified when moisture-laden south and east winds blow towards your Mecca. Your idyl must be a real idyl, antipodal to the man-made town."

The passage quoted will indicate the sort of "country place" Mr. Sawyer has in mind, and the kind of farming to which he refers, with enthusiastic "back-to-the-land" tenants as a main crop. Shrewdly and well he sets forth the manner in which this pleasing and profitable form of husbandry may best be undertaken.

It is of real interest to learn from Mr. Ernest Phillips, who writes on 'Trout in Lakes and Reservoirs,' that municipal corporations are realizing the merits of that fish which adds, not only to the revenue of a town, but also to the purity of its water. We may hope that in due course every reservoir of importance may be stocked on the lines of Lake Vyrnwy and others. Such a development will be a real blessing to many a fisherman who cannot afford the money for the Test or Itchen, or the time for visits to such far-away parts of Scotland or Ireland as supply reasonably good trout-fishing at a moderate price. In the reservoirs he will get really fine fishing, at a nominal cost in most cases. He should, then, be grateful to Mr. Phillips for the information afforded, also for the stimulus that such a book is bound to give to a good cause.

Mr. Phillips combines practice with theory, and is readable and instructive in both. His merit is enhanced by his courage in recanting his opinions about Rainbow trout, in which he used to believe, but which he now absolutely condemns for stock, as they decline to touch a fly after two years, and will not remain in a reservoir or lake if they can escape from it. It would be interesting to hear other views on this point, but Mr. Phillips supports his own with evidence which is much to the point.

'Hints and Haunts for Anglers' is a useful little book published by the Great Western Railway Company, indicating

- How to Make a Country Place.* By J. D. Sawyer. (New York, Orange Judd Co.)  
*Trout in Lakes and Reservoirs.* By Ernest Phillips. (Longmans & Co., 2s. 6d.)  
*Hints and Haunts for Anglers.* (G. W. R.)  
*The Happy Golfer.* By Henry Leach. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)  
*Golf for Women.* By George Duncan. (Werner Laurie, 3s. 6d.)



the various fishing resorts, sea and fresh-water, touched by their railway system. The information is well put together and very satisfactory, so far as sea-fishing is concerned: the section on fresh-water fishing (especially trout and salmon) is good, but seems to be compiled at second hand. An index of places, with information as to hotels and accommodation, would have been a welcome addition. Advertisements are not always satisfactory in this regard.

The book is well printed, and illustrated with many good photographs.

Mr. Leach, the author of 'The Happy Golfer,' is an evident believer in the value and delight of travel, especially when combined with golf; at least, he recounts his varied experiences in many parts of the world with thorough enthusiasm and enjoyment, and, we may add, with distinct profit to golfing readers. He discourses on the origins of golf, and does not despise Sir Walter Simpson's somewhat fantastic theories of the shepherds and their pebbles; and the ethics, wonders, and advantages of the game receive due recognition from him. Apropos of the note on the Pau golf course quoted from the local guide-book, we seem to recollect that it was Dunn who was wont to say of every course, inland or otherwise, that it was quite the best he had ever laid out or seen (we do not remember which—probably the latter in many instances).

We can recommend the book to all golfers, travelling or otherwise. Even if they disagree with the opinions, they cannot but be interested in the information so freely given. American golf is treated with special fullness, and seems to be as attractive as it is costly.

'Golf for Women,' by a well-known professional, should prove a favourite with those who are keen to improve their play. It is clearly and tersely written.

Each club is dealt with in detail. The best and easiest way of using each is fully illustrated, and faulty methods are pointed out. The author emphasizes the importance of the overlapping finger-grip, and considers it the chief factor in bringing golf to the high standard of efficiency it holds to-day. Though he thinks women have a greater natural aptitude for golf than men, he credits them with a greater tendency to over-swing, and shows how this is to be corrected, citing as an example of a perfect swing that of Miss Muriel Dodd.

The final chapter gives the views of a number of leading professionals on the common causes of failure among women golfers, and their remedies.

Throughout the book are many photographic illustrations of attitudes, showing stance, grip, and swing.

*The Instinct of Workmanship.* By Thorstein Veblen. (New York, Macmillan Co., 6s. 6d. net.)

THE book before us can yield much material to the patient philosopher, and itself abounds throughout in philosophical reflections. But, though comprehensive, it is scarcely lucid, and would be greatly improved by capable editing and re-arranging, for the writer's style is awkward, and sometimes difficult to comprehend at first reading.

The work is an attempt to analyze the correlation between the results of the instinct of workmanship or construction, and the other institutional factors that make up our civilization. The subject is treated historically, from the earliest savage state to the age of machine industry, and the references to other works are copious. In the introductory chapter the author attaches high importance to instincts in general, and believes that the routine and detail of the continued life of the race are determined by these instincts. In defining them he says that their distinctive feature is to be found in the particular character of the purposes to which they drive, and considers that they involve consciousness and adaptation to an end aimed at. The influence of M. Bergson's 'Creative Evolution' is seen throughout the conception of instinct as distinct from intelligence. The author holds that, even if the action of mankind is guided by intelligence, it is only by the prompting of instinct that intellect is so employed.

"Men take thought, but the human spirit, that is to say the racial endowment of instinctive proclivities, decides what they shall take thought of, and how and to what effect."

The oneness of humanity in respect to its achievements is a continually recurring thought: instincts, ways and means, technology, are all "tradition out of the past" or "a legacy of habits of thought accumulated through the experience of past generations." The instinct of workmanship itself, which is regarded as chief among those dispositions of the sort that conduce directly to the material well-being of the race is reinforced by the accumulated knowledge of generations: "The life and thought of the community never escape the dead hand of the parent."

Women, according to the author, have had much share in guiding and strengthening the instinct of workmanship. The evidence is generally, he thinks, to the effect that husbandry and all its primitive ritual were in the hands of women, who took the leading part in the industrial community.

"The scheme of life of the crops and flocks is, at least in the main, and particularly in so far as it vitally and always interests their keepers, a scheme of fecundity, fertility, and growth. But these matters . . . pertain in a peculiarly intimate sense to women. They are matters in which the sympathetic insight and fellow-feeling of womankind should in the nature of things come very felicitously to further the propitious course of things. . . . There is a

magical congruity of great force as between womankind and the propagation of growing things."

The author calls the era of to-day one of machine industry, and indicates some of its main characteristics: the longer training necessary, so that children are exempt from industrial employment until a later age than formerly; the "discipline of the timepiece," which regulates our lives to an extent unimaginable to our remote ancestors; and the growing revulsion against the drift of the machine's teaching of an impersonal quantitative appreciation of things.

We have left much untouched in this study, and can but refer to one other point of interest concerning American traits. The author believes that

"the bond of combination in the making of systems, whether cosmologie, mythic, philosophic, or scientific, has been some putative human trait or traits. It may be that in their appreciation of facts, and their making of systems, the American races have by some peculiar native gift been inclined to an interpretation in terms of fertility, growth, nurture, and life-cycles."

A mark of great value in the book is the author's realization of the great complexity of the forces and instincts which mould civilization, and of the necessity of founding all theories on a basis of fact.

*Essays by Hubert (of The Sunday Chronicle).*

By Hubert Bland. (Max Gosehen, 5s. net.)

*Harry Quelch: Literary Remains.* Edited by E. Belfort Bax. (Grant Richards, 2s. 6d. net.)

ENGLISH politics are peculiarly subtle. An intelligent but uninitiated observer on being told that of a selected pair of men, one was a Protectionist, a Conscriptivist, and an Imperialist, while the other shared his political creed, and fought hardest when he was fighting Liberalism, would almost certainly conclude that these men were Conservatives. In point of fact, Hubert Bland and Harry Quelch, the politicians in question, were Socialists, and not of the obscurer sort. Bland, one of the seven Fabian essayists, contributed noteworthy articles to *The Sunday Chronicle*, week by week, for nearly thirty years. Quelch for as long a period edited *Justice*, the weekly organ of what is now the British Socialist Party, writing a great deal of the paper, and pulling it through depressing times with indomitable perseverance.

The selected essays of Hubert Bland well deserve republication in book-form. They are so intensely personal that they bring him nearer to his readers, possibly, than any biography would do. He was a man of wide range, whose writings led people of all classes to reconsider their opinions. For although the arts of dissection and destruction are common to most journalists, Bland possessed also the relatively rare gift of being able to build up a case with humour, knowledge, and a knack of engaging attention. Mr. Cecil Chesterton



in an Introduction sums up Bland's personal beliefs with admirable fairness, though he harps a little too much on the rather misleading statement that "Bland always took the view that normal men take."

The essays themselves show Bland in many moods. In 'A Letter to the Emperor of Japan' he is ironical, cleverly making the presentation of the Order of the Garter to the late Emperor the occasion of a ferocious indictment of the position of women in England. He explains Hegel's theory of the State in a manner comprehensible to the intelligent but untrained reader; he writes brightly about his favourite authors, and displays a generous catholicity of taste.

The difference between the literary output of Bland and of Quelch is precisely the difference between lectures delivered indoors and speeches made at street corners. The lecturer is sure of his audience: he has time to qualify and to elaborate his thesis. The open-air orator must needs shout to attract hearers, and in shouting abandon nuances of meaning; he must repeat himself constantly; he must avoid digression, and not attempt delicacy of phrasing. Yet if Quelch's 'Remains' have the defects of the open-air orator's speeches, they have also their qualities. The book consists of sketches of working-class life and articles. Both alike are so passionately sincere and in earnest as to win genuine regard. It is easy to say that Quelch had an obsession, and it would not be untrue; but it was a generous obsession. This book should make people realize the manner in which social injustice affects some of the more thoughtful members of the working classes.

Mr. Belfort Bax is the editor of these selections, and contributes a short biographical Introduction. We wish, for the sake of those who knew Quelch, that a portrait had been included. The articles selected, in our opinion, are mostly on subjects too general to show Quelch in his best fighting form.

### *The Press and Poetry of Modern Persia.*

By E. G. Browne. (Cambridge University Press, 12s. net.)

PROF. BROWNE, as everybody knows, has made the cause of Persia his own. There is no one else, outside that country, who is so intimately acquainted with Persian literature and history, or with the Persians themselves; none who can claim with equal authority to interpret the inmost spirit of the nation, to estimate its real character, and to read aright the meaning of the crisis through which it is now passing. We may think that he sometimes lets his sympathy take him too far, but we cannot doubt that his judgment on the great questions involved is substantially correct. It is, therefore, to be hoped that British politicians and journalists will study this book carefully, paying less attention to the author's sharp criticism of their ignorance than to his masterly

review of the sentiments and forces which are gradually transforming, not only Persia, but also the whole Mohammedan East.

To politicians and journalists, however, the book will hardly appeal, for it is profound, scholarly, and scientific. Four years ago Prof. Browne published a political history of the Persian Revolution, and in the volume before us he deals with the literary side of the same movement—that is to say, with the newspaper press. After an interesting Preface—to which we shall refer later—he gives a list of 371 Persian newspapers, with a particular account of each, based upon a monograph by Mirzá Muhammad 'Alí Khán Tarbiyat and a pamphlet, also written in Persian, by Mr. H. L. Rabino, formerly British Vice-Consul at Rasht. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Rabino, who presented him with an extensive collection of newspapers, he has been able to draw up a full and accurate survey of the progress—and, we must add, unfortunately, the decline—of Persian journalism from 1906, when the Constitution was granted, to the present time. The great majority of these newspapers were produced in Persia and in the Persian language, but some were published in other languages (Syriac, Armenian, Turkish, &c.). A few belong to an earlier period, the oldest being an official gazette, which began to appear at Teheran in 1850. Copious details are given concerning most of them—e.g., their politics, place of publication, method of production (printed, lithographed, or "jelly"-graphed), price of each number, annual subscription, and so on. As may be imagined, their life was often short, even if they escaped suppression; and incautious editors ran the risk of being bastinadoed, strangled, or otherwise put out of the way.

"One notable feature of the modern Persian Press [says Prof. Browne] is the large amount of excellent verse which is to be found in it.... Much of this verse is topical, referring to the stirring events of the recent Revolution and the principal *dramatis personæ*; or patriotic, inciting the youth of Persia to deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice; or satirical. It is, in my opinion, of great interest both from the historical and the literary points of view, and is often equally remarkable for its merit and its originality."

The second half of the volume contains the text, accompanied in many instances by an English translation, of about sixty poems. They are usually classical in form, but the style is sometimes colloquial and strongly tinged with slang. Here is the opening stanza of a song in which Satan is supposed to lament the downfall of Despotism:—

The wily old Devil did groan and greet,  
"What 'll I do? O what 'll I do?"  
For the Constitution has found its feet!  
What 'll I do? O what 'll I do?"  
The Bird of Liberty preens its wings in a rose-girt land,  
And Tyranny's vein is severed at last by Justice's hand,  
And the Despot's eyes are blinded by Freedom's gleaming brand,  
And the autocrats are, it would seem, dead beat.  
What 'll I do? O what 'll I do?"  
The wily old Devil did groan and greet,  
"What 'll I do? O what 'll I do?"

The following lines, which are quoted from a 'Mother's Lullaby,' strike a higher note:—

Suffer not that thy native land be the foeman's share,  
With a *lám-láy*!  
Since it hath like thee a hero bold and champion rare,  
With a *lám-láy*!  
Let not its honour decline and its hope be turned to despair,  
With a *lám-láy*!  
*Láy-láy, bála láy-láy! Láy-láy, bála láy-láy!*

As we turn over these pages it is difficult to refrain from rubbing our eyes and asking ourselves where we are. Can it be Persia, the country of Hafiz and Omar Khayyám, the home of bulbuls and Shahs and Súfis? Instead of Jamshíd, Ferídún, Núshírván, regal and melodious names, we find the Persian Muse celebrating Mr. Shuster and offering a critical tribute to Sir Edward Grey. The times are indeed changed, and the change is no local or temporary phenomenon. It is the outward manifestation of a spirit that is slowly but surely permeating masses of the Moslem people in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

In his Preface Prof. Browne has something to say about modern Arabic and Turkish patriotic verse. He refers to the famous collection of poems by an Egyptian writer, 'Alí al-Gháyátí, entitled 'Wataniyyatí' ('My Patriotism'), which was confiscated by the authorities, and he translates the preface contributed to that volume by the Nationalist leader, Feríd Bey. The following sentence is typical:—

"It therefore behoves the poets to abandon the habit of composing laudatory poems and panegyrics on the occasion of notable anniversaries and recognized festivals, and to employ their lofty and God-given talents for the service and education of the people, instead of devoting them to the service of the rich and the flattery of nobles, or using them as a means to gain the favour of Ministers; seeing that the rulers pass away, while the nation remains."

Considering what Mohammedan poetry has been in the past, the Moslems who read these words might very well regard them as revolutionary. Feríd Bey was sent to gaol, but it is right to add that he suffered for the sins of the poet, whose work he was supposed to have endorsed.

Prof. Browne comments severely on "the obscurantist policy" which led *The Times* to characterize the free press of Persia and other Oriental lands as "mischievous and dangerous." His book, we hope, will help to avert the real danger, which is that such a view should be widely accepted. Let us quote in conclusion two fine verses from an Arabic poem addressed to Lord Cromer:—

Thou didst teach us the meaning of Life, and why should we not aspire to it, and wherefore shouldst thou be angry?  
Art thou wroth with us because we have feelings (of patriotism)? It is even unto this that thou art wont to urge and incite us!

The attractiveness of the volume is increased by a large number of portraits, cartoons, caricatures, and other illustrations. The English tourist collecting antiques (No. 25) was evidently raised in Paris.



*The Sea's Anthology.* Compiled and Edited, with Notes, Introduction, and an Appendix, by J. E. Patterson. (Heinemann, 2s. net.)

IN common with most writers on the subject, the compiler of this welcome and serviceable little volume has been greatly impressed by the dearth of good English poetry about the sea throughout the generations preceding our own, but he goes somewhat further than other authorities in the following passage from his Introduction:—

"The sea, fire, and women are three evils' was a proverb of the ancient Greeks, without even the qualifying 'necessary.' And, with such rare exceptions that they are hardly worth mentioning, our poets up to fifty years ago did, by their silence on the matter, fully admit their concurrence with the first in the trilogy. At the same time they produced a small library that shows how little they thought the last one to be an evil; ever drawn by the femininity of woman, they were yet too blind to notice the femininity of the sea."

The "with such rare exceptions that they are hardly worth mentioning" is certainly a hard saying. That it is too hard a saying to be quite justified is proved, we think, by Mr. Patterson's own work, which is an anthology of our sea poetry, "from the earliest times down to the middle of the nineteenth century," or rather more than "fifty years ago." That the verse contained in these 400 pages is "hardly worth mentioning" we are certainly not prepared to admit; nor, upon reflection, would Mr. Patterson admit it, we think. But it certainly is remarkable that the sea should have played so comparatively small a part in the inspiration of the English poets of the past.

Mr. Patterson explains that it was his original intention to have brought this anthology "up to date." His reason for abandoning this intention is something short of conclusive:—

"To have kept this would have made the book one half larger than it now is; because since about the middle of the past century, there has been more poetry written of the sea than there was in any two previous centuries. Therefore it was decided to let this compilation go as it is, and to make another of more recent work to bear it company later on—should events appear to call for a second volume."

It is always an ungrateful task to criticize the scope of an anthologist's selection; but it is tolerably obvious that this volume might have been notably enriched by the inclusion of a score, at all events, of modern sea poems. Mr. Patterson's methods of arrangement are occasionally a trifle arbitrary. For example, his book includes an interesting small selection of chancies, or sailors' working songs. In another section he gives two stanzas of the famous 'Mayde of Amsterdam' of Thomas Heywood. This is not given among the chancies because "I have recently seen this written as a chanty, but never heard it sung as such." For a similar reason, perhaps, Mr. Patterson excludes the charming line given in

Mr. Masfield's version ('A Sailor's Garland,' 1906),

Her hair like glowworms hanging down,  
without which the second stanza is sadly crippled. It may interest Mr. Patterson to know that the reviewer has on many occasions heard this chanty sung (including the missing line before-mentioned), and sung it himself, at ships' capstans. For the line

And she was mistresse of her trade  
he has sometimes heard substituted:

And she did do a roaring trade.

The reviewer remembers a portly Hooghly river pilot—a prince among the members of that lordly crew—who used to make a point of calling for this particular chanty whenever the hands of a ship he piloted approached one of its capstans. The reviewer has never before seen the solo lines Mr. Patterson gives in the first stanza of that fine chanty 'The Banks of Sacramento,' and does not find them run very trippingly. He misses from this selection 'Poor Old Joe,' 'A Long Time Ago,' 'Roll the Cotton Down,' 'Boney was a Warrior,' and various other favourites. But there never was an anthology yet from which one missed nothing, or in which one found nothing which seemed to have a doubtful claim for inclusion. We may say without hesitation that Mr. Patterson's work is most acceptable, and should find many readers. It embodies much patient research, and we hope it may presently be followed by a selection of modern sea poetry.

*Lyrics of Gil Vicente.* Translated by Aubrey F. G. Bell. With the Portuguese Text. (Oxford, Blackwell, 3s. 6d. net.)

IT is impossible not to suspect Mr. Bell. Beneath the evidently whole-hearted and enthusiastic love of his subject to which much of the charm of all his work is due, one cannot but perceive the earnest cunning of a propagandist.

In our number for January 24th we had the pleasure of reviewing two of his books, 'Studies in Portuguese Literature' and 'Poems from the Portuguese.' Now he gives us a careful selection from the best of Gil Vicente.

With each book Mr. Bell has seemed to say, "Taste this and you will want more." In his Preface to the first-named he openly expressed the hope that some day there may come into being an exhaustive and authoritative work on Portuguese literature, written in the English language. Strange, indeed, is it that no such work is yet to be found on the shelves of our libraries, stocked as they are with English studies of almost all else in the literature of the world. One asks, in complete accord with Mr. Bell's insistent pleading and suggestion, why it is that Portugal, with all the sad sweetness of her pastoral and lyric poetry, alone remains practically unrepresented except for an article by Mr. Edgar Prestage in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' and the contributions of Mr. Bell himself.

It is in the hope therefore, we suspect, of stimulating the production of a standard work in the English language on Portuguese literature, apart from the intrinsic charm of the poems themselves, that Mr. Bell has now given us a taste of Gil Vicente, the earliest of the lyric poets of Portugal.

That many of his poems are in Castilian, and that they were placed by him in the mouths of the characters of his simple plays, was due merely to the accident that he was a Court poet anxious to please a king with novelty and a queen who was an Infanta of Spain.

The endeavour of Almeida-Garrett to set Vicente on a pedestal as "the Father of a National Theatre" was chiefly due to Garrett's own enthusiasm in regard to the Portuguese drama; also, no doubt, to his mistaken estimate of Vicente as a playwright. That Vicente was not. His religious plays, though the earliest of them were the first lay pieces performed in Portugal, were really only the medium for his lyrics. In consciously imitating Encina in order to present "a new thing" to the Portuguese Court he, unconsciously perhaps, gave a new and beautiful thing to the world—the mystic and suggestive beauty of his lyricism, "unapproached by those who went before him and surpassed by few who followed," as Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly says in treating of Vicente's work in the Castilian language. Because he frequently wrote in this language, Vicente is largely claimed by Spanish literature, but, as we have just said, this was on account of his environment.

In essence and spirit he was wholly Portuguese, and endowed with a sense of patriotism which, if at times it found expression in caustic satire, was of the truest and sincerest kind. In his earlier *autos* or his later comedies, whether these were written in Castilian, Galician, or, as frequently they were, in a jargon of both, Vicente was always a faithful representative of the many-sided Portuguese character. Besides and beyond that, he combined the depth of observation and the felicity of expression which go together to make the lyric poet. Such gifts, like murder, will out in all forms and in all circumstances. The genius of Vicente now stands freed from its earlier and convenient courtly guise, and, while his plays in their entirety have practically gone the way of most Portuguese drama, his lyrics remain. We are in full agreement with Mr. Bell's tacit, but evident hope that more of them than are contained in the present little volume may soon become available in handy form.

Mr. Bell's verse translations are endeavours to assist the assimilation of the original text, and that is all, we feel sure, that he would claim for them, although he has in many cases imposed on himself the limitations of imitation in form and metre. Perhaps he is at his best in 'Echo,' but nothing in the present volume rises to the height he attained in the 'Epitaph for Anthero de Quenthal'



and the 'Madrigal' of Eugenio de Castro in the 'Poems from the Portuguese.'

Such happy touches can, however, only come now and again to the translator of lyric poetry. Who has yet given us, or ever will give, renderings equal in quality throughout of the elusive Heine, of whom Vicente reminds us?

A more concrete resemblance is that between the 'Cantiga,'

Muy graciosa es la doncella,  
Como es bella y hermosa!  
Digas tu, el marinero,  
Que en las naves vivias,  
Si la nave ó la vela ó la estrella  
Es tan bella.

Digas tu, el caballero,  
Que las armas vestias,  
Si el caballo ó las armas ó la guerra  
Es tan bella.

Digas tu, el pastorico,  
Que el ganadico guardas,  
Si el ganado ó las valles ó la sierra  
Es tan bella.

and Browning's "Nay, but you, who do not love her." This is not the only instance in which Browning seems reminiscent of old poems of the Peninsula.

By way of further encouragement to general readers, we may say that, the announcement on the title-page notwithstanding, the original text of more than half the poems given in this volume is in clearly intelligible Spanish, not Portuguese.

#### *The Hermits and Anchorites of England.*

By Rotha Mary Clay. (Methuen & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

MISS CLAY has chosen a field of research which has hitherto been only inadequately and partially treated, and has shown rare industry and skill in the assimilation of a great variety of material. There will no longer be any excuse for confusion between anchorites and hermits. The anchorite, as explained in the Introduction, was enclosed within four walls, but the hermit went out from his cell from time to time and mingled with his fellow-men. Both were solitaries, and the ideal of both was the contemplative life. But even in the case of the lifelong seclusion of the anchorite, this concentration on religious exercises did not in any way imply a mere selfish absorption in the spiritual affairs of his or her soul. Intercession was the anchorite's supreme work:—

"Aelred of Rievaulx mentions some of the needs which would call out the sympathies of the anchoress:—the misery of the poor, the sigh of the orphan, the desolation of the widow,"

and in the more extended world the dangers of voyagers, the hardships of soldiers, and even (a modern touch this) the cares of bishops.

It also becomes evident throughout these pages that these secluded solitaries were regarded as specially qualified to give ghostly counsel through the windows of their cells, whilst in some cases the anchorites devoted no small amount of their time to study and literary pursuits, or the exercise of artistic gifts by way of illuminating service books. Anchoresses, again, are known to have found occupa-

tion in a practical work of mercy—the making of clothes for the poor.

Contrariwise the hermit, with his larger measure of freedom and activity, frequently undertook a variety of useful social duties, in addition to the special exercise of his priesthood if in holy orders.

"He gathered alms for the relief of the poor at home, or for the freeing of those in captivity amongst the heathen; he helped to cultivate the waste places of the land and to clear the forest; he made roads and bridges and kept them in repair; he erected sea-marks and lighthouses for the guidance of mariners. In fact, the hermits were pioneers of philanthropic works which in these days are undertaken and carried out by public bodies."

It must not, too, be forgotten that all who carried out this separate and, to a very large extent, solitary life were under vows, were subject to authority, and held recognized places in the ecclesiastical system. The hermit, if a monk, needed only the approval of his abbot, but if a secular priest or a layman he had to apply to the bishop for his habit. On the other hand, neither man nor woman could become an anchorite without the consent of the bishop, who enclosed them in their cell with solemn rites. Mediæval examples of the Offices for the Enclosing of Anchorites and for the Benediction of Hermits are supplied in an Appendix.

These twofold examples of the solitary life, on a deeply religious basis, developed to a large extent throughout England until there was not a single county without recluses' cells. Miss Clay has tabulated a list of no fewer than 750 cells, whilst the actual names of over 650 hermits and anchorites occur in these pages.

The book is arranged in an orderly fashion. The author groups the treatment of hermits under Island and Fen Recluses, Forest and Hillside Hermits, Cave Dwellers, Light-keepers on the Sea Coast, Highway and Bridge Hermits, and Town Hermits. Then follow discussions and descriptions of anchorites attached to church or cloister, their order and rule, their trials and temptations, their human intercourse, and their action as prophets and counsellors and as literary recluses. A final chapter deals with the condition of recluses during the sixteenth century, and their disappearance under the waves of the Reformation movement and the dissolution of the monasteries.

The opening chapter, which deals with the island hermits, is of fascinating interest, whether it deals with St. Cuthbert and his followers on the stern Farne islets off Northumbria, or those amidst the gentler waters of the Bristol Channel, where a cripple-hermit was nurtured by the sea-gulls.

The fourth chapter deals with hermits engaged in active service for their fellow-men as light-keepers all round our coast-board. Miss Clay has much to tell us of the devoted men who gave up their lives to maintain lights or great sea-marks at such dreary places as Ilfracombe, St. Ives Head, Hunstanton, Skegness, Reculver, the South Foreland, St. Ald-

helm's Head in the Isle of Purbeck, Plymouth Hoe, Dover, and a score or so of other sites. Visitors to the Isle of Wight will remember the lantern tower on Chale Down, erected in mediæval days as a lighthouse with a hermitage and chapel attached. The octagonal tower is maintained in good repair, as it is found to be still valuable as a sea-mark. Into the walls is built a piscina, a relic of the oratory where the hermit-priest used to offer Mass for mariners in their peril.

It need not, however, be supposed that hermits chiefly frequented our coastline. They were everywhere. Derbyshire, for instance, possesses three hermitages of some fame, and of exceedingly picturesque surroundings. They are (1) Dale Hermitage, in a steep, well-wooded hillside above the ruined abbey; (2) a small cave hollowed out in the rocks of Cratchiff Tor, near Stanton-in-the-Peak, with a boldly carved large crucifix; and (3) the cave-pierced rock called Anchor Church, by the Trent, near Repton, which was the abode of the hermit saint Hardolph. It only remains to add that the value of the book is much enhanced by the fifty-four well-chosen illustrations.

*Sepher Maphteah Shelomo (Book of the Key of Solomon): an Exact Facsimile of an Original Book of Magic in Hebrew.* By Hermann Gollancz. (Oxford University Press, 2l. 2s. net.)

ANOTHER name for Jewish magic is practical cabala, that branch of the cabala, namely, which consists in the application of the principles and symbols of mysticism to the art of producing supernormal effects. For if it be once granted that certain specially favoured persons have the faculty of penetrating the deepest mysteries of the cosmos, and coming into close contact with the realities that lie behind—or rather, in the mind of the cabalist, who is generally a pantheist, that permeate—the world of phenomena, the claim of the selfsame persons to the power of employing hidden forces for either practical or magic purposes may not seem so fantastic as common sense would declare. The supposed faculty of mystical insight into the inner working of the forces of the universe does not, indeed, necessarily make a thaumaturgus; but as the thorough mystic is by nature boundlessly enthusiastic about his mysticism, it would seem not unnatural for him to make the attempt of passing over from the domain of intuition (real or illusive) into that of action, or, in other words, from the theosophical to the practical cabala.

That the Jewish mysticism of which we are speaking is at bottom one and the same with all other forms of mysticism to which magical tendencies are attached is as clear as anything can be. Its roots lie far away in the ancient theosophies of the East. After various vicissitudes it reappears in a differently coloured garb



in some forms of Neo-platonism. Mediaeval Europe had its share of it. Among the Jews it grew into full bloom by the end of the thirteenth century, when its classical representative, known as the 'Zohar,' or 'Splendour,' was placed before the world. Nor was there an absence of aftergrowths in the centuries that followed. New schools of mysticism arose among the Jews, just as they arose among the Italians, the Germans, and other races, each of them basing itself on the theosophies of the past, whilst at the same time adding some peculiar features of its own.

It is, we believe, to one of these post-Zoharic schools of mysticism that the 'Maphteah Shelomo,' or 'Clavicula Solomonis,' must be assigned. In our notice of Dr. Gollancz's account of his MS. which he published in 1903 (see *The Athenæum* for October 31st in the same year), we drew attention to the fact that the Hebrew form of the work—whether the original or an adaptation from the Latin—exhibits phraseology which came into vogue after the establishment of Maimonides's school of philosophy; and as a combination of that purely philosophical vocabulary with a highly developed form of practical cabala could only have been effected when the prolonged struggle between mysticism and the intellectual movement inaugurated by Maimonides had come to an end, it would seem impossible to assume an earlier date for the work in its present form than the beginning of the fifteenth century, and it may even be that its composition or adaptation took place rather late in that century.

In the present work Dr. Gollancz supplies an excellent photographic reproduction of the entire MS., the original of which remains in his possession. For a full description of it he refers us to his publication of 1903, which we have already mentioned, but he prints, in addition, a number of extracts, with translations, by way of helping the student to read and appreciate the cursive Italian script of the original. For these helps readers, who must, of course, be Hebraists to start with, will no doubt be grateful. Our only criticism is that in some instances the effects of haste in both transcription and translation are clearly visible. Particularly misleading to the learner is the erroneous appearance on pp. xvii and xviii of a divine name of 216 letters, which, as a matter of fact, does not exist.

It is, however, only right to express our gratitude to Dr. Gollancz for the fine form in which this peculiarly interesting text has been placed before students of mysticism and folk-lore. The material thus provided will, one may confidently expect, be eagerly utilized by those who are, either by themselves or with the help of a translator, in a position to profit from it; and one day "a rigorously scientific introduction," as we suggested in our notice of 1903, may also appear.

### PRIMITIVE BELIEFS.

EVER since his 'Legend of Perseus' Dr. Hartland has occupied a leading place among those English writers who occupy themselves with the evolution of religion from the anthropological point of view. His present volume on 'Ritual and Belief' is a collection of essays on the subject, some of which, including a very long one on the 'Relations of Religion and Magic,' have appeared before. Others see the light here for the first time, and it is these we shall mainly consider.

The essay on 'Learning to Think Black' contains a much-needed warning against too hasty generalizations with regard to the ideas of primitive folk. Nothing, as Dr. Hartland says, has caused more confusion than the reports which travellers have brought home with them as to the religious beliefs of what they used to call savages. Nearly all their information was derived from answers to direct questions, which the untutored mind is hardly capable of following. The savage is, besides, intensely shy of letting his ideas on such matters become known to Europeans: he frequently seeks to give the answer that he imagines will be most pleasing to his interlocutor, and he is unaccustomed to think on abstract subjects, or for long periods on any subject at all. Add the difficulties imposed by the want of a common language, and it is small wonder that missionaries and others sometimes make startling mistakes as to their converts' original beliefs. Thus it was, at one time, frequently reported that tribes existed who had no religious beliefs of any kind. Dr. Hartland thinks, however, that there has been a great advance in this respect, and that

"we are learning the lesson that only by unwearied investigation, diligent observation, sympathetic inquiry without prepossession, can we attain to a real grasp of the protean ideas and half-formulated speculations of savage minds."

We hope it may be so.

A fair instance of this improved method may be found in his two essays on 'The Haunted Widow' and 'The Philosophy of Mourning Clothes,' which we will take together. The first of these deals with the belief, common to most races of low culture, that marriage, or even any less permanent connexion, with a widow, is dangerous. This he shows to be due to the theory that the spirit of the dead husband will for some time hang round his former spouse, and look with jealousy on his supplanter. Yet is it necessary to go to the ideas of savages for examples of this? Is there not on record the case of Sara, the daughter of Raguel, with many others of the same kind in communities far removed from the state we call savage? and may it not be the same feeling that often leads a husband in making his will to put monetary obstacles in the way

of his wife's remarriage? So, too, with the use of mourning garments. Dr. Hartland thinks that it dates back to the time when dead bodies and all connected with them were taboo, and that "its first object is to distinguish those who are under the taboo from other persons; it is the sign of the plague." He will have nothing to do with the rival theory that it is intended as a disguise to protect the wearer from the attacks or malice of the dead, although he admits that it may sometimes be meant to secure his compassion, and thus to avert his wrath. Yet is it not possible that it may really be the way which primitive as well as sophisticated man has of showing his grief at the breach made by death in his family or social circle, and be intended as a mark of respect to the dead? In this case the simpler explanation seems the more probable.

Mr. Owen's book on 'The Infancy of Religion' deals with the same or some connected problems from another point of view. The Rector of Stoke Abbot says that he has spent some time on the study of early religion, and is more convinced than ever of the reality of the religious sense, and the tenacity of its hold upon primitive folk. He therefore goes in turn through primitive man's view of nature and the supernatural, and of his relations with his fellows, as well as of such matters as prayer and sacrifice and the state of the dead, and seeks to show that in all this there is the germ of progress from the worse to the better. We think, on the whole, that he makes out a good case.

As one reads such books as those here noticed, one begins to ask oneself whether modern students of comparative religion have not collected bricks enough, and whether it is not time for them to begin to build houses. The religious beliefs of savages have already been examined from nearly every conceivable point of view; and although they are by no means established, as Dr. Hartland shows, beyond the possibility of error, we have probably a sound foundation on which to build. Will not, then, some writer undertake to show step by step how these ideas gradually evolved into the elaborate systems of cult and worship representing the great religions inherent among all civilized nations? By so doing he would not only put the study of comparative religion on a better footing, but would also settle whether such philosophers as Herbert Spencer were right when they asserted that religions, like all other institutions, followed the broad lines of evolution observed by animal forms in their development. It is true that this would involve the continued study of some religion, the existence of which can be traced from the most primitive to the most elaborate form, but the material for this is not really wanting to those who know where to look for it. In the meantime, we welcome well-written and readable essays like those of Dr. Hartland and Mr. Owen, which do yeoman service in attracting the attention of the public to a deeply interesting and fairly novel subject.

*Ritual and Belief: Studies in the History of Religion.* By Edwin Sidney Hartland. (Williams & Norgate, 10s. 6d. net.)

*The Infancy of Religion.* By D. C. Owen. (Milford, 3s. 6d. net.)



## AMERICAN FICTION.

*World's End.* By Amélie Rives. (Hurst & Blackett, 6s.)

THIS novel is devoted to a study of the contrast between selfish and unselfish love, as bestowed on the heroine, Phoebe Nelson, a young American girl who lives with her father, a student and recluse, in the wilds of Virginia. Left almost entirely to her own devices, she falls in love with an artist who is a follower of the grotesque, and whose ideas about love and marriage may be judged from his verdict on the Brownings: "They took a great passion by the nape and made it respectable." When he betrays and then deserts her, Phoebe in despair attempts to kill herself, but is rescued by an uncle of the artist, who, guessing the reason of her misery, marries her himself, in the belief that, as her affection and confidence increase, truth will force her to a full confession.

The book thereafter concerns itself chiefly with Phoebe's struggles between love and remorse, and the opening of her eyes to the differences in value between her middle-aged husband and his decadent nephew, whose position as heir to his uncle's wealth introduces complexities into the plot.

The minor characters are not lacking in interest. Indeed, one of them might well have stood for the real heroine, so sympathetically is she drawn. The book as a whole is too long, and the second half of it would have benefited by compression.

*The Soul of Melicent.* By James Branch Cabell. (New York, Stokes, \$1.50.)

IN a chronicle which adheres closely in style and language to the romances of the Middle Ages, the author relates the love-story of Melicent and Perion de la Forêt. Like Helen of Troy, Melicent was dowered with a fatal beauty which kindled a lasting passion in the hearts of those who saw her, and led to battle, murder, and sudden death. Of her unshakable devotion to Perion, for whose sake she twice offers to sacrifice herself, one can but record that it was of a nature to defy reason and common sense: such a passion belongs to the category of the epic, and so the author would have us regard it.

The companion portrait to Melicent's, however, is not that of Perion, but rather that of Demetrios, the pro-consul, who buys her for his wife in consideration of the freedom of her lover. Mixed with the cynicism of his character is a true appreciation of the nature of her sacrifice, which causes him to forsake all else in the attempt to turn her heart towards himself; and when Perion and he come into conflict, a noble rivalry ensues as to who shall prove the more worthy of honour.

The illustrations in colour by Mr. Howard Pyle add to a realization of the period.

*Fatima.* By Rowland Thomas. (Boston, Little, Brown & Co., \$1.35 net.)

IT is claimed for the author that he has employed the phraseology of 'The Arabian Nights' in this pleasant little fantasy of native Egyptian life. He has certainly not adhered over-rigidly to it: such words as "sentimentalest" (a novel form of superlative!) and "seedy," and such phrases as "skating on the Nile," and "giving jewels to mine uncle the Jew" (the Mont de Piété is the only establishment in Egypt, unless we except amateur money-lenders or the village "sarraf," who is not called "uncle"), are quite out of keeping. Also there are inaccuracies: a "double piastre" is not correct as a version of "ersli sa'ag"; the chief of a "rivak" does not correspond to a University professor so much as to the Dean or Warden or Rector of a college; the Sharia el Manakh does not command a view (except from the highest possible house-tops) of the Nile or the Desert. The atmosphere and much of the style are excellent, and the story of Fatima, her schemes and dreams, is amusing, and not wholly improbable. There are several attractive illustrations by Mr. Joseph Gleeson.

*The Pirate of Panama.* By William MacLeod Raine. (New York, G. W. Dillingham Co., \$1.25 net.)

THE author has, consciously or unconsciously, steered a course so similar to that taken by Stevenson in 'Treasure Island' that comparison is inevitable, in spite of the introduction of the feminine element and the promotion of the arch-villain to gentlemanly rank. As far as adventures go, and fights, mutinies, rescues, &c., the book is as full as it can hold, and the character-drawing is fair, except in the case of the hero: he is a most disappointing person, always missing chances, and plunging himself and his colleagues into unnecessary difficulties. Of course, in these cases the villain has to be spared until the final chapters, but the author's leniency is not well organized or managed.

*The Professor and the Petticoat.* By Alvin Saunders Johnson. (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.30 net.)

THE author gives what we may, perhaps, describe as a "grateful and comforting" picture of Texas—a genial, lenient, almost pro-Negro Texas when within its own borders, assuming a war-face solely for the benefit of Northerners. In that complacent atmosphere his hero, the Professor, undergoes various wild, but amusing adventures: he comes within reasonable distance of trouble and dismay towards the end of the book, but is rescued and promoted to satisfactory and even affluent marriage with the lady of his choice by the timely death of the one and only "bad man" of the whole book.

The author has a light-handed, pleasant style, well suited to the fantasy he sets forth, and graced now and again by a telling phrase.

*Via P. & O.* By Jane Stocking. (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1 net.)

THE chief merit of the letters in which the story is embodied is the picture they give of Shanghai, which is represented as a most depressing spot for white men or women. The psychological development—the transfer of a woman's love from her husband to another man—indicates itself almost from the start, and is aided by rather obvious mechanism. However, there is a certain delicate truthfulness in the portrayal of one or two of the personages, notably the young missionary girl; and the book as a whole is not without interest, though slight in every respect.

*The Sword Hand of Napoleon.* By Cyrus Townsend Brady. (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.35 net.)

THIS novel introduces to us a young officer of high family and great military attainments fighting for Napoleon; his brother, equally notable, fighting for Russia, and on behalf of the "rightful" King of France; a lovely Russian princess, adored by both brothers; and Napoleon, Ney, Berthier, and the other great personages of the Russian campaign, pass to and fro across the scene.

Of these materials Mr. Brady has made a sound and stirring romance, full of adventure and realism: he gives a fine picture of the battle of Borodino, and a full tale of the horrors of the great retreat, and he weaves the adventures of his protagonists into the whole texture with much skill. The book may not be of striking value historically, or as an exact picture of Napoleon, Alexander, and the great marshals, but it is thoroughly readable as a story.

*Matthew Ferguson.* By Margaret Blake. (New York, G. W. Dillingham Co., \$1.25 net.)

A PREVALENT element in much of the American fiction that has lately come under our notice is good technique: the writers are less dependent than many on the actual story, and more able to carry off its deficiencies. 'Matthew Ferguson' is a case in point. We cannot find great interest in the clever lawyer who makes for himself a career, and crowns it by marrying the lady of his ideals; we cannot even find much probability; but the story is sufficiently well-told, though it is unduly elaborate at times. Pages upon pages are spent in bringing the hero to the point of seeing what he ought to do when courting his lady-love, and these pages give the impression of psychological padding; still, in themselves they are good as to workmanship. The fault of such elaboration is that it falsifies the characters. They are drawn, and drawn out, to suit the work, the style even: the English butler is an example; he is quite unconvincing as to reality, and not sufficiently comic to be a pardonable figment. The book is too lengthy, and would have been greatly improved by compression and more decision in handling the personages.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Catholic Encyclopædia**, VOL. XVI., INDEX, 24/ net. Encyclopædia Press  
Contains, besides the analytical index, additional articles, suggestions for 'Courses of Reading,' and a list of patrons.

**Johannâ, THE COMING CHRIST: CHRIST IN HUMANITY**, 5/ net. Garden City Press

This volume is a sequel to 'The Coming Christ: Christ in You.' It includes chapters on 'The Spirit of Truth,' 'Development of the Higher Self,' and 'The Self is One.'

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Birmingham, THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FREE LIBRARIES COMMITTEE.**

Includes a list of donors, and financial and statistical statements.

**Richmond, Surrey, THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE, 1913-14.**

Includes the usual statistical and financial statements, and a list of donors.

## POETRY.

**Panæumolpos, THE POET**, Vol. I. No. 2, 6d.

Parnassus Press  
Containing eleven short pieces entitled 'Consecrations,' and pen-and-ink decorations by Mr. Josef Prochazka.

**Roslyn (Guy), A BOOK OF VERSE.**

Walter Scott Publishing Co.  
A collection of miscellaneous verses, chiefly on love and aspects of nature. Some are reproduced from *All the Year Round*, *Chambers's Journal*, and other periodicals.

**Schütze (Martin), SONGS AND POEMS.**

Chicago, Laurentian Publishers  
A miscellaneous collection, including love-songs, 'Songs of the Common Life,' 'Songs of Seasons and Hours,' 'Discourses,' and epigrams.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Brown University Historical Catalogue, 1764-1914.**

Providence, Rhode Island, University  
This volume, published in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the University, contains a reprint of its charter, a list of professors and other officers, and a record of past and present students, classified under headings.

**Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, RELATING TO ENGLISH AFFAIRS**, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in Other Libraries of Northern Italy, Vol. XIX., edited by Allen B. Hinds, 15/

Stationery Office  
The present volume covers the period April 25th, 1625-October 31st, 1626, and includes a long Preface by Mr. Hinds.

**Collins (Varnum Lansing), PRINCETON**, 6/6 net.

Millard  
An account of the development of the College from its foundation in 1746. It is illustrated.

**Dewey (Stoddard), FOUR FRENCH ADVENTURERS** (from the "Causés Célèbres"), 1/ net. Nelson

Short biographies of Antheleme Collet, Pierre Coignard, Charles of Navarre, and Louis de Marsilly. Notes and a list of the chief events between 1774 and 1840 are added.

**Griffin (Grace Gardner), WRITINGS ON AMERICAN HISTORY, 1912**, a Bibliography of Books and Articles on United States and Canadian History published during the year 1912, with some Memoranda on Other Portions of America, 8/6 net. Millard

An annotated Bibliography, with Preface and Index. It is the seventh number of a series begun in 1906.

**Houssaye (Henry), NAPOLEON AND THE CAMPAIGN OF 1814**, 8/6 net. Hugh Rees

A translation by Brevet-Major R. S. McClintock. It is illustrated with three maps.

**Mattingly (Harold), OUTLINES OF ANCIENT HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE WEST, A.D. 476**, 10/6 net. Cambridge University Press

This work is one of a series of three Outline Histories projected by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press. It "follows the ordinary geographical acceptance of that term (Ancient History), including the history of the Nearer East, of Europe and the north of Africa, but excluding the outlying civilizations of China and India."

**Thacker (Fred. S.), THE THAMES HIGHWAY, A HISTORY OF THE INLAND NAVIGATION**, 6/ net. Thacker

The extent of the author's survey is from Cricklade to Kew. In a forthcoming volume he will deal with the history of the several locks and weirs.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Adams (Mary), A LITTLE BOOK ON MAP PROJECTION**, 2/ net. Philip

A little book describing how maps are made, and illustrated with diagrams. No knowledge of trigonometry is assumed, but a few examples of the application of higher mathematics to map projection are given in the Appendix. Dr. John Adams contributes a prefatory note.

**Breul (Karl), WILLKOMMEN IN CAMBRIDGE**, schlichte Antworten auf kluge Fragen, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press

A third edition of this guide, revised and enlarged.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Austin (H. R.), HOW TO SWIM**, 1/ net. Methuen

A practical book for teachers and learners. It explains the various strokes in detail, and gives information on life-saving, water-polo, &c. It is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

## ECONOMICS.

**Mitchell (Sydney Knox), STUDIES IN TAXATION UNDER JOHN AND HENRY III.**, 8/6 net. Milford

This work gives an account of the extraordinary income of English kings during the period of transition from feudal to modern taxation, and describes the circumstances in which each tax was levied and the amount yielded.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Hopkins (John), THE FAMILY CHAIN, Marriage and Relationships of Native Australian Tribes**, 1/ Watts

A study of the evolution of marriage among Australian natives, whose system is "the exchange of sisters by two men of different families."

## POLITICS.

**Brown (W. Jethro), THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF MODERN LEGISLATION**, 8/ net. Murray

A third edition, revised and enlarged. See review in *The Athenæum*, Feb. 17, 1912, p. 187.

## PHILOLOGY.

**Scottish Dialects Committee, TRANSACTIONS, No. I.** Aberdeen Training Centre: the Committee

Includes a description of symbols used in phonetic texts, the first instalment (A-B) of a General Vocabulary of Unrecorded Scottish Words, and a list of correspondents who sent in words.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Fletcher (Robert Huntington), PRINCIPLES OF COMPOSITION AND LITERATURE FOR STUDENTS AND READERS OF ENGLISH.** New York, A. S. Barnes

A textbook for use in colleges.

**Notestein (Lucy Lillian) and Dunn (Waldo Hilary), THE MODERN SHORT-STORY, A Study of the Form: its Plot, Structure, Development, and Other Requirements.** New York, A. S. Barnes

An examination of the typical modern form of the short-story, as illustrated by the work of a few well-known writers. It is intended primarily as a textbook for use in colleges.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Kirtland (John Copeland) and Rogers (George Benjamin), AN INTRODUCTION TO LATIN**, 5/ Macmillan

An introduction to Latin grammar and syntax. The book is illustrated, and a Vocabulary is given.

**Sea-King's Son (The) and Fisherman Grim**, from the Story 'Fisherman Grim' by Mary C. Rowsell, 3½d.

One of Messrs. Blackie's "Story Book" Readers for children of 10 to 11.

**Tennyson, ENOCH ARDEN**, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Hugh Marwick, 1/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

In his Introduction the editor gives a sketch of Tennyson's life, some account of his poetic methods, and an appreciation of the poem.

**Wanderings (The) of Rama, Prince of India**, with Introduction, Notes, &c., by Wallace Gandy, 1/ Macmillan

The Notes consist of a brief Glossary, questions and subjects for essays and composition in verse, and suggestions for further study.

**Ward (Cornelia Carhart), ORAL COMPOSITION**, a Textbook for High Schools, 4/6 net. Macmillan

The book is divided into three parts: 'The Conditions of Good Speaking,' 'Kinds of Writing and Speaking,' and 'Topics and Illustrative Material.'

## FICTION.

**Anderson (Frederick Irving), THE ADVENTURES OF THE INFALLIBLE GODAHL**, \$1 net. New York, Crowell

The story of the exploits of an American Arsène Lupin.

**Blake (Margaret), MATTHEW FERGUSON**, \$1.25 net. New York, Dillingham

See p. 178

**Brady (Cyrus Townsend), THE SWORD HAND OF NAPOLEON**, \$1.35 net. New York, Dodd & Mead

See p. 178.

**Cabell (James Branch), THE SOUL OF MELICENT**, \$1.50. New York, Stokes  
See p. 178.

**Ferber (Edna), ROAST BEEF MEDIUM**, the Business Adventures of Emma McChesney, \$1.20 net. New York, Stokes

A new edition.

**Giaspell (Susan), THE GLORY OF THE CONQUERED** the Story of a Great Love. New York, Stokes

A fourteenth edition.

**Harraden (Beatrice), OUT OF THE WRECK I RISE**, 7d. net. Nelson  
A cheap reprint.

**Johnson (Alvin Saunders), THE PROFESSOR AND THE PETTICOAT**, \$1.30 net. New York, Dodd & Mead

See p. 178.

**Journal (The) of a Recluse**, translated from the Original French, \$1.25 net. New York, Crowell

A fifth edition.

**Marquis (Reina Melcher), THE TORCH BEARER**, \$1.30 net. New York, Appleton

The heroine comes to regret her marriage with a man of inferior intellect who does not value her literary gifts. A reconciliation is ultimately effected when she finds that her talent has been inherited by their son.

**Prouty (Olive Higgins), BOBBIE, GENERAL MANAGER**, \$1.25 net. New York, Stokes  
A new edition.

**Raine (William Macleod), THE PIRATE OF PANAMA**, a Tale of the Fight for Buried Treasure, \$1.25 net. New York, Dillingham

See p. 178.

**Stocking (Jane), VIA P. & O., a True Love-Story**, \$1 net. New York, Dodd & Mead

See p. 178.

**Sullivan (Margaret Davies), GODDESS OF THE DAWN**, \$1.25 net. New York, Dillingham

The author gives an account of the heroine's college life, and of the development of her love for a sculptor, which is interrupted by various episodes.

**Thomas (Rowland), FATIMA**, \$1.35 net. New York, Little & Brown

See p. 178.

**Thomas (Rowland), FELICIDAD**, the Romantic Adventures of an Enthusiastic Young Pessimist, \$1.25 net. Boston, Little & Brown

The hero, sailing aimlessly in search of adventures with his Spanish servant, arrives at Felicidad, a sleepy town on an island in the Pacific, and decides to make a home there.

**Willis (Honoré), THE HEART OF THE DESERT**, \$1.25 net. New York, Stokes  
A new edition.

**Yates (Dornford), THE BROTHER OF DAPHNE**, 6/ Ward & Lock

This novel chronicles the many flirtations of a man

**Young (F. E. Mills), CHIP**, 1/ net. Lane  
A cheap edition.



## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Britannic Review**, AUGUST, 1/ net.

Some of the items are 'Joseph Chamberlain,' by Mr. Ben H. Morgan; 'Empire Development and British Columbia,' by Sir Richard McBride; and 'Mechanical Transport for the Imperial Forces,' by Mr. Horace Wyatt.

**British Review**, AUGUST, 1/ net.

The present number opens with an article on 'The Tragedy of Sarajevo and its Import,' by Mr. W. B. Forster-Bovill. Other items are 'Futurism and the Futurists,' by Mr. R. F. Smalley, and the first instalment of a story, 'Eccles of Beccles,' by Mr. Wilfrid Ward, which is illustrated by Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

**Classical Review**, AUGUST, 1/ net.

Includes 'The Persian Expedition to Delphi,' by Mr. S. Casson; 'Prose Rhythm in Welsh and English,' by Prof. Rhys Roberts; and a number of reviews, especially of books in the 'Loeb Classical Library.'

**Empire Review and Magazine**, 1/ net.

A Diplomatist surveys 'The European Situation' at the time when Austria-Hungary declared war upon Serbia; Lord Sydenham discusses 'The Channel Tunnel' in its military aspect; and Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes writes on the 'Trade of Canada.'

**English Review**, AUGUST, 1/ net.

Mr. Norman Douglas contributes a chapter entitled 'Southern Saintliness,' from his forthcoming book on 'Old Calabria'; Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan discusses the economic position of the unmarried mother; and Mr. Neil Lyons writes a short sketch called 'Two Terrorists.'

**Geographical Journal**, AUGUST, 2/

Some of the features are 'Famous Maps in the British Museum,' by Mr. J. A. J. de Villiers; 'Climatic Changes,' by Mr. Ellsworth Huntington; and 'The Pampaconas River,' by Mr. Iiram Bingham.

**Hindustan Review**, JULY, 10 annas.

Includes 'Plato and Shankara, a Comparative Study in Philosophy,' by Dr. Prabhu Dutt Shastri; 'Mental Deficiency Act,' by the Rev. A. R. Slater; and 'Hinduism under Western Influence,' by Mr. Prannatha Nath Bose.

**International Journal of Ethics**, JULY, 2/6

Some of the features are 'Casuistry and Ethics,' by Mr. G. A. Johnston, and 'The Vedanta Philosophy and the Doctrine of Maya,' by Mr. S. Radhakrishnan.

**Mariner's Mirror**, AUGUST, 1/ net.

Includes 'Seventeenth-Century Rigging,' by Mr. Alan Moore, and 'An Artist's Notes at the Battle of the Nile,' by Mr. Louis Paul.

**Month (The)**, AUGUST, 1/

This number opens with an article on the Cardiff Congress, by the Rev. S. F. Smith. Other features are 'The Mind of a Child,' by Mr. R. A. Eric Shepherd, and 'The Franciscan Order and its Branches,' by the Rev. Dominic Devas.

**National Review**, AUGUST, 2/6 net.

Some of the features are 'The Hundred Years' Peace Celebration,' by Mr. A. G. Bradley; 'The Army and Civil War,' by Lord Roberts; and 'Imperialism and Motherhood,' by the Countess of Selborne.

**Nineteenth Century**, 2/6

Includes articles on 'Our Dwindling Army,' by Lord Roberts; 'Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary,' by Sir Harry Johnston; 'More New Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle,' by Mr. Alexander Carlyle; and 'American Humour,' by Prof. Stephen Leacock.

**Occult Review**, AUGUST, 7d. net.

'The Mysticism of Schelling,' by Miss Clare Eliot; 'Hindu Mythology,' by Mr. H. S. Redgrove; and 'Some Breton Legends and Beliefs,' by Mr. Vere D. Shortt, are among the contents.

**Socialist Review**, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 6d. net.

Dr. G. B. Clark contributes some recollections of the foundation of the International Workingmen's Association, and Mr. M. Beer examines its historical significance. Mr. David A. Wilson considers the question, 'What is Wrong with the British Army?'

**Town Planning Review**, Vol. V. No. 2, 2/6 net.

'Town Planning and Amenities,' by Mr. S. D. Adshad; 'Berlin: its Growth and Present State,' by Mr. Patrick Abercrombie; and 'Town Planning in Canada and the United States,' by Mr. Thomas Adams, are among the contents.

**United Service Magazine**, AUGUST, 2/

Some of the articles are 'Progress in Aeronautics,' by Major H. Bannerman-Phillips; 'Horses for the Territorial Force,' by Major W. G. Grant; and 'The Volunteers of Ireland, a Retrospect,' by Col. R. H. Mackenzie.

**Vineyard**, AUGUST, 6d. net.

Includes 'Language, Mechanical and Vital,' by the Rev. R. L. Gales; 'Character and Machinery,' by Dr. Greville MacDonald; and 'The Tree, a Poem,' by Katharine Tynan.

## GENERAL.

**Aston (Sir George)**, SEA, LAND, AND AIR STRATEGY, a Comparison, 10/6 net.

This work deals with the combined strategy of armies and naval and air fleets, and contains chapters 'On Objectives and on Sea Warfare,' 'On Air Warfare,' 'On the Invasion of Islands,' &c.

**Bainbridge (Oliver)**, RAMBLES IN THOUGHT LAND, 2/6 net.

A collection of aphorisms.

**Johnson (V. E.)**, MODERN MODELS, 1/6 net.

Gives full details for the construction and working of model aeroplanes and dirigibles, and other mechanical apparatus in model form.

**Nosegay of Everlastings from Katherine Tingley's 'Garden of Helpful Thoughts.'**

A collection of extracts from Miss Tingley's speeches and writings.

**Oriental Translation Fund**, New Series, Vol. XXIII., VISRAMANI, THE STORY OF THE LOVES OF VIS AND RAMIN, a Romance of Ancient Persia, translated from the Georgian Version by Oliver Wardrop, 10/

Mr. Wardrop has written a brief Preface to his translation, and added classified Indexes.

**Sawyer (Joseph Dillaway)**, HOW TO MAKE A COUNTRY PLACE, New York, Orange Judd

See p. 172.

**Stitchery Annual**, 1/ net.

Containing Nos. 5 to 8 of 'Stitchery,' the quarterly supplement to *The Girl's Own Paper*.

**United States National Museum**, PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XLVI., Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Includes many articles on scientific subjects, illustrated by plates and diagrams in the text. Among the contributors are Mr. R. S. Bassler, Miss Mary J. Rathbun, and Mr. William Schaas.

**Vane (Capt. Sir Francis)**, THE OTHER ILLUSIONS, 6d.

The writer deals with various aspects of war, apart from the economic "illusion" set forth by Norman Angell.

## PAMPHLETS.

**Jowett (F. W.) and Jones (Robert)**, PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR POLICY AND THE BRADFORD RESOLUTION, 1d.

A protest against the Party system of treating "every important decision of the House of Commons as a vote of confidence, on the refusal of which a dissolution may follow as a penalty."

**Myers (Tom)**, HOUSING AND HEALTH, with a Preface by F. W. Jowett, 1d.

A pamphlet dealing with some of the problems arising out of existing housing conditions.

## SCIENCE.

**Marvels of Insect Life**, PART V., 7d. net.

Includes illustrated articles on hawk-moths, crickets, and bird-winged butterflies.

**Oliver (H. Uren)**, OUR TEETH AND OUR HEALTH, 1/ net.

A little book on the hygiene of the mouth, giving information on diseases due to bad teeth, and the best means of prevention.

**Snell (John Ferguson)**, ELEMENTARY HOUSEHOLD CHEMISTRY, an Introductory Textbook for Students of Home Economics, 5/6 net.

A manual intended primarily for students who have had no previous training in general science.

**Stebbing (Edward Percy)**, INDIAN FOREST INSECTS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: COLEOPTERA, 15/

The aim of the book is "the study of the Insect Fauna of the Indian forests from the economic standpoint." The author has confined himself in this volume to the Coleoptera, and the region dealt with is India, Ceylon, and Burma. There are plates and textual illustrations.

## FINE ART.

**Anglo-American Exposition**, American Fine Art Section, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 2/6 net.

See p. 184.

**Gallatin (A. E.)**, THE PORTRAITS AND CARICATURES OF JAMES McNEILL WHISTLER, an Iconography, 10/6 net.

A study of the portraits by himself and other artists, and the busts, plaques, caricatures, and photographs of Whistler. Twenty reproductions of portraits and caricatures are given, of which ten are published for the first time.

**Gallatin (A. E.)**, WHISTLER'S PASTELS, AND OTHER MODERN PROFILES, 10/6 net.

A new edition, containing additional chapters on "Max"; 'Caricaturist,' and 'The Paintings of Frederick C. Frieseke.'

**Hunter (The)** Archæological Society, TRANSACTIONS, July.

The Hunter Archæological Society was formed about two and a half years ago, and this is its first volume of published records. It includes articles on 'The House at the Church Gates,' by Mr. R. E. Leader; 'Sheffield in the Fourteenth Century,' by Mr. Edmund Curtis; 'Archæological Finds in and around Hallamshire,' by Mr. T. Winder; Notes and Queries, Synopses of Lectures, &c.

## MUSIC.

**Austin (Frederic)**, A CYCLE OF TRADITIONAL SONGS IN A FARMHOUSE, Songs arranged with Accompaniment for Pianoforte or Orchestra, 1/

**Bowle (Percy)**, CRADLE SONG ('What does Little Birdie Say?') Words by Tennyson, 1/6 net.

**Ferrari (Gustave)**, IMPRESSIONS ('L'Almanach aux Images'), a Vocal Suite for Soli and Chorus of Ladies' Voices, the Poem by Tristan Klingsor, the English Version by W. G. Rothery, 1/

**Holbrooke (Joseph)**, NOCTURNE FOR CLARINET AND PIANOFORTE; and NOCTURNE FOR VIOLIN AND PIANOFORTE (Op. 55, No. 1). 2/ net each.

**Jaques-Dalcroze**, FOUR CHARACTERISTIC DANCES FOR PIANOFORTE SOLO, 2/ net.

**Johnson (Noel)**, TWO SONGS: I. REMEMBRANCE; II. A SONG OF YESTERDAY, the Words by Gordon Le Scur, 2/ net.

**Lloyd (Charles Harford)**, A WET SHEET AND A FLOWING SEA, arranged as a Two-Part Song for Female Voices, Words written by Allau Cunningham, 3d.

**Novello's Octavo Anthems**: No. 1019, LORD OF THE WORLDS ABOVE, Anthem for Festival or General Use, composed by John E. West, Words from a Hymn by Dr. Isaac Watts; No. 1050, FEAR NOT, O LORD, Harvest Anthem for Parish Choirs, composed by Edward Elgar; and No. 1051, LORD OF THE HARVEST, Hymn Anthem for Solo Voice and Chorus, the Music composed by Richard Redhead, revised and edited by Alfred Redhead, Words by Joseph Anstice, 3d. each.

**Novello's Part-Song Book**: No. 1303, THE SONG OF THE THRUSH, the Words written by George Earle, the Music composed by Richard Wathe, 4d.; and No. 1305, YOUTHFUL, CHARMING CHLOE, the Words written by Robert Burns, the Music composed by W. McNaught, 3d.

**Novello's School Songs**: No. 1166, THE DONKEY RIDE, by Percy Bowie, Words by Herbert Austin, 2d.; and No. 1167, BABY SEED'S SONG, by Esther J. Fox, Words by E. Nesbit Bland, 1 1/2d.

**Novello's School Songs**: No. 1212, TOM-TIT, Words by Herbert Kennedy, Music by Colin Taylor, 3d.

**Organ Transcriptions** by George J. Bennett: No. 11, PRELUDE; No. 12, TRANSFORMATION SCENE; and No. 13, GOOD FRIDAY MUSIC, from 'Parsifal,' by Richard Wagner, 1/6 net each.



**Organ Transcriptions by A. Herbert Brewer:**  
No. 18, HUNGARIAN MARCH, by Hector Berlioz,  
2/ net. Novello

**Orlana—Collection of Early Madrigals, British and Foreign:** No. 79, DAINTY, FINE, SWEET Nymph; No. 80, NOW IS THE MONTH OF MAYING; No. 82, WHAT SAITH MY DAINTY DARLING? No. 83, THUS SAITH MY GALATEA; No. 81, MY LOVELY WANTON JEWEL; No. 86, THOSE DAINTY DAFFADILIES; and No. 87, SINGING ALONE, composed by Thomas Morley, edited by Lionel Benson, 3d. each. Novello

**Orlana:** No. 85, DISSI A L'AMATA MIA LUCIDA STELLA, English Translation by A. C. Curtis composed by Luca Marenzio, edited by Lionel Benson, 3d. Novello

**Original Compositions for the Organ (New Series):** No. 32, CAPRICE DE CONCERT, composed by J. Stuart Archer, 2/ net. Novello

**Ouseley (Rev. Sir F. A. Gore), JERUSALEM ON HIGH,** Words by the Rev. Samuel Crossman, 1d. Novello

**Purcell (Henry), THE FAIRY QUEEN,** an Opera, edited by J. S. Shedlock, 2/3 Novello

**Short Settings of the Office for the Holy Communion:** No. 52, JOHN IRELAND, IN C, 1/ Novello

**To Music, to Becalm his Fever, PART-SONG,** Words by Herrick, Music by H. J. Timothy, 3d. Novello

**Wilson (Archibald W.), WITH ALL THY HOSTS,** O LORD, WE SING, Short, Unaccompanied Anthem for Four Voices, suitable for Christmas, founded upon the Melody of Luther's Christmas Chorale, 'Von Himmel Hoch,' 1½d. Novello

## FOREIGN.

### THEOLOGY.

**Pantheon Babylonicum, NOMINA DEORUM E TEXTIBUS CUNEIFORMIBUS EXCERPTA ET ORDINE ALPHABETICO DISTRIBUTA,** adjuvantibus Romeo Panara, Ios. Patsch, C.S.S.R., Nic. Schneider, edidit Antonius Deimel.

Rome, Pontificio Instituto Biblico  
One of the "Scripta Pontificii Instituti Biblici." The Alphabetical Index is preceded by an Introduction on the sources used and the Babylonian conceptions of divinity.

### LAW.

**Quellen zur Geschichte des Römisch-Kanonischen Processes im Mittelalter,** herausgegeben von Dr. Ludwig Wahrmund: Vol. II. Part II. DIE SUMMA AUREA DES WILHELMUS DE DROKEDA, 20m. Innsbruck, Universitäts-Buchhandlung  
Latin text, with critical notes at the bottom of the page, and an Introduction.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Moses ben Maimon: sein Leben, seine Werke, und sein Einfluss,** Vol. II.

Leipsic, Gustav Fock  
Eight chapters by different writers illustrating the subject from various points of view. A third volume is promised, which will deal specially with philosophy.

**Recueil des Actes du Comité de Salut Public, AVEC LA CORRESPONDANCE OFFICIELLE DES REPRÉSENTANTS EN MISSION ET LE REGISTRE DU CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF PROVISOIRE,** publié par F. A. Aulard. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale  
Covering the period May 10th-June 2nd, 1795.

**Recueil des Actes du Directoire Exécutif (PROCÈS-VERBAUX, ARRÊTÉS, INSTRUCTIONS, LETTRES, ET ACTES DIVERS),** publiés et annotés par A. Debidour, Vol. III.

Paris, Imprimerie Nationale  
This volume covers the period July 4th-October 6th, 1796.

### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Doutté (Edmond), MISSIONS AU MAROC,** en Tribu. Paris, Geuthner  
An account of expeditions in Morocco, illustrated with numerous photographs by the author and eight coloured plates from drawings by M. A. Corson.

### PHILOLOGY.

**Wendt (Dr. G.), SYNTAX DES HEUTIGEN ENGLISCH:** Part II. DIE SATZLEHRE, 5m.

Heidelberg, Carl Winter  
The subject is divided into numerous sections, and English usage is shown by copious citations.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Mercure de France,** 1er Août, 1fr. 50.

Paris, 26, Rue de Condé  
This number opens with an article by M. Henry Déricux on 'L'Œuvre Romanesque de M. Henri de Rétigné.' Other features are a poem, 'Adieu,' by M. Maurice Montarré, and an article, 'Le Chevalier Gluck et sa "Réforme" de l'Opéra,' by M. J. G. Prod'homme.

**Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres,** 25 JUILLET 1fr.

Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint-Germain  
The features of this issue include 'Le parfait Égoïste,' by le Prince de Ligne; 'Anecdotes sur le Prince de Ligne,' by M. Pierre Gilbert; and 'Romaniques de la Province,' by M. André M. de Poncheville.

**Revue Politique Internationale,** Août, 3fr. 50.

Paris, 71, Rue de Rennes  
'La Crise du Suffrage Universel en France,' by M. Joseph Reinach; 'La Crise Irlandaise,' by Mr. Stephen Gwynn; and 'La Troisième Conférence de la Haye,' by M. le Baron A. de Hald-Ferneck, are among the features of the present number.

## WAR.

THE serpent-horror writhing in her hair,  
And crowning cruel brows bent o'er the ground

That she would crimson now from many a wound,

Medusa-like, I seem to see her there—

War! with her petrifying eyes astare—

And can no longer listen to the sound

Of song-birds in the harvest fields around;

Such prophecies do her mute lips declare.

Evils? Can any greater be than they  
That troop licentious in her brutal train?

Unvindicated honour? She brings shame—

Shame more appalling than men dare to name,

Betraying them that die and them that slay,  
And making of the earth a hell of pain!

FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

## 'A PILGRIMAGE IN SURREY.'

5, Kensington Park Road, W., July 27, 1914.

I wish to thank you for the kindly notice of my 'Pilgrimage in Surrey' which appeared in your issue of the 25th inst., and at the same time enter a little defence for what I have done and left undone.

1. About Milton Court.—I was aware of the alterations made on the gables of this house, and have devoted considerable space to the subject on pp. 220, 221, vol. ii.; but I think the reviewer has fallen into a slight error in saying that the change was from circular to peaked gables. So far as I can learn, it was the other way about.

2. St. Martha's.—I tried, but was unable, to find vantage-ground enabling me to make a closer drawing of the church, showing its situation. There is a better one than mine from near the Postford ponds, but it has been done to death.

3. My reasons for not quoting from the 'Victoria Counties History' were these: I had tentatively arranged my plan before the first volumes of that History were issued, and most of my MSS. had been in the printers' hands for nearly a year before the final volume was published. I did not consider that I was justified in appropriating other men's work while it was still running through the press; it did not seem an honourable thing to do, and I tried to make the best use possible of material already in existence. This may seem a "simple" explanation, but it is the only one.

4. I knew the Scottish tradition about the body of James IV., but have never been able to find any satisfactory basis for it. The body was embalmed. The features and

physical appearance of the Scottish king were familiar to Henry VIII. and many of those surrounding him. The risks of substituting another body for that of James IV. seem to me to have been too great to render the story probable.

Finally, as to my spelling of some place-names. I fear that I am rather foolish in my liking for old spellings, but not altogether wilfully. Ewchurst, after all, is only "the ewe wood," and the third letter does not seem redundant. Byfleet I take to be an abbreviation of "By (the) Fleet," describing the village as situated near a fleet, or backwater, which probably disappeared when the Wey was made navigable by Sir Richard Weston in 1651.

JAMES S. OGILVY.

## SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY' AND 'THE REVOLT OF ISLAM.'

130, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne, Aug. 2, 1914.

I AM much obliged to Dr. Chapin for his cordial acceptance of my reading of the line "All ye have thought and done," &c., and am glad to have it confirmed by a devotee of Shelley. Further, I must admit that his understanding of "vibrated" in the sense of "brandished" is decidedly better than my own ("vibrated in response to"), and it is the one actually given in the Shelley Concordance. At the same time, I do not think this does more than raise the ordinary reading to a level with Mr. Forman's, and it is strange that in a note to the Aldine Edition, which I have just got, he is evidently still in favour of his brother's emendation (for such it is), and does not consider the evidence of the Harvard MS. conclusive against it.

With regard to "I will record the same," I am impenitent. It is certain that the use of "same" without "the," as a substitute for "it," is confined to the language of business and trade, and I think it is correct to say that the pronominal use of "the same," even with the article, is only to be found in business language or in more or less intentional imitations of "the same," and I cannot help feeling that in poetry it is inadmissible.

I should like to take this opportunity of referring to an obvious emendation in 'The Revolt of Islam,' Canto III. stanza xxxi., where the word "bent" is repeated as a rhyme. Although Shelley has several times, against all metrical rule, used the same word twice to make a rhyme, the present case is not one of these, but is a mere automatic copying of the previous "bent," instead of the word which the writer evidently intended, namely, "meant." I am glad to say that this correction has been already accepted from me by two editors of the poet.

J. NETTLESHIP.

## STEVENSONIANA AND OTHER BOOKS AND MSS.

ON Thursday, July 23rd, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold valuable books and manuscripts, the property of Mr. J. E. Anderson, Sir Stewart Forbes, the Earl of Northesk, and Lady Binning, with autograph letters, manuscripts, and books by R. L. Stevenson, the property of Mr. Lloyd Osbourne. The chief prices were the following: Boeraccio, Decamerone, 5 vols., 1757, 126l. Histoire du Siècle d'Alexandre, bound for Maria Leczinska, 1762, 20l. 5s. Pron. Œuvres, 3 vols., 1758, bound for Marie Joséphine de Savoie, 1758, 39l. Horace, Opera, 2 vols., 1733-7, 39l. Hora. printed by Pigouchet for Vostre, 1500, 20l.; another, Franco-Flemish MS., 15th century, 37l.; another, with 12 miniatures, 98l.; another, French MS., Bayeux Use, 80l.; another, Italian, with 5 miniatures, 345l. Motets pour la Chapelle du Roi, bound for



Louis XVI., 1789, 26l. Keats, *Endymion*, 1818, 21l. La Fontaine, *Fables Choiesies*, 6 vols., 1765-75, 98l.; *Contes et Nouvelles*, 2 vols., 1762, 90l. Psalter, English MS., early 14th century, 49l. Laborde, *Choix de Chansons*, 4 vols., 1773, 205l. Pyne, *Royal Residences*, 3 vols., 1819, 20l. Coloured portraits (77) of French actors and actresses, after 1773, 39l. Bible, Anglo-Norman MS., early 14th century, 195l. Virgil, *Æneid*, MS., 13th century, imperfect, 24l. Spenser, *Fæerie Queene*, 1590, 120l. Ben Jonson, *Alchemist*, 1612, 80l. R. de Bury, *Philobiblon*, printed at Cologne, 1473, 150l. Hasted, *History of Kent*, 4 vols., 1778-99, 21l. Holbein, *Imitations of Original Drawings*, 1792, 49l. Daniell, *Voyage round Great Britain*, 8 vols., 1814-25, 63l. Alken, a collection of 116 coloured aquatints, 49l. Gould, *Birds of Europe*, 22 original parts, 1837, 35l.; *Birds of Great Britain*, 5 vols., 1873, 31l. Mrs. Bowdich, *Freshwater Fishes of Great Britain*, with 44 hand-coloured drawings, 1828, 47l. Sir J. Reynolds, *Works*, 3 vols., 1829, &c., 20l. Piranesi, *Opere Varie*, 6 vols., 1750-62, 52l. *Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent*, 1564, 41l. A collection of 45 maps published at Venice, 1561-9, 185l. Two Greek documents from Western India, one dated 88 B.C., and an undeciphered document, probably in Pehlvi, both discovered in the Aoroman Mountains, 220l. The clock which suggested to Dickens the title 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' dated 1829, 120l. Miniature portrait of General Wolfe, 20l.; a lock of General Wolfe's hair, 30l.; Wolfe's copy of the trial of Admiral Byng, 1757, 85l. Andrew Lang, *Parson Kelly*, autograph MS. of the first seven chapters, 20l. Original manuscripts for 'The New Amphion,' by R. Browning, R. L. Stevenson, Sir J. M. Barrie, &c., 200l.

Of the relics of R. L. Stevenson, the most important were: autograph draft of his evidence at a mock trial at Davos, 1881, 39l. Authors and Publishers, autograph MS., over 5 pp., 60l. Letter to Lloyd Osbourne, 2 pp., 1880, supposed to be dictated by his dog Chuchu, 24l.; another, about the same date, 20l.; another, from Vailima, 1890-91, 26l.; another, about their collaboration on 'The Wrecker,' Sept. 29, 1890, 72l.; another, mentioning the originals of some characters in his books, autumn, 1890, 36l.; another, 1888, containing instructions as to dealing with his literary property in the event of his death, 31l. *Random Memories*, autograph notes on Homburg and Edinburgh, 70l. Autograph MS. of 'David Balfour,' Chap. XXII., 80l. Letter to a missionary on contagious diseases in Samoa, 20l. Letter to his mother, Dec. 26, 1880, headed 'A Christmas Sermon,' 46l. Autograph verses to his wife, 4 lines, 1887, 39l.; four similar verses, 1885, 37l. Autograph MS. headed 'Canonmills,' 1893-4, 39l. Draft of a letter to an autograph hunter, 28l. Letter to his mother, Oct. 16, 1874, 31l.; another to his father, Feb. 15, 1878, 53l. Autograph note on his probable future career, April, 1872, 101l. Autograph MS., about 36 pp. of various drafts and notes for 'Weir of Hermiston,' probably written in 1892, 228l. The map of Treasure Island from which the published map was reproduced, 44l. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, presentation copy to S. L. Osbourne, 20l. Henley and Stevenson, *Admiral Guinea*, 1884; *Beau Austin*, 1884; *Macaire*, 1885, all presentation copies to S. L. Osbourne from W. E. Henley, 43l. Edinburgh University Magazine, 1871, Stevenson's copy with autograph inscription, 71l. Roget, *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*, 1888, Stevenson's copy, with humorous inscriptions, 29l. *Moral Emblems*, Davos, 1882, 30l.; *Moral Emblems*, a second collection, Davos, 1882, 26l. *The Graver and the Pen*, n.d., 31l.; another copy, 35l. *Rob and Ben*; or, *The Pirate and the Apothecary*, a set of three woodcuts, 32l. Lord Nelson pointing out to Sea, woodcut, 25l. 10s. I'll sing you a Tale of a Tropical Sea, a broadside, 1889, 130l.

The total of the sale was 5,526l. 19s.

On Monday, July 27th, and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby held their last book sale of the season, which included the property of the late Mr. W. O. Danckwerts, the late General Jago-Trelawny, and the Rev. F. D. C. Wickham, the chief prices being: *Eurtwängler and Reichhold, Griechische Vasenmalerei*, Series I. and II. and 2 parts of Series III., 1900-12, 20l. Schütz and Ziegler, *Collection de 36 Vues de la Ville de Vienne*, 1780, &c., 170l. Piranesi, *Vedute di Roma*, 2 vols., 28l. *General Stud Book*, 20 vols., 1820-1905, 22l. 10s. *Suetonius, Vitæ XII. Cæsarum*, in old stamped binding, with chain, 1493, 21l. 10s. *Lithgow, The Pilgrime's Farewell*, 1618, 35l. *Greene, Philomela*, 1615, 20l. A collection of 370 old book-plates, 20l.; and 169 book-plates by C. W. Sherborn, 35l.

The total of the sale was 2,335l. 2s. 6d.

## Literary Gossip.

SINCE our last number appeared this country has joined in the war now devastating Europe. It is difficult to realize even the immediate effects of an engagement of forces on so immense a scale, and involving such worldwide interests. But some dislocation of business of every kind is obvious, including the business of book-production. The war has already thrust aside every other interest in the press. We only hope that the check on the intellectual life of the nation will be compensated in the future by the lessons of war. The "frantic boast and foolish word," which have not been wanting on both sides of the North Sea, are already, we are glad to see, less prevalent.

By an Order in Council dated August 4th, His Majesty's printers (Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode) were commanded to print and promulgate copies of a Special Form of Intercession concerning the War, to be used in all churches and chapels in the country.

*The Geographical Journal* for this month has a short account, with illustrations, of the 'Memorials to the Antarctic Heroes.' Mr. Albert H. Hodge's design for the London memorial to Scott and his companions, which has been selected in preference to those of five other sculptors, does not seem to us very successful. Its chief feature is a bronze allegorical group. The memorial to Dr. Wilson at Cheltenham, unveiled on July 8th by Sir Clements Markham, and erected from the design of Lady Scott, is a much simpler affair and decidedly effective. Dr. Wilson, whose expression has been well caught, is shown in Polar dress, the figure in bronze being mounted on a base of Portland stone.

THE Oxford "Greats" list was published on Wednesday last. In the First Class New College is prominent with four men.

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON's new novel, 'Perch of the Devil,' will, in spite of wars and rumours of wars, be published by Mr. Murray in the course of this summer. He also promises in the autumn a book dealing with the early career of Bernadotte.

MESSRS. HARRAP & Co. announce for the beginning of next month 'A History of the Ancient World,' by Prof. Hulton Webster, in which special attention is paid to social, industrial, and commercial life; and 'The Story of the Tower of London,' by Mr. René Francis, which is illustrated by Mr. Louis Weirter, and treats of the Tower as the symbol of the history of England.

Messrs. Harrap promise also, on September 1st, 'La Vita Nuova,' a new edition of Rossetti's translation which should appeal to book-lovers. It has been decorated and illustrated by Miss Evelyn Paul as a companion to 'Clairdelune,' published last year. The aim of artist and publishers is to reproduce the medieval atmosphere, and every detail has

been carefully treated so as to induce the reader to feel in touch with the spirit of Dante's time and theme. The book has been printed upon a paper made by hand in Italy. A limited edition on Japanese vellum will also be issued.

THE new arrangement of 'Book-Prices Current,' edited by Mr. J. Herbert Slater, observable in the bi-monthly parts already issued, is to be extended to the annual volume. The arrangement of the entire volume will, therefore, be alphabetical, with cross-references, and this departure has made it possible to include several thousand additional entries referring to foreign as well as British book-sales. The copious General Index is not now necessary, but an Index of the rare and interesting bindings occurring throughout the volume will be added. Subscribers who have already received the parts as they appeared can, if they so desire, exchange them, free of charge, for the complete work covering the season 1913-14, which will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock in September.

MESSRS. LONGMANS announce a new book on 'British Birds,' written and illustrated by Mr. Archibald Thorburn. The work will be completed in four volumes, will be illustrated with eighty plates in colour, and will show over four hundred species. There will be a limited edition on large paper, as well as the ordinary one. Vol. I. will be issued in the coming autumn.

*Chambers's Journal* for September will include 'The Country Gentleman,' by Sir George Douglas; 'Descent of the Rhone,' by Mr. Liddell Geddie; 'Some Stories of the Legion,' by Mr. Vere Shortt; and 'Phiz,' by Mr. S. M. Ellis.

MR. RALPH CONNOR is publishing in the autumn 'The Patrol of the Sun Dance Trail,' a tale of the Canadian wilds and the North-West Mounted Police.

THE death is announced of Dr. Norman Macpherson, advocate, aged 89, for many years Professor of Scots Law in Edinburgh University. Born in Aberdeen, he was educated at the Universities of Aberdeen and Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1851. In 1853 he became one of the reporters of Court of Session Cases, and later acted as editor until 1864. In 1865 he was appointed to the Chair of Scots Law. For some years he edited the *Journal of Jurisprudence*.

THE excitements of war have reduced the attention which would normally have been paid to the sad death on Friday week last of M. Jean Jaurès, shot in a Paris café. M. Jaurès was one of the leading Socialists of Europe, and remarkable for his gifts both of speaking and writing. Originally a Professor of Philosophy, he had been for years a prominent figure in the French Chamber. He edited *L'Humanité*—which he founded—and *La Petite République*. Alone and in collaboration, he wrote several books on Socialist doctrines. Though he was somewhat of a dreamer and theorist, his honesty and sincerity were never impugned.



## SCIENCE

*The Quaternary Ice Age.* By W. B. Wright. (Macmillan & Co., 17s. net.)

OF discussion about the Glacial Period there seems to be no end. The student who would learn what views are now held by those who have thought most about the subject will find himself faced with an enormous mass of literature, consisting in large part of the reports of geological surveys in many lands and of the publications of scientific societies, not always easy to consult. It occurred to Mr. W. B. Wright, of the Geological Survey of Ireland, that it would be useful to collect, arrange, and epitomize the literature of glacial geology in various languages, and to throw the results into a readable form. The recent advances in our knowledge of this subject have been so great that such a compendium is peculiarly acceptable. Not that Mr. Wright's volume is a mere compilation. He expresses fear that "personal colouring" is unavoidable, but the original touches which he introduces, so far from needing apology, give a distinctly valuable character to the book.

As an example of original matter, reference may be made to the author's field-work in tracing an old shore-line of pre-glacial age at a height of 100 ft. or more around some of the western isles of Scotland, not to be confounded with the well-known 100-foot raised beach, which is of much later date. In explaining the oscillation in the relative level of land and water during the latter stages of the Glacial Period and immediately afterwards, Mr. Wright takes his stand on the isostatic theory that was first suggested, though not under that name, nearly half a century ago by Dr. T. F. Jamieson of Ellon, to whose memory the present volume is dedicated. According to this hypothesis, which has not been without ardent supporters among Scandinavian and American glacialists, the mass of the ice during the Glacial Epoch was so enormous that the surface of the earth sank locally beneath the weight, only to rise again slowly when relieved of its load by the melting of the ice. Moreover, the attraction of the ice would further tend to raise the sea-level around its margin; but, on the other hand, the abstraction of so much water to be locked up as huge solid masses must have led to a general reduction of the level of the sea. The author traces these effects in the complicated phenomena presented by the raised beaches and submerged forests around our coasts.

Arctic and Antarctic exploration has familiarized us in recent years with types of ice-sheets and glaciers far surpassing in magnitude anything occurring in the Alps, and suggesting comparison with what may have existed even in our own land during the Quaternary Ice Age. This term Quaternary is introduced in the title to distinguish the Pleistocene Ice Age from earlier Ice Ages, such as those of Permian and Cambrian times, about which we know

comparatively little. Mr. Wright not only appeals to the specialist, but also gives the general reader a clear insight into the subject: he describes glaciers, and discusses the physics of ice; he explains the different kinds of glacial drift, and has much to say about the mammals of the Ice Age and the relics of early man. The subjects throughout are treated in lucid language, and illustrated by excellent plates.

Perhaps the author has the most difficult part of his work before him when he seeks to give an answer to the question that is naturally put to the glacialist by every inquirer—What can have been the cause of the abnormal temperature during the Ice Age? The various theories that have been put forward from time to time—whether astronomical, geographical, or meteorological—are discussed with much fairness, especial prominence being not unnaturally given to Croll's famous theory, a theory that, notwithstanding the support which it had received from Sir Robert Ball, has hardly recovered from the destructive criticism of Dr. Culverwell some years ago. After all that has been written on the subject, a satisfactory explanation seems as far off as ever; and Mr. Wright, though devoting two chapters to the discussion, is forced to admit that "the most eminent glacialists at present reserve their judgment, and are content to await further developments in our knowledge."

*The Business of Farming.* By William C. Smith. (Cincinnati, Stewart & Kidd Co., 2s. net.)

*Management and Feeding of Sheep.* By Thomas Shaw. (Kegan Paul & Co., 10s. net.)

WHILST undistinguished from the literary standpoint, both these books, and especially, perhaps, Mr. Shaw's authoritative work on the care of sheep, are of real value. Mr. Shaw, we are glad to note, has provided a useful Index, besides a Table of Contents which is so exceptionally full as to serve the purpose of a rough index. 'The Business of Farming' is not so well equipped in this important respect. Also its wide scope makes it, in a variety of ways, less thorough and compact than Mr. Shaw's volume. Mr. Shaw gives positive and direct information. If he does not exhaust his subject, his book comprehends it admirably. Mr. Smith, perhaps inevitably, indulges in much generalization, some of which, we venture to think, he might have left to the magazine and newspaper writers of his great country. Both books are American, and confined to American interests.

Mr. Shaw wastes no words over exhortations and moralizings. He does not attempt, as Mr. Smith does, to instruct us as to how we should "adjust our mental state along the right lines." He concentrates upon the task of explaining the best methods of rearing sheep with profit. The result is a genuinely valuable book, and one which we would commend particularly to farmers in Canada and prospective emigrants to that Dominion.

'The Business of Farming' will doubtless appeal to the same classes. Its author sees clearly that in the twentieth century he who would succeed as a farmer must treat agriculture scientifically and as a business, rather than in any happy-go-lucky spirit of rough-and-ready pioneering. The man who takes to farming because he dislikes, and has no aptitude for, business speedily learns that the main difference between agriculture and other forms of trade is that farming is a very complicated kind of business, calling more than most other kinds for a large store of different sorts of knowledge. Buying, selling, mechanical knowledge and skill, understanding of animals, machinery, chemistry, meteorology, the markets, and the laws of supply and demand: these and many other matters form an essential part of the successful modern farmer's life. Weakness or ignorance in any one of these directions is apt to prove a grave, if not a fatal, handicap.

## Science Gossip.

THE national folk-lore of the Servians is investigated in a book which Messrs. Harrap promise shortly—'Hero-Tales and Legends of the Servians,' by Mr. Woislav M. Petrovitch, a member of the Servian Legation in London.

ONE result of the war is the cutting of the cables of the Commercial and German Atlantic Cable Companies at the Azores, which was carried out by British vessels. This does not, however, affect the main body of the commercial cables or the communication between the United States and England.

It is expected that aircraft will play an important part in the war. So far aviators have met with no great success. It was reported from Brussels on Wednesday that a German aviator flying over a Belgian force at a height of 500 metres had fallen to a storm of bullets; and that another had dropped three bombs over Lunéville from a height of 4,500 ft., doing material damage only. It is alleged that a French aviator had thrown bombs on Nuremberg, but the statement is contradicted by the French authorities.

The principal type of German aircraft is, of course, the Zeppelin, the merits and defects of which in warfare remain to be proved. At least it is slower than the aeroplane, and offers a much larger mark for a gun, while darkness, if it makes for safety, makes also for inaccuracy in sighting details below.

WE note that in *The United Service Magazine* for this month Mr. Edward C. Crossman, who is "a leading United States rifle-shot," has an article on 'High Shooting,' which ends with the conclusion that

"the aviator will do well to keep out of the reach of the humble infantryman below, even though there be but one of the infantrymen, and he be guarding something most desirable to the fliers above him."

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD & SON announce as ready shortly 'The Chemistry of Petroleum and its Substitutes: a Practical Handbook,' by Dr. C. K. Tinkler and Dr. F. Challenger, Lecturers on Chemistry in the University of Birmingham, which has instituted a three years' course in petroleum mining. The authors deal at some length with the use of alcohol instead of petrol.



## FINE ARTS

*Illustrated Catalogue of the American Fine Art Section.* (Anglo-American Exposition, 2s. 6d.)

IN our notice of the American pictures at Shepherd's Bush we have already explained that there is nothing specifically American about them. The great majority, as Mr. Lewis Hind justly remarks in his Preface to the Catalogue, are such as one might meet any year at the Salons or our own Academy. Mr. Hind does not say Munich and Berlin, because the German schools, with their habit of exploiting to its utmost capacity every new artistic formula, appear to have influenced American artists less than the traditions of Paris, Glasgow, and London. American students have flocked to Munich, but they have never been impressed by the art of a city which especially favours "les jeunes," and more than any other scorns traditional aims and methods. Indeed, the avoidance of experiment is a marked feature of American painting. The American artist takes no risks: he admires classical art—sometimes, like Mr. W. T. Dannat, he imitates the technique of an old master with a disconcerting virtuosity—and he admires those phases of modern art which have served their period of probation and been "accepted" by responsible critics; he has little to say on the whole, but he is generally a capable workman, and paints well in whatever manner he decides to adopt. Thus it comes that the average level of the exhibition is distinctly high, if not brilliant, and here and there we note an artist whose personal vision and responsive hand entitle him to a place in the front rank of contemporary painters. Such an artist is Mr. Gardner Symons, whose grey landscape *Across the River* (194) is one of the best pieces in the exhibition; and such also is Mr. George Oberteuffer, whose three pictures—*Yachts on the Harve* (263), *Notre Dame de Paris* (249), and *Spring-time in Paris* (274)—are all admirable.

Attractive, too, in their way, and significant, are the studies of New York skyscrapers in evening light by Mr. J. Lie (201) and Mr. E. W. Redfield (204), both painters of skill and temperament; nor must we forget that Mr. Mark Fisher and Mr. Joseph Pennell, who send characteristic works, are Americans. America has given Europe its first modern portrait painter in Mr. Sargent, but in this field the exhibition is comparatively uninteresting, for the master sends only one portrait—an early one; and apart from Mr. J. W. Alexander's vigorous *Portrait of a Gentleman* (180), the portraits are either modish or mediocre.

In a room to themselves are examples of American illustration, a department in which much has been achieved, but which, we think, is unsatisfactorily represented here.

*The Runic Roods of Ruthwell and Bewcastle, with a Short History of the Cross and Crucifix in Scotland.* By James King Hewison. (Glasgow, John Smith, 20s. net.)

THE brief history given here of the cross and crucifix, and their respective introduction into Scotland in early days, does credit to Dr. Hewison's wide range of learning, and is necessary to the due understanding of the arguments used later in this remarkable book.

The crosses at Ruthwell and Bewcastle are by far the finest rune-inscribed monuments in Great Britain, and in design and execution so similar that, if they are not the work of the same artist or craftsman, they certainly belong to the same school and period. Unfortunately, the inscription on the latter is so much obliterated that it cannot be read with any degree of certainty, and the former contains no names or facts which afford any substantial help as to its age. In the more credulous days of the last generation, the conjectures of the Rev. J. Maughan as to the Bewcastle runes, and the translations given by Dr. Haigh in the *Archæologia Eliana*, and by Prof. G. Stephens in his 'Old Northern Runic Monuments,' were accepted. If those authorities were right, the inscriptions record the erection of this cross to Alfrith, King of Northumbria, and mention the names of several of his relations. The date of Alfrith's death is assumed to be 665-6. However, the most competent modern writers unite in considering this historical interpretation of the Bewcastle runes as, at the best, conjectural.

This monograph, by far the best and most scholarly work on these two famous runic roods yet issued, is illustrated with a set of superb photographs; they are the work and gift of Mr. J. C. Montgomerie. There are also a great number of other pictures reproduced from earlier writings, and valuable for comparative purposes.

Dr. Hewison is at his best in the critical chapter entitled 'The Dates assignable to the Runic Roods.' So far as numbers go, the balance of recorded opinion has hitherto been decidedly in favour of the seventh century. Prof. Lethaby has quite recently pronounced with much emphasis in favour of the year 670 for the Bewcastle cross, and a slightly earlier date for that of Ruthwell. Contrariwise, Prof. Cook has urged with much learning the claims of the first half of the twelfth century, and assigned the erection of the crosses to King David. The latter theory is easily disposed of by Dr. Hewison, who then proceeds to bring forward a whole series of facts which, as he contends, rule a very early date out of court, and strongly support his own contention in favour of the tenth century. He groups his arguments under four heads: (1) symbolical, (2) sculptural, (3) literary, and (4) historical; and they are likely to carry much weight with students and

archæologists. A long chapter deals exhaustively with 'Symbols and Doctrine,' and discusses the introduction of every symbol used in both of the crosses; several of these could not have been used in the seventh century, for they were then unknown. In this line of argument the author has the support of the late J. Romilly Allen, who throughout his life made early Christian symbolism his special subject. Allen himself, who pronounced the inscriptions at Bewcastle to be unreadable as long ago as 1889, considered that the crosses could not be older than the ninth century or later than the eleventh.

Under the heading 'Historical,' Dr. Hewison supplies cogent reasons for discarding the seventh century, especially for that "beacon of peace," the cross of Ruthwell.

"The people for whom such magnificent *tituli* were designed must have attained to a high degree of spiritual culture and perception of the beautiful, and yet no other relics of this superfine civilization exist in that favoured region, which was essentially Celtic. For what tribe of rune-reading wanderers in the seventh century would it be necessary to erect in the oak forests of Ruthwell a gigantic 'beacon of victory,' visualizing by symbol the cardinal doctrines of the Faith?"

If, continues the author, these crosses were erected in St. Cuthbert's age, their preservation can only be reckoned miraculous. All old chroniclers record the incredible ferocity and brutality of the pagan pirates who from time to time in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries swept over England from sea to sea, with the bitterest hatred of everything pertaining to Christianity. Though efforts were made to secure peace on this dangerous borderland by Kings Æthelstan and Eadmund earlier in the tenth century, it was not secured till the reign of pious King Eadgar (959-75), the patron of St. Dunstan, of whom the Chronicle said, "God him granted that he dwelt in peace." The highest praise is given to St. Dunstan as the greatest Saxon before the Conquest, and a man of superlative accomplishments. His attainments were increased by foreign travel, and by association and correspondence with the most learned men of his time. He had the goodly record of being

"a poet, linguist, wizard, traveller, mechanic, artist, sculptor, bell-founder, builder, musician, instrumentalist, priest, politician, premier, and primate of England, as his biographies prove."

His name is almost synonymous with peace, and Ruthwell, scene of so much strife, was a fit site for work inspired by the great man of peace. Dr. Hewison pleads most ably for the acceptance of his theory that these crosses were erected in the days, and under the direct influence, of St. Dunstan, and possibly from his own designs and even workmanship. It is evident that supporters of the seventh-century date of these roods will have hard work to resist the cumulative evidence here brought forward.



*The Town-Wall Fortifications of Ireland.*  
By J. S. Fleming. (Paisley, Alexander Gardner, 5s. net.)

THIS is a book of charming sketches, which do the author great credit as an artist. He has confined himself strictly to town walls and towers, and has only given us a taste (on the first and last pages) of what he could have added from the isolated ruins, which represent castles in every stage of decay, or *bawns*, where a strong square tower protected an enclosure to hold cattle at night, and save them from the once national "cattle-lifting." We sincerely hope he will produce another volume of these. But we think he need hardly have been at pains to supply the meaning and derivation of the Irish names; for these fortifications are one and all old Norman or old English, and by no means Irish. We say this, though he tells us that Kilmallock is said to have been a walled town in the seventh century. For we do not believe it. The ancient Irish built stone *raths*, and great circles for defence, but walled cities were wholly unknown to them. We are not aware whether Mr. Standish O'Grady, a very high authority, who knows co. Kilkenny particularly well, has any doubts about the older Ross, from which New Ross was distinguished. He seems to make it an inland village. We had imagined it was Ross-Bergin, some miles higher up the Nore, to which one of the earliest Lords of Kilkenny gave a charter with privileges the same as those of that city. This actual charter is now in Lord Ormonde's famous Muniment Room at Kilkenny Castle. As the author quotes the dates of many original charters given by Norman lords to their new walled towns, we think it right to notice this one, which is little known.

The lamentable feature about the subject is that many sketches by Wakeman are reproduced, showing how far these fortifications have disappeared, even in the last century. They are no longer of any use, except to the artist, or to the jerry-builder, who uses them as quarries. How quickly an old building of importance may disappear is shown by the open green fields, with a pointless gate standing in them, and some pools of water, where stood the mansion (Dangan) of Lord Mornington, in which the great Duke of Wellington was brought up as a boy. There is now, we hear, not even part of a wall standing. If this can happen in little more than a century, need we wonder at the work of six or seven hundred years? Mr. Fleming shares our scepticism about old Irish stone fortifications in the case of Carrickfergus, because there is evidence that in 1216 it had only "sods and turfs with a ditch." In the *Ulster Archaeological Journal* of 1875 there is a very interesting picture of the stone walls, and within them the mud hovels and the sod defence of the older Irish occupiers.

These brief observations will show how valuable and suggestive, in addition to its artistic value, Mr. Fleming's slender volume has proved to us.

*Vasari's Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects.* Newly translated by G. de Vere.—Vol. VII. (Lee Warner, 11. 5s.)

THIS sumptuous edition of Vasari, issued by the publisher to the Medici Society, approaches completion. The seventh volume begins with the Life of "Niccolo called Tribolo," and ends with that of "Giovanni Antonio Bazzi, called Il Sodoma." It is a section which deals largely with sculptors and architects, and consequently there are only four plates in colour. To the discriminating connoisseur this will be no drawback; rather the contrary, for a fine half-tone block preserves subtleties in the original which are lost by any method of colour-reproduction yet devised. The plain photograph of Pierino's wax relief of 'Ugolino and his Sons in the Tower of Famine,' at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, is a superb reproduction of the very texture of the original. The delicacies of the modelling and the fineness of the outline are beautifully rendered.

How much is lost, and how little is gained, by printing in colour becomes evident the moment we compare this half-tone with the colour-plates of Jacopo da Pontormo's 'Portrait of an Engraver' (Louvre) and Bugiardini's 'Portrait of a Lady' (Pitti Palace). Sodoma's 'Vision of St. Catharine' (Siena) lends itself better to colour-printing because the original approaches monochrome in its severely restricted palette; but even the colour-plate of Veronese's 'Industry,' in the Doge's Palace, an unusually clear example of colour-printing, tells less of the opulence of the master's pigment than the fine half-tone reproduction of his 'Venice Enthroned.' Though Vasari gives no Life of Veronese, it will be remembered that he includes a lengthy note on

"one Paolino, a painter who is in very good repute in Venice at the present day, in that, although he is not yet more than thirty years of age, he has executed many works worthy of praise."

Of three reproductions in monochrome of the sculpture of Baccio Bandinelli, that of his reliefs from the choir screen in the Duomo at Florence is the most satisfactory. That of his 'Hercules and Cacus' suffers first from its reduced size, and secondly from the architectural background. It is "shown in position," with the result that the houses at the back and the crowd of people in the middle distance distract the eye from the statue itself. Accordingly, the plate is an interesting view of the Piazza della Signoria in Florence rather than an illustration of Bandinelli's marble. Isolated from its surroundings, and enlarged to the full size of the page, the photograph of the statue would have shown more clearly the merits of the original. Generally, however, the illustrations in monochrome leave little to be desired.

## MUSIC

*The Canticles of the Christian Church, Eastern and Western, in Early and Medieval Times.* By James Mearns. (Cambridge University Press, 6s. net.)

THIS is described by the author as a "sketch" written for a book on 'Hymns and Canticles,' but it was found too detailed: hence its appearance as a separate publication. Many manuscripts have been examined besides those here tabulated, for only the best in each class have been indexed. Articles on Canticles in the English and German dictionaries are said to be "meagre and unsatisfactory." The author, however, mentions an excellent one on 'Cantiques' in Dom Cabrol's 'Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie'; to this Mr. Mearns considers his sketch "a companion rather than a rival."

The accounts given of the manuscripts themselves, and details connected therewith, are of great value; but the study of them has also raised interesting questions such as "What were the Canticles sung at Milan in very early times?" or "What were the Canticles used in France before the time of Charles the Great?"

*Féis Ceóil Collection of Irish Airs.* Edited by Arthur Darley and P. J. McCall. Vol. I. (Dublin, Féis Ceóil Association, 2s. 6d. net.)

THE complete 'Petrie Collection of Ancient Irish Music,' consisting of 1,582 tunes, was published by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, and 'Old Irish Folk Music and Songs,' by Dr. P. W. Joyce. The Féis Ceóil Association made two attempts to collect airs hitherto unpublished. When, however, the first of the two works just mentioned appeared, the Association found in it the majority of airs it had collected, and the same thing occurred with the Joyce book.

A third attempt has resulted in their finding eighty-five airs never before presented to the public. 'The Dear Irish Boy,' No. 57, is described as "quite a new departure in the rendering of this fine air." It is certainly very different in notes and measure from the version in Joyce, but they are undoubtedly variations of the same air. These new airs are interesting: some are characteristic, and others, especially the slow ones, expressive, such as the 'Lament for Hugh Reynolds,' 'Lament on Con O'Leary's Wife's Death,' &c. The sources of all the airs are given. 'Fare ye well, Ballinderry,' by the way, is described as a variant of 'Farewell now, Miss Gordon,' in the Petrie-Stanford Collection, but beyond the first four notes we can see nothing in common between the two.



*Music Notation and Terminology.* By Karl W. Gehrkens. (New York, A. S. Barnes Co.)

A GOOD deal of sound information is here given in comparatively short space. The author is Associate Professor of School Music at the Oberlin (Ohio) Conservatory of Music. In an Appendix there are some excellent remarks on 'Terminology Reform,' an important subject on which reports are issued every year by the Music Section of the National Education Association. The President of that body remarked in one report that many terms and expressions are used colloquially, and, although not scientific, are "not distinctly harmful, and not of sufficient importance to cause undue excitement on the part of reformers"; and we agree with him. Mr. Gehrkens quotes a very sensible suggestion made by Elson in his 'Dictionary of Music,' namely, to speak of upward and downward mordents in place of the terms in use—*mordent* and *inverted mordent* respectively.

The author gives the usual meaning of a dot after a note; but as Bach's music is being constantly studied and played, a word or two about the indefinite value attached to a dot in his day would not have been out of place.

The statement that the Suite was formerly written for "solo instrument only" is open to question.

Of the Symphonic Poem we read that it arose from the tendency to invent forms which would leave the composer "absolutely free to express his ideas in his own individual way." With a programme he would not, however, be "absolutely free," but would have to be guided by it.

Some of the remarks on 'Terms relating to Forms and Styles' refer to the past rather than the present. The statement that a Sonata has "three or more movements (usually four)" is not even true of Sonatas by Haydn, Mozart, or Beethoven.

## Musical Gossip.

THE twentieth season of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall opens next Saturday evening with a varied programme, which includes a novelty, 'Sospiro,' for strings, harp, and organ, by Sir Edward Elgar (Op. 70); Strauss's tone-poem 'Don Juan'; and as opening and closing numbers the 'Meistersinger' Overture and the Prelude to the third act of 'Lohengrin.' Of smaller works there will be Sibelius's 'Valse Triste,' Gounod's 'Faust' ballet music, and Handel's stately Largo in G. This orchestral arrangement of the melody "Ombra mai fu," so grand in its simplicity, enjoys universal favour. 'Salce,' from Verdi's 'Otello,' will be sung by Miss Carrie Tubbs, who in that particular song created an excellent impression at the recent Torquay Festival. Mr. Herbert Heyner, a fine artist, will be heard in the air 'Su'la poppa' from 'La Prigione d'Edinburgo,' by F. Ricci. The opera, produced in 1837, is forgotten, but this air, which for a long time was very popular, still appeals to singers. Mr. C. Warwick-Evans will play the 'cello 'Con-

certo Passionné' by Georges Dorlay. A 'Fantasia on British Sea Songs,' arranged by Sir Henry Wood, will be a feature of the programme.

THE Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival will take place at St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, from the 28th to the 31st of October, under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood. The novelties will be 'The Tinker's Wedding,' by Mr. Hamilton Harty, and 'Spring Fire,' by Mr. Arnold Bax. The scheme includes Sir Hubert Parry's fine cantata 'The Vision of Life,' of which he wrote both words and music; Part II. of 'Omar Khayyám'; Parts I. and II. of 'Hiawatha'; 'Samson and Dalilah,' and Dr. Ethel Smyth's 'Hey nonny no'; also 'Parsifal,' 'Elijah,' and Bach's 'Matthew' Passion.

HERR ARNOLD SCHÖNBERG's new work, 'Pierrot Lunaire,' is to be produced next February at Berlin under the direction of the composer. It will be performed by the Zehme Sextet. The same composer's 'Gurre-Lieder' will also be heard there early next year. The reception given to Schönberg's 'Orchestral Pieces,' which aroused so much discussion when given at Queen's Hall, first under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, and afterwards under that of the composer, was anything but encouraging, yet Sir Henry Wood announces for his coming season orchestral music by one of his pupils, Herr Anton von Webern, of whom we only know that, when six orchestral pieces of his were given at Vienna last year, under Herr Schönberg's direction, they met with strong disapproval. We have not yet accepted the master's orchestral music, so the pupil will, one would think, have a poor chance here.

HERR BERNHARD STAIVENHAGEN intends to perform all Dr. Strauss's symphonic works, also the nine symphonies of the late Gustav Mahler, at the Geneva Symphony Concerts, of which he is conductor.

M. JEAN SIBELIUS has written music to a pantomime, 'Séaramouche,' which is to be produced at Helsingfors in December.

THE production of 'Lohengrin' at Weimar in 1850, under the direction of Liszt, was in any case a bold deed; but it was bolder than it seems, since he had scenery on which time had left its mark; costumes made of stuff such as is to be seen on the sofas of furnished hotels; a boat and a swan by no means in harmony with the splendid illusions which the music awakens; and an incomplete orchestra. To these and other weak points Liszt refers in a letter to the Grand Duchess Marie-Pawlowna which has recently been unearthed.

A GOOD story is told by M. Oscar Nebdal, whose operetta 'Sang Polonais' has recently been produced at Munich. To his astonishment, Dr. Richard Strauss came to the first performance and stayed to the end. Chatting with him afterwards about operettas, Strauss said: "Strictly speaking, I only know two—'Fledermaus' and 'Orphée aux Enfers.' As soon as I see one of them announced I am off to the theatre. About operettas of the present day I prefer to keep silent."

AN interesting memorandum which has been preserved is mentioned in the latest article of the series "Lettres et Documents inédits," concerning the Gluck centenary, now being published in *Le Ménestrel*, and signed Julien Tiersot. This 'Mémoire' gives a list of "réparations faites à la voiture de Monsieur Clouc." They began on February 18th 1775, and ended on March 10th, on which day the account was settled, and this was probably the actual date of departure of Gluck for Vienna.

## DRAMA

*Four Irish Plays: Mixed Marriage, The Magnanimous Lover, The Critics, The Orangeman.* By St. John G. Ervine. (Maunsell & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)

WE have already dealt with the first two plays in this volume. The two others are one-act plays, of which the first raises the question of dramatist *versus* critic in a distinctly provocative manner. When 'The Magnanimous Lover' was first produced at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, in October, 1912, it did not receive pleasant notices in the local press. For this, in our opinion, the play is as much to blame as the press. While we adhere to our original opinion, that it is "one of the strongest short pieces in the Abbey repertory," we do not pretend that strength *per se* is an admirable quality in all circumstances. The Dublin critics, always peculiarly sensitive to whatever, in their belief, reflects upon the morals of the Irish, were perfectly justified in regarding the play from a less dispassionate standpoint than the London reviewers of the piece in book-form. Mr. Ervine, we remember, gave as good as he got in the columns of the local press at the time. But this was not enough for him, and so he wrote 'The Critics.' In the mouths of four press representatives sent to an Abbey Theatre production of 'Hamlet' he has placed all the abusive epithets that were actually hurled at 'The Magnanimous Lover.' For the sake of the play, it is pretended that the critics in question have never heard of Shakespeare or of 'Hamlet,' that they imagine the former to be a living Irishman, and that they are shocked by the "indecent" of certain lines which, in point of fact, are invariably cut. We have heard of a Paris audience in the sixties hissing a play by Molière under the impression that it was by an unpopular living dramatist, but we cannot stretch our credulity to the length of granting Mr. Ervine's postulates. Dublin criticism, it is true, did attack plays by Synge and Mr. Shaw; but Mr. Ervine has yet to earn his right to stand with them—or with Shakespeare.

On reading through these plays we feel that their author has, indeed, a long way to go to reach the front rank of modern dramatists. 'Mixed Marriage' ended up by a stray bullet killing a principal character. It is unsafe to repeat casual endings of this sort; they are not endings at all. As Mr. Shaw has said: "No accident, however sanguinary, can produce a moment of real drama." Of the three remaining plays not one has a genuine ending. There is no reason why the dialogue should in any case not be continued or shortened a trifle.

All the plays, however, have a redeeming feature which we gladly record. The dialogue is excellent, though it appears to indicate that Mr. Ervine is working in a rut.



# A List of the Supplements and Special Features which have appeared in 'The Athenæum' January—July, 1914

Those numbers marked \* contained Supplements. In those not so marked special attention was devoted to the particular subject or subjects indicated.

- \*Jan. 3 **FRENCH LITERATURE**  
Leading Article: 'FRENCH LITERATURE IN 1913.'  
Reviews under the following headings:—Napoleon and the French Revolution—Cournot's Reminiscences—Corot and his Predecessors, &c.—Seven Pages of Classified Notices.
- \* „ 17 **EDUCATION**  
Leading Article: 'ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THE SEETHING-POT.'  
Reviews of 'The Case for Co-Education'—'The New Schoolmaster'—'A National System of Education'—'Secondary Education in England,' &c.
- \* „ 31 **SOCIOLOGY**  
Leading Article: 'RECALLING THE OBVIOUS.'  
Reviews under the following headings: The Labour Problem—Industrial Combination and Co-Partnership—The Land, Economics, &c.
- \*Feb. 14 **THEOLOGY**  
Leading Article: 'THE TASK OF THEOLOGY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.'  
Reviews under the following headings:—Modern Views and Discussions—The Old Testament—The Message of Jesus—St. Paul and the Early Church, &c.
- \* „ 21 **PUBLISHERS' SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS**  
Announcements of the more important books from the Publishers' Spring Lists, with a concise indication of their scope.
- „ 28 **IRISH LITERATURE**  
Leading Article: 'THE IRISH LITERARY RENAISSANCE.'
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914.

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## LITERATURE

*Sea, Land, and Air Strategy.* By Sir George Aston, K.C.B. (John Murray, 10s. 6d. net.)

SIR GEORGE ASTON, who has previously written on 'Amphibious Wars,' and who has experience of service on land and sea, has done well to give us at this moment a volume based on lectures delivered at the Staff College at Camberley a few years ago. He has brought his work up to date, though here and there are words which, written only a few months back, seem to come from another century, so rapid have been the changes during the last fortnight.

He writes on Objectives and Sea Warfare, on Concentration, on Dispersion, on Lines of Communication, on Fortification, on Coast Defence, Air Warfare, and other matters of vital interest to every Englishman in these trying times. To illustrate some of his arguments, he examines the campaign of 1814, the naval campaign of Lissa, and the Marengo campaign, and provides clear maps and diagrams of the operations which he describes.

He shows how some think that the tendency of civilization towards material comfort is destroying the power of national spiritual impulse, and speaks of those who believe that wars might be abolished by propaganda which explains that even the winning nation cannot amass more riches or greater comfort for its people by such means. He provides figures—derived from the studies of great financial experts—to show that the cost of war between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente would reach 9,000,000*l.* a day: nine times as much as their peace expenditure. He reminds us that in the case of our South African War much of the money was supplied by France; and this fact leads him to inquire what would happen in the event of a war in which several of the

Great Powers were belligerent, "especially England and France, which are the chief lending countries." No one knows where the combatants in the present war will find their money, and Sir George Aston can only say that

"few brains can grasp the 'intricacies of the modern system of finance and credit, and those who can do so seem unable to devise a system of financial preparation for war which approaches in completeness the plans made by the strategist for the use of the national resources for battle.'"

But, writing before anything was known of even the chance of our being drawn into the present war, he was able to show that the most critical financial period would be the few days or weeks after the declaration of war, or the few days before that declaration if it was clear that war was inevitable; and he showed that the situation would depend upon the coolness of the British people, and the view which foreigners take of our strength. He adds that, "if we are defeated, a financial collapse can hardly be averted," and then makes it clear that the British fleet is the real protector of the London gold reserve.

The deduction drawn by the author is that

"the financial situation necessitates the distribution of the forces [at our disposal] in such a manner as to avoid the chance of even a minor defeat, which would check the delicate fabric of credit, based as it is upon the confidence of others in our success; and the sooner a decisive victory can be gained at sea the better for the financial situation."

In considering the question of Food Supply, Sir George Aston sets out the usual arguments about cost of transport and insurance, but he was, of course, writing before our Government had taken the wise steps which are generally approved.

In the chapter on Fortification something is said of naval bases; and at this particular moment it is well to put on record one remark made by a writer of such authority as Sir George Aston. He is alluding to the advantage in a prolonged struggle possessed by the side having the best facilities for repairing ships which are damaged, and he says:—

"There is a certain school of strategists who hold that naval war will be speedily settled by great naval actions, like the battle of Tshushima, in which one side will sink or capture practically all the important warships of their enemy; but this view is not generally accepted. The assumption is that... many vessels will require repairs to fit them to take their place again in the active operations, and for this to be possible it is necessary to have dry docks," &c.

It is also well to remember that the picking up of small and rather worthless German colonies in the early days of war gives satisfaction to newspaper readers, but that it has little or no effect on the result of the struggle. Distant territory can be recaptured, and its ownership will depend upon the issue of battles at sea which settle the ultimate control of sea communications.

The part of the book to which at the moment most Englishmen will turn is the chapter on the Invasion of Islands, in which the author tries to give us the point of view of a Continental Power anxious to invade Great Britain.

Sir George Aston lays down two principal conditions (apart from the question of naval strength) as necessary for a successful invasion of our shores by Germany. The one is secrecy, and the other rapidity of movement by an invading force. Now that war is going on, both secrecy and rapidity are obviously impossible for any German attempt on a large scale. All the advantages and disadvantages of beach landings, as against landings in convenient harbours, are clearly stated; and it is assumed that the invader will try to seize a good harbour, and that beach landing, if resorted to at all, will only be attempted with sufficient force to seize a port. Putting himself in the place of the foreigner, Sir George Aston notes that the British official estimate of the minimum force required by an invader is 70,000. Sir George makes his imaginary German say that it would seem

"to be foolhardy to make the attempt with so weak a force if the British regular field army were available to oppose us, and, as regards the Territorial army, we must form our own estimate."

In excellently clear language it is shown why it is not sufficient merely to land troops, and why an invader must have definite plans regarding what he is to do after landing. The invader must not only defeat any British forces that can be brought against him, but must also strike at some vital interest seriously affecting the population. The invading army must be strong enough to win not one battle, but several, and to bring such pressure upon the population that we shall be compelled to sue for peace. The invader's plans must be based on the assumption that his army will soon be cut off from communication with his own country. He may possibly expect to live upon the country's resources as long as his army is not compelled to fight or to halt too long in one place, but how is he to replace his ammunition? He must bring it with him, and must devise means for transporting it to the army when required.

But if we conclude that serious invasion and conquest are unlikely, we must remember that subsidiary operations against the United Kingdom are another matter. They might have a damaging effect upon our fleet as well as upon our army, as they might force the former to keep in home waters when it was wanted elsewhere.

A quotation from Von der Goltz should be reassuring to those people on the East coast who, seeing their houses taken over by the military last week, were moving their children away from the coast, and seemed to think that a German force might land at any minute. That great German writer shows the difficulties in the way of landing a large force, and



shows that any such invasion could only take place at the very beginning of hostilities (command of the sea being necessary) or else at the end of a campaign against a defender worn out and weary of war.

Sir George Aston's final word is that, looked at from the invaders' point of view, serious invasion is not to be undertaken by the weaker naval power without first, by some means, defeating the islanders' sea forces in battle.

In his timely book the author deals with most of the points which interest our civilian population in these days of war. To what he says we will add a few lines which we quoted a year ago from an official document of the German Navy Department. They may help our readers to understand what are the expectations of the enemy. That official paper argued that even if

"the greatest naval power should succeed in meeting us with considerable superiority of strength, the defeat of a strong German fleet would so substantially weaken the enemy that, in spite of a victory he might have obtained, his own position in the world would no longer be secured by an adequate fleet."

---

*The Place of the Reign of Edward II. in English History, based upon the Ford Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in 1913.* By T. F. Tout. (Manchester University Press.)

THIS suggestive and carefully written volume is a most important contribution to the history of the development of governmental machinery in England. The labours of Stubbs and of Prof. Tout himself have already illuminated this period, and there does not appear to be any likelihood of our being called upon to revise to any great extent our estimate of the weak, talented, and not altogether unattractive successor of the "English Justinian." Edward II. has, perhaps, been judged somewhat over-severely. It may be that in Stubbs's stern phrase he was "utterly incapable of recognizing the idea of Kingship," that he was indolent, that personal animosities stirred him into action while the condition of national affairs called for attention in vain, and that, worst of all, he sought the advice and support of privileged favourites, instead of throwing himself boldly upon the support of the Commons in his struggle against the baronage. All these things may be true of Edward II. just as they are true of other kings who have managed to reign, if not to rule, without any great discredit. Unfortunately for Edward, the England in which he lived demanded a man of other qualities.

Edward's shortcomings and the manner of his failure are, however, not under judgment. Prof. Tout's task is to appraise the significance of his reign, and it is here that he has made out a strong case for a revision of previous judgments. The accepted notion that it was a period of reaction or stagnation—a "blank page between two glorious chapters"—has

been largely due to the fact that it was a period lacking in great men. Neither the King nor his servants, nor the barons, possessed any of the qualities which made the reign of the great Edward memorable, but

"it is one of the comforting lessons of history that the dull reigns of indifferent kings are as worthy of study as the most famous and splendid periods."

Briefly, Prof. Tout's theory is this, that despite the weakness and unworthiness of the King, the narrow and self-seeking aims of the barons, the distractions, wars, and rumours of wars, the great machine of government which Edward I. had fashioned continued to work under the guidance of the humble rank and file who had learnt their craft, and learnt it well, from a master-workman, and who had the zeal of the good workman in performing their task satisfactorily.

In such circumstances, it is true, important changes and reforms in the machinery are not to be looked for: the important thing is that the machine should run at all. Nevertheless,

"the clever craftsman who tends the machine is just the sort of person to devise some little improvement of its mechanism, those simple inventions which enable the machine to do its work better and more economically."

Or to adopt an organic metaphor,

"the growth of the state and society goes on the more readily, and perhaps after a more wholesome fashion, when the ordinary operations of the seasons are disturbed by no alternating periods of excessive heat or cold, by none of those great natural convulsions which baffle all calculations."

The main importance of the reign of Edward II. is, in Prof. Tout's view, that it demonstrates how mediæval administration and mediæval society went on when left to themselves.

It cannot be gainsaid that he has marshalled a considerable amount of evidence in support of this view. There is seen, notwithstanding the revolutionary legislation, the enactment of the ordinances, and the disconcerting changes in the balance of power, a certain continuity in the method in which the ordinary government of the country was carried on—a continuity which is explicable by the fact that both the personnel and the traditions of the mediæval "civil service" were unchanged, and permanent officials acted as a steadying force which mitigated the full effects of the changes in policy that might be expected on a change of parties. This is not, as might at first sight appear, merely a negative virtue in Edward's reign; it was no small thing that the constitutional system of Edward I., which his necessities rather than his political prescience had brought about, should thus have been conserved.

Although, as has been said, the chief significance of the reign was that the constitutional progress which had been achieved was maintained, important reforms were nevertheless effected. Some of these were brought about in the Exchequer, which of the three chief departments of government was the first

evolved from the personal domestic establishment of the King, and which soon after the Norman Conquest obtained a definite place in the nascent constitution, and under Henry II. had been clearly separated from the judicial branch. It is sufficient to say that Prof. Tout has shown that the process of differentiation was carried on and maintained under Edward II., and that, while the administration tended to become more "professionalized," reforms of an important nature were quietly being effected. In the Chancery, on the other hand, there was nothing of a corresponding nature. Such reforms as were secured in it were due either to the indirect effect of the reforms in the Exchequer—to which it was still closely allied—or were necessitated by practical convenience. Of greatest importance, however, were the reforms which throughout the reign were going on in all the departments of the King's household. With these reforms Prof. Tout proposes to deal in a more elaborate work.

---

*Ancient Rome and Modern America: a Comparative Study of Morals and Manners.* By Guglielmo Ferrero. (Putnam's Sons, 8s. 6d. net.)

WE think that the author has found in this volume—apparently of popular lectures—his proper vein. The journalistic flavour which impairs his works on history is quite appropriate when he addresses the American public; his picturesque account of three great "processes," as he calls them, in Roman history—those of Verres, Clodius, and Piso—is excellent reading, and framed in the politics of the day so as to make it easily intelligible. Even his English style, though it is obviously that of a foreigner and is chequered with such Americanisms as to "sculp," is clear and attractive, and makes his book agreeable and suggestive reading. But in many of his assertions we think him wrong, or prone to over-state things.

To take the largest instance, as it dominates the earlier half of his book, what is an old civilization, and what is a young one? We are invited to compare that of Rome with that of the United States, because they are both young civilizations as compared with those of Europe. Why? Because neither of them had existed for more than two or three centuries. We are ready to maintain that the author has drawn the wrong inference from his facts, or has not understood them. The duration of a civilization in years is nothing to the point; the rapidity of its development and decay is everything. For hitherto all such human products have had their limited life under general laws, like that of the men who produced them. The society of the later Roman republic was not rising, but decadent: it would have gone to ruin very soon but for the genius of three men, Julius Cæsar, Augustus, and Tiberius, who organized an empire that resisted for a few generations longer; but the decadence was there, and obvious all the time.

Now, if modern America has remarkable analogies to the life of the Roman



Empire, it is surely not because Rome was young in this sense, but because America is old. Brief as is the span of its history, it is in its decadent features that it resembles Rome. Such a statement would probably have been received with disgust in a public lecture, but it is nevertheless true. Will any one, *e.g.*, say that the so-called "New York 400" are not a society with the marks of decadence? The pursuit of luxury (not comfort), ostentation, sterility, irreligion, are all well-known symptoms of decadence. Still more is it the case with an apparently noble feature in the United States, which our author justly cites as having its parallel under the Roman Empire. This is the large munificence of millionaires to public objects of charity or usefulness, such as universities, libraries, &c. Here again, with all respect to Signor Ferrero, we have the signs of a decadent society. In it, with the decay of the old aristocracy, there rise up suddenly men of enormous wealth, like Herodes Atticus, who do not know what to do with their money, having no family traditions to guide them. They have not ancestral estates, they have not crowds of hereditary dependents, like English landlords; and so we are told that these landlords are selfish compared to the American "richards." Of course, Signor Ferrero does not know the English aristocracy's country life, and their immense obligations in keeping up houses and estates; but even in Italy we can find benefactors like the late Duke of Galliera, who left millions to the port of Genoa, while his widow founded a great hospital there, and she and her sister gave the splendid Palazzo Rosso, with its treasures, to the city. No doubt there are other instances to be found. Even here we have heard that there were no immediate heirs, or other natural dependents, whose interests would shackle such liberalities.

The writer describes the manifest cause of the magnificent growth of the United States as wealth. This is very superficial. The main cause is assuredly that human energy which the early English settlers possessed. It was their brains and muscles that made the wealth. In the Roman Empire, and in the Spain that conquered a large part of America, there was wealth in plenty, but these were not the qualities which put out wealth to interest, and it is in this, perhaps in this only, that American progress is still young.

In his contrast between the attainments of the ancients and the moderns the author is very interesting, but here again he overstates his case. He condemns the mechanical appliances of the Greeks, like the inclined plane and other primitive helps to human hands, as if the delicacy of measurement and the accuracy of construction of the Parthenon were not such as no modern architect could even seek to surpass. So he speaks of painting and sculpture being lost or decadent arts in our day, as if there were no Sargent or Rodin to give us artistic delight. Even the automatic machines described by Heron in his treatise on the subject show a mastery of hydrostatics which will astonish our

author if he will read it. We are not sure that he will do so quite easily. A man who translates Pliny's "*audax vita, scelerum plena*," as "creature full of wicked daring," and Pindar's *ἀριστον μὲν ἴδωρ* as "excellent is sweat," as if the last word corresponded to the Latin *sudor*, can hardly be trusted with his texts.

But we are not going to complain of any further eccentricities. Before the author offers any more such decided judgments on the splendours of American life, he had better turn his attention to the colour question, which he wholly ignores, yet which looms so black on the horizon of American progress. Even apart from this danger, will the proper Americans be able in the future to nationalize the *farrago et congeries* of Europe ladled in upon them by immigration? They have done wonders in this way hitherto. Will a race that is growing sterile in its own country continue to control fertile strangers?

---

*A Child of the Orient.* By Demetra Vaka. (John Lane, 7s. 6d. net.)

MUCH has been written about the fanaticism of the Turks, while the fanaticism of the modern Greeks has not been noticed, the natural tendency of the Christian world being to regard the latter as a proper sentiment against the "infidel." The Greeks have little knowledge of the Turks, and cherish a most bitter hatred of them on religious grounds; while the Turks despise the Greeks for their commercial prowess and their narrow aims. The pro-Turk will espouse the Turkish point of view, while the Philhellene declaims from the Hellenic platform; so that it is impossible to judge the case between them fairly except by fresh, impartial study of both races. The book before us is a help towards such study. The author, an Ottoman Greek by birth, had the good fortune in her childhood to make Turkish friends and stay in Turkish houses. She gives her personal impression of the Turks, which would have been entirely favourable but for the seed of hate implanted in her mind in childhood, of which she herself is conscious:—

"In spite of my kindly feeling towards them I was always aware that deep down in my heart was planted the seed of hatred towards them—a seed which was never to wither and die, even if it were not to grow very large. I wonder if there will ever come a time when little children will be spared the planting of these seeds, when they will be brought up in the teaching that the God and the nationality of other little children is as good as our own; that we are all brothers and sisters, linked together by Nature to carry out her work, and to give to each other the best that is in us?"

On her fifth birthday her uncle, with whom she lived on the island of Prinkipo, gave her a small Greek flag, and said to her:—

"In your veins flows the blood of a wonderful race: yet you live, as I have

lived, under an alien yoke—a yoke Asiatic and uncivilized. The people who rule here to-day in the place of your people are barbarous and cruel, and worship a false god. Remember all this—and hate them! You cannot carry this flag because you are a girl; but you can bring up your sons to do the work which remains for the Greeks to do."

The old gentleman had fought in the Greek War of Independence, in the course of which the Muslim population of the Greek peninsula was butchered wholesale, and had returned to end his days in Turkey with undying hatred of the Turks. Seeing that hatred, his small niece one day inquired:—

"Why do we live here? Why don't we go to live where the Greek flag flies?"

"Go away from here?" he cried. "Go away from here and be a traitor?... We must stay here," he thundered, "and bear with our patria the yoke of slavery till the day shall come when, again strong, we shall rise to break that yoke, and hear again a Christian priest in St. Sophia."

It is no wonder that with such instructions Demetra Vaka was alarmed to find that her brother had a Turkish friend, one Arif Bey, and cried, "Wouldn't you kill him if you could?" and that even after she herself had felt the charm of Turkish kindness she "considered the Turks as infidels without religion," while naively praying "to the Christian gods to help her to remember" her Greek flag.

"I say 'gods,' because to my mind God and Christ and St. Nicholas, and St. George, and the rest of the saints were much the same sort of a group as the old Greek gods, now in seclusion on Mount Olympus."

Yet she loved the Turkish ladies and the Turkish children, who with their menfolk figure in these pages as a larger-minded and more noble, if mysterious, race of beings. There is a charming picture of a Turkish lady who, when the small Greek guest had quarrelled with the little daughter of the house about religion, and had shouted,

"I don't want to be equal with her before God. It isn't right; for she is a Turk, and I am a Greek,"

replied,

"Well, sweet yavroum, you are all mixed up about just where you stand before God. At present you stand nowhere because you are only babies. As you grow older your place will be determined by your usefulness in the world, your kindness and gentleness, by the way you treat your husband's mother and his other wives, and how healthy and well brought up his children are. As to your being a Greek and Djimlah a Turk, that is only geography."

Against this may be placed the portrait of the author's "Aunt Kalliroë" (of an old Phanariote family), who came one day to see her father in a state of agitation because a Turkish pasha wished to buy an old Greek homestead:—

"The house has been vacant for two years," exclaimed this old fanatic; "and now Baky Pasha, the Asiatic brute and murderer, proposes to buy it, to buy a Christian home, which contains a niche for our saints in



every bedchamber—a home which has been blessed by our priests, and in which many a Christian child has been baptized. Christian God, are you going to try your children much more? You have sent these Asiatic hordes to come and conquer us. Are you going to try your children further by permitting these beasts to buy Christian homes to lead their improper lives in?..... Christian God, what are we coming to?"

A sophisticated Turkish maiden, newly married, scorned her bridegroom as an "Asiatic," and complained of her lot to the author, who was calling on her. The bridegroom entered, bringing a pair of beautiful embroidered slippers as an offering to the wife. They were two sizes too large. The Christian visitor hazarded a laugh:—

"He turned a troubled, inquiring countenance toward me, and then back to his wife. 'Why is she mocking me? Have I done anything ridiculous?'"

"He appeared more than ever like a frightened little boy. He leaned towards her as if he wished to hide behind her skirt, every movement seeming to beg for protection. The stony expression left Nashan [Nîshân]'s face. She no longer ignored his existence. She put her arm round his shoulder.

"'Why are you laughing?' she demanded quietly of me in French. 'If he were a Christian dog he would have known many women, and he would be aware of the sizes of their feet. But he is only a clean Osmanli boy, and, as you see, I am the first woman he has ever seen, besides his mother.'"

There are many such intimate little glimpses of Turkish character here, as in Demetra Vaka's previous work, 'Some Pages from the Life of Turkish Women,' and, in spite of the small "seed of hatred" she deplores, the author does full justice to that character. When she grew up she emigrated to America, and in the end adopted the United States instead of Turkey as her country. To this change of residence we owe a number of Americanisms, which sound strange when put into the mouths of Turkish ladies, and the confusion of ideas in the concluding chapter, where modern progress is identified with Christian faith.

The author's Turkish is illiterate, we judge, since she writes Turkish as the Greek pronounces it, and she often makes a familiar word look strange by an outlandish spelling.

The book is full of charm, though we suspect the author of idealizing childish memories a little, even as she has idealized the distance from the coast of Prinkipo to the monastery of St. George in the centre of that little island, and the height of trees and mountains. Her experience of Turkish life is less than that of several European writers. It is her presentment of the Greek and Turk together with equal knowledge and divided sympathy which gives her work special value for the student.

*Fragments from Old Letters: E. D. to E. D. W., 1869-1892.* (Dent & Sons, 4s. 6d.)

THESE letters, which cover a period of over twenty years, are all written to the lady who, first coming into touch with Prof. Dowden as his pupil, was shortly to become one of his most valued friends, and, in the fullness of time, to be his second wife. Mrs. Dowden has put us very much in her debt by publishing them. The informality and ease possible in letter-writing were grateful to her husband's genius; he had a poet's rather than a scholar's mind, and his chief preoccupation—like that of Browning, whom he deeply admired—was with the nature and destiny and development of the human soul. These letters give us, what is seldom to be had except in intimate communings between friends, the spontaneous impressions and reflections of an equipped and cultured mind on many, or most, of those persistent questions which, in proportion to our sensitiveness and candour, life presents to all of us. Dowden was a Wordsworthian at heart, and there is probably little substance to be derived from these letters which could not equally be derived from passages in 'The Prelude' or 'The Excursion.' It is not because his ideas are original that we have read this book with so much pleasure, but because they are personal and endowed with all the value derivable from a personal setting.

Mixed with the graver topics which engrossed him, there are, of course, copious references to the literary work he has in hand, the books he has been reading, the pictures he has seen, the music he has heard; and everywhere the style is fluent and genial, and the criticism, in which appreciation predominates, both fresh and happy. Dowden was among the early admirers of Blake's prophetic and mystical designs, paying four visits to the exhibition of '76, and combining already with his generous fervour and delight over the total spiritual achievement a shrewd scrutiny of weak points:—

"His faces are often feeble and expressionless, but his whole figures are one living sign of emotion, or rather the emotion itself becomes visible, lines and body, in every atom fluent under the stress of passion."

In and out of the letters pass as familiar figures Whitman, Goethe, Shelley, George Eliot, and many others, with frequent discussion of their principles and their works; and all is caught up into the atmosphere of elevated and devoted sweetness which Dowden seems always to have breathed and cast around him:—

"His marriage poems [he writes of a famous Pre-Raphaelite] are false to high love. Attainment, fruition, possession, is what he celebrates with a gracious worship of bodily charm (not unpermeated by a soft diffusion of the soul). I believe that such poems can represent only a momentary and perhaps a dangerous repose in life, and that common and ardent tending towards worthy ends with interchange of perfect service is the only permanent condition in which very high affection is possible here."

## THE UNVEILING OF ANCIENT INDIA.

THE political problems of India and the intellectual advancement of her Westernized sons are receiving increasing attention here; but the past and the present are so interwoven in the life of the dependency that these factors in our Imperial responsibilities cannot be properly understood without some general knowledge of the ancient civilizations upon which our systems and institutions have been superimposed. The study of Indian antiquity has often been made repellent to the ordinary man by the mass of technical details in which it is frequently embedded. There is, therefore, ample room for this modest and comprehensive handbook by the distinguished Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Cambridge.

Apart from the geographical, chronological, and other tables, the actual text covers fewer than 150 pages, and the treatment of the subject is too slight and general to be of service to brother Orientalists. But it is not intended for them; the commendable purpose has been "to write the story of Ancient India in a manner which shall be intelligible to all that take an interest in Modern India." Prof. Rapson is an accurate and sound scholar of conservative views, and any attempt to go in advance of accepted conclusions would be out of place in such a manual. Even on the question of the date of Kanishka, which lately stirred the Royal Asiatic Society to its depths, he does not dogmatize, and is content to await the further results of the excavations of the Archaeological Survey at Taxila, the site of which is marked by miles of ruins in the Rawalpindi district. The little volume is eminently adapted to give the ordinary reader a groundwork of knowledge, which he may usefully supplement by reference to Dr. Lionel Barnett's more ambitious 'Antiquities of India,' lately published by Mr. Lee Warner. On the whole, the sense of proportion is well maintained, though the incidental references to the Code of Manu, the Hindu Moses, might well have been amplified, in view of its great and enduring influence upon Hindu civilization.

The close connexion between the labours of the earliest Orientalists and the development of scientific linguistic and epigraphic research is well shown. The suggestion of Sir William Jones in 1786 that Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin must have sprung from some common source was the starting-point of

"a complete revolution in our conception of the nature of human speech, and the recovery from the past of some of the lost history of the peoples who, in historical times, have played a predominant part in the civilization of both India and Europe."

The West has returned the debt of gratitude she owes to the East by the fruitful work of her sons in recovering the main

*Ancient India from the Earliest Times to the First Century A.D.* By E. J. Rapson. (Cambridge University Press, 3s. net.)



outlines of the lost history of Ancient India, and in the chronological classification of its literature. But there are still large gaps to be filled, and nothing is more remarkable in this branch of study than the disproportionate extent to which the literary and epigraphic records depend on a few outstanding names. Thus the widely scattered rock, cave, and pillar inscriptions of Asoka (we prefer this familiar and accepted spelling to Prof. Rapson's pedantic *Açoka*) stand in glorious isolation. Their object was ethical and religious rather than historical or political, and the references to worldly affairs are merely incidental. Their lofty spirit, and their recognition of the responsibilities of rulers as well as ruled, give them a place in the history of the world justly described by Prof. Rapson as unique.

The word is also applicable to many features of the Hindustan of antiquity, and, indeed, of the present day. There is, for instance, the textual memory which has preserved by oral transmission many of the sacred writings, and in particular the voluminous *Rig-veda* :—

"If all the manuscripts and all the printed copies were destroyed, its text could even now be recovered from the mouths of living men, with absolute fidelity as to the form and accent of every single word. . . . This is, beyond all question, the most marvellous instance of unbroken continuity to be found in the history of mankind."

But there has been similar continuity in the social life of the people. The caste system, another unparalleled feature of civilization, has withstood invasions of widely different types of civilization from without, as well as great, and at first apparently successful, reform movements, notably Jainism and Buddhism, from within. Brahmanism still holds the field, and has never changed its distinctive toleration of any and every opinion for those born within its pale, provided there is unquestioning acceptance of the social system and the outward observances enjoined.

Prof. Rapson goes so far as to say that the main principles of government have remained constant throughout the ages. He shows that, generally, in all periods of history local governments in India have gone on almost unchanged in spite of successive waves of conquest. The condition of the ordinary people was not affected, or was only affected indirectly, by the victories or defeats of their rulers. To this tradition may be attributed in large measure the familiar fact that in the Mutiny the simple peasantry went on tilling the soil, unconcerned and incuriously, almost within sight of fierce battles and other sanguinary events.

The administrative principles which remained unshaken through ages of warfare and pillage were based, as Prof. Rapson points out, on the recognition of a social system depending ultimately on a self-organized village community. This was inevitable in the conditions of the times. But no mention is made of the disintegrating forces at work under British rule.

By establishing unbroken peace and security, by providing the country with a network of easy communications, by its administrative elaboration, and by the growth of capitalized industries, it has broken down the complete economic isolation of each village, and profoundly modified the ancient social structure of the rural population. On the other hand, British rule has developed to the fullest extent the principle of religious toleration which has been accepted in India generally from the earliest times, though with some notable departures. The conquerors of old were compelled to recognize an infinite variety of social customs and religious beliefs too firmly grounded to admit of interference. India never had a homogeneous existence, and the mightiest Indian empires of the past were never co-extensive with the sub-continent. Such a phenomenon as the British dominion in India, "which is founded less on conquest than on mutual advantage," as Prof. Rapson says, finds no parallel in history, ancient or modern; but in the fulfilment of this great destiny we can learn much from the monuments of India's ancient civilizations.

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*The Export of Capital.* By C. K. Hobson.  
(Constable & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

APART from generally unsatisfactory references made in the course of fiscal and other controversies, the study of the export of capital has been greatly neglected. Some seven years ago Mr. Bernard Shaw published a suggestive series of articles on the subject, but these were not reprinted. Recent legislation, described by its opponents as Socialistic, was frequently alleged to be driving capital abroad, a pleasing theory which found embarrassing adherents. Thus Leroy-Beaulieu expressed the opinion that Socialist agitation was driving capital out of France into comparatively safe countries, such as England.

Mr. C. K. Hobson's book falls naturally into three parts: first, a survey of the causes and effects of foreign investment; second, its history; third, its extent. The first part does not contain anything appreciably new; the author merely sets out the special attractions which make capital leave these shores. The effects are shown to depend upon several considerations. Capital lent to a foreign Power for war purposes is obviously less beneficial, even from a purely economic point of view, than if it were invested in developing national resources. In the first case, it is simply withdrawn from production, and a tendency is created towards a higher general rate of interest, with its usual results. British capital, on the other hand, employed to finance a South American railway, which will be largely constructed, as many such railways are, with British material, and which, when completed, will benefit British commerce, is invested in a manner distinctly advantageous to this country.

The second part of Mr. Hobson's study shows the growth of foreign investment,

and the predominance of British capital among the money invested abroad over that of other lending countries. The author notes that, while British and American investors now regard the whole world as their market, Frenchmen and Germans appear to hesitate to send their money out of Europe, although, of course, this generalization will not hold good for many years, and is already qualified by numerous exceptions.

It is in the third part of the book that we come upon really important and original research. The questions which no previous writer has definitely answered are: How much money do we send abroad every year? How much of it is invested, and how much is payment of trade balances? Mr. Hobson answers these questions by means of a long and skilful handling of statistics. His results are probably affected by the fact that he has had to combine index numbers—always a dangerous process. In 1912 the excess of imports over exports (including bullion and re-exports) was 157,000,000*l.* Several items are to be set off against this. In the first place are the shipping earnings, which for 1912 Mr. Hobson estimates at almost exactly the same figure as the excess of exports over imports. This, however, he obtained with great difficulty, as the receipts per gross ton of shipping had to be worked out from a few samples, and annual fluctuations allowed for, and further modifications had to be introduced due to the increasing earning power of a ton of shipping, caused by the gradual replacement of sailing ships by steamships and the accompanying development in the speed and capacity of the latter. To this must be added the commission payable in England for business transacted on behalf of foreigners, &c. Here again a certain latitude of method has to be granted to Mr. Hobson, who places this figure at just under 30,000,000*l.* for 1912. Next comes the net total received by this country from remittances from emigrants, ships sold to foreign countries, and a few odds and ends. The sum of all these "invisible exports" is estimated at 207,000,000*l.*, or about 50,000,000*l.* more than the trade balance. Mr. Hobson, we should point out, neglects to take into consideration foreign investments in English securities, on the supposition that new investments are about balanced by interest payments.

The income from abroad for 1912 can be estimated, on the basis of Sir George Paish's calculations, at 176,000,000*l.* This, added to the sum of 50,000,000*l.* already arrived at, gives us 226,000,000*l.*, the estimated export of capital for the year. Mr. Hobson warns us that this is probably an exaggeration: there would appear to have been an extraordinary increase in foreign investments during the last few years. The balance of capital and interest transactions has almost always been an outward one; only since 1911 has it become inward.

Mr. Hobson is to be congratulated upon his skilful handling of a very difficult set of problems.



*The Modern Short-Story.* By Lucy Lilian Notestein and Waldo Hilary Dunn. (New York, A. S. Barnes Co.)

How far instruction can be combined with analysis in the case of short-story writing must be highly debatable. Perhaps it is best, as the world goes, to leave instruction entirely out of the reckoning, and treat analysis as a field of interest in itself: no great harm can result, inasmuch as the greatest of all short stories can be mentally pulled to pieces, but the moment the pullers relax their grasp the pieces fly back to their places in the perfectly devised entity. Yet there is merit in instruction so long as the book that deals it forth is not a mere guide-book, a guarantee of a guinea per thousand words to those who follow its teaching.

Short-story writers are, we must suppose, of two kinds: those who *see* a story (much as O. W. Holmes's astronomer saw equations) and those who set themselves to write a short story—for gain, for amusement, for high motives of education, enlightenment, or other such grindable axes. The latter are none the worse if they have before them, carefully analyzed and docketed, the qualities that constitute, or at least help to explain, the greatness of the masters in the art.

The little book now before us shows reasonable avoidance of overmuch dictation of methods; it does resume, in analytical form, what we may call the anatomy of the work of some of the greatest short-story writers; but it is not wholly free from the didactic element: perhaps this is due to a desire to escape undue panegyric. Such effusions as that quoted on p. 27 from Mr. E. C. Black are really rather overwhelming, and they recall to us analogous effusions on many subjects widely differing from that under discussion. We can imagine Mr. Black using his text (with slight modifications) for the opening ceremony of a concert-hall, a Socialist lecture-room, a new club for both sexes, even a cathedral at need; or applying it to a book, say the Bible; or a piece of music, say Mendelssohn's 'Songs without Words.' The writers of 'The Modern Short-Story' have steered clear of this dangerous universality. They take various examples of great short-story writing, and construct therefrom a very fair table of laws—or, as we have said, of explanations—the germinal idea, plot, structure, end and beginning, style, characterization, and, lastly, personality of the writer. This final heading, to our thinking, includes all those that precede it, for purposes of explanation, if, indeed, it does not nullify them.

We have said that the masters *see* their stories; the idea descends upon them in all its breadth and most of its detail, and they are driven by the force of the virtue that is within them to set down on paper idea, breadth, and detail, even as a great jeweller may present a gem perfectly cut and fitly set; and, as we have indicated, we cannot really analyze, though we can and must admire.

But there are others who "have an eye" for a short story: we may cite Sir A. Conan Doyle as a writer who has the eye for situations and developments, and can set them forth in highly readable form; but for the spirituality that vivifies work to immortality we must needs look elsewhere. In any case the writer who has the eye is by far preferable to the writer (well described in this book) who sits down and seeks inspiration from the window, the ceiling, or the office cat, not knowing, by inspiration, experience, or imagination, what may come to the pen, but simply "intending to write a story." To such neither this nor any other book can be a help.

So far, then, as this book and others of its kind are concerned, we may even doubt whether the authors do well to bestow such care upon the chief masters: they cannot hope to train a master, for he makes or breaks his own and all rules under the pressure of his genius. In our opinion, it would be better to select only the lesser masters, even to emphasize their shortcomings—perhaps to adduce quotations from great work to exemplify weakness in lesser work, and thus to show not so much what should be done as what should be avoided. Still, the writers have done well in this instance in giving a clear view of the ideal, if merely to show how hard it is of attainment and how many who strive after it would be better advised in changing the direction of their energies.

#### FIVE FRENCH NOVELS.

As England is at last waking up to the fact that in aesthetic matters she is not hopelessly behind every other country in Europe, it is allowable to say that her fiction, even of the "average" level, can quite hold its own with that of France. There are differences of choice as of treatment, of atmosphere as of effect, but the fact remains that the publishers of Paris, as well as those of London, are capable of occasionally giving us dull books. Such is M. Hudault's 'Pavillon aux Livres,' which has but little to recommend it except the descriptions of La Beauce, which are traced with reasonable truth and delicacy. Such story as there is moves but slowly and in detached, almost fragmentary manner, as though the author, after sketching out his plan, had not cared to fill in the details.

A similar detachment is noticeable in M. Sinclair's 'Deux Yeux,' especially in the matter of locality; we are whisked, with insufficient explanation, from one place to another. There is interest, however, in the fact that the author has

*Le Pavillon aux Livres.* By J. Hudault. (Paris, Perrin, 3fr. 50.)

*Deux Yeux.* By P. d'Or Sinclair. (Paris, Bernard Grasset, 3fr. 50.)

*La Maison sur la Rive.* By André Lafon. (Paris, Perrin, 3fr. 50.)

*Mone.* By Suzanne Gaudion. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 3fr. 50.)

*La Danseuse: Visions Antiques.* By Maxime Formont. (Paris, Lemerre, 3 fr. 50.)

chosen to draw English life and English people, and has succeeded fairly well, though avoiding any profundities or intricacies. Here and there he is amusing, if not always rigidly accurate; as, for example, in his description of

"les Arry, les Arryettes, qui s'en vont nu-tête, pelés par le soleil, nourris de buns sableux, ivres de limonade et de pieuses ehansons";

but his hero is a somewhat shadowy character.

M. Lafon's 'Maison sur la Rive' would seem to be modelled on 'Eugénie Guérin,' but it lacks the spirituality, refined as by fire, which made that book memorable. The somewhat plaintive reflections on life, nature, the soul, &c., of which the "diary" presented consists, can hardly be expected to hold their own with a generation which has perhaps outgrown not only Eugénie Guérin, but even Marie Bashkirtseff—both of which are moreover more or less authentic chronicles. The autobiographical form is of little use in fiction.

'Mone' is, so far as it goes, of real value, a charming child-study, slight, but thoroughly true to life, full of observation and humour. Simone herself, the heroine, is a refined, sensitive, and attractive little creature, with moments of irresponsible devilry of the best. Even though she does not invent the idea of substituting magnesia for powdered sugar in Madame de Ballinchon's tea, she has the happy thought of changing all the New Year's cards, with the result that the addressees receive surprising assortments of good wishes. Her prayer on the late departed M. Dubois is worth note:—

"Soyez bien heureux, Monsieur Dubois, et dites au bon Dieu qu'il ne me prenne pas mon papa, puisqu'il vous a pris, vous! Demandez-lui que ça lui suffise, au bon Dieu."

The other personages are equally well portrayed. The description of the cat "Soussou," who vanishes, and then reappears when least expected, recalls Mr. De Morgan's delightful puss, to whom dematerialization was the lightest of tasks.

The ending, a sudden and unexpected accession to wealth of Mone's parents, is disconcerting. We cannot foresee Mone's emergence unspoiled from such a change of life; and that prevents us from looking forward to a possible sequel.

'La Danseuse,' by Maxime Formont, has for its sub-title "Visions Antiques"; the theme is the luxurious, many-coloured life on the pleasure coast of Italy, culminating in the destruction of Pompeii. As is often the case in such romances, classical description forms the leitmotiv, and we discover a very dictionary of detail. However, it is all cleverly set before us, with a certain languid charm that does not unduly obscure the story; the eruption of Vesuvius, in particular, is well and vividly related. But the book as a whole is a study rather than a romance, and has little life, except that of the museum, when we compare it with such books as 'The Last Days of Pompeii' or 'Sur la Pierre Blanche.'



## ENGLISH FICTION.

*A Knight on Wheels.* By Ian Hay. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

MR. IAN HAY—whom many readers must have met in the pages of *Blackwood*—may well have been an alchemist in a previous existence: he has the true gift of transmutation. He takes a mass of improbabilities and welds them into a highly convincing and extremely amusing whole—a gilded, if not, indeed, a golden whole.

The book opens with the introduction of a gentleman who, under various guises similar to those we read of week by week in certain "Cautionary Lists," extracts large sums of money from credulous spinsters and the like; but he uses that money for genuine and deserving charities! Fiction can be stranger than truth now and again.

The nephew of the benevolent swindler is the youthful hero; but we have no intention of giving details of his fortunes which may absolve any from the pleasure of reading the whole book for themselves. A peculiarly excellent bit of work is the description of the hero's experiences at a large public school; it is rare to find real knowledge and insight so well compressed into a short space. The summing-up of the average schoolboy—"the very man we want to run a half-educated Empire"—is admirable in its clear reasoning. In one place there is a slight falling-off—by contrast only; the description of a music-hall performance is a little laboured, and devoid of the spontaneity apparent throughout the rest of the book. After all, such performances hardly require parody.

It is largely by means of his admirable character-drawing that Mr. Ian Hay triumphs over incidents, situations, and personalities which would have surely brought disaster to many another writer. His men and women, boys and girls, think and speak naturally throughout, even as he does himself. As a result we have many gems of description and opinion; the views on women of the philanthropist whom we have already mentioned are an example. We cite two more:—

"That last quotation is from King David; but she will probably think it is Ella Wheeler Wilcox"; and

"In religion Miss Jennings is Church of England with a leaning to vestments, whereas Brand thinks that Heaven and Earth were created by the County Council under the supervision of the Browning Society."

In the latter case, however, we suggest the emendation "Fabian" for "Browning" in the next edition.

Clever nonsense abounds, but the author can treat the serious aspects of life with talent and force, as his description of a motor accident shows. The final chapter achieves distinction by its delicate and wholly natural treatment of a moment of deep emotion.

Readers should not miss this exceptional book.

*Idle Wives.* By James Oppenheim. (Eveleigh Nash, 6s.)

THE theme of Mr. Oppenheim's novel, barely stated, is the need which is felt by the modern woman for self-expression, humanly as well as sexually. It is a subject which Mrs. Perkins Gilman has dealt with in masterly fashion in 'Sex and Economics,' to which Olive Schreiner consecrated her great work 'Woman and Labour,' and to which the most advanced of European feminists—the women of Scandinavia—pay the tribute of close attention in theory and practice. It is often erroneously supposed that the desire to control an independent purse is the prime motive which urges women to enter the industrial and professional world. Mr. Oppenheim makes no such mistake. His typical "idle woman" in revolt is not so much concerned to pay for her own bread as to render adequate return to the community for social benefits received—in some way to justify to herself her own existence. This is an aspiration felt by many women, even some who have known the very crown and fruition of love. The case here is complicated by the fact that this American wife believes, not without reason, that she is unnecessary to her children's or her husband's happiness. For one so intelligent in human activities she is curiously unsuccessful in things vital to her happiness as a woman—in the choice of her children's father and their governess, for instance. It seems to us improbable that the children of a mother so richly endowed with emotion should be such frigid mortals, or that the woman who could judge character well enough to make a valuable Night Court probation officer would entrust her offspring to such an automaton as the Teutonic Miss Alice. The children's love for their mother would surely be the dominant factor in the situation which arises. Had the mutual love of mother and child expressed itself normally, she would not have run away from home merely to assert her right to make a friend of her brother's socially ostracized fiancée, however detestable the conventions of her social circle. More doubts and queries might be raised, but we have said enough to show how stimulating to thought the novel is.

*The Jam Queen.* By Netta Syrett. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

THE author's purpose is undoubtedly to get fun out of depicting extremists and their ways. The purpose would have been better served had she not made her chief butt so persistently a silly chatterer. Contrariwise, she causes her objects of derision to utter sentiments which in themselves appear to the present reviewer, not only as logical, but also as right. The point she might have made against them is that they had not the courage of their convictions, and so resorted to subterfuge and secrecy.

The whole, however, is by no means devoid of humour, and the old lady who furnishes the title is a dear, though her diction does not amuse us.

*Penrod.* By Booth or Tington. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

THE author steers clear of any profundity or sentiment, and confines his attention to such episodes as may amuse in the life of a 12-year-old American schoolboy. He is successful to a considerable degree. The pageant of "little knights of the Round Table," obviously detestable to any but the model boy of the school, is quite amusing, and has really a certain value for serious-minded people; also the efforts of the youthful hero at authorship of the most blood-curdling kind are worth reading for their own sake. Perhaps the best part of the book is the description of the rivalry of religious qualifications on the part of the youths who aspire to become ministers of the Revivalist order. Mr. Booth Tarkington has observed a creditable restraint and naturalness in a field which might have tempted him to exuberance, and though he has not produced anything in the nature of a classic (of the Tom Sawyer order), he certainly deserves the laughter that some of the episodes he chronicles are sure to elicit.

*Only a Dog's Life.* By Baron Taube. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 6s.)

THE dog, a Russian hound of unprepossessing exterior but excellent qualities, is made here to recount his own story and those of his master and mistress, and the various friends and foes who surround them. This is an unfortunate extension of autobiography. It is not out of reason to let an animal tell its own story, so to speak—witness that excellent book, 'Black Beauty'; but such a device necessarily imposes severe limitations, and is really only possible in books written for children. Furthermore, if Baron Taube desired a model for a dog story, he might have turned his attention to those two vivid works by Jack London—'White Fang' and 'The Call of the Wild'—where, without any need of autobiography, the sensations, we might also say the psychology, of the canine heroes receive the fullest possible justice.

For the story, *quâ* story, the author gives us plenty of incident and interest, and, in many places, amusement. The dog and his master, both of them attractive characters, go through many adventures, humorous and perilous, and the recital of these is quite worth reading. As we have indicated, there are places where the form adopted opens up snares and pitfalls—when it comes to psychology, business, or other such complexities, for example; but there is much of the book that reads well and naturally. We can realize the canine view of a Fifth Avenue "nut":—

"They wore curiously fashioned clothes, an eyeglass in one eye, and very sharp-pointed shoes, and probably had some nice stuff or other on the top of their walking-canes, as they were constantly sucking them."

Some readers may welcome a word new to us—"fazzle"—which seems to be equivalent to "messaging about," and may be connected with "faze."



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Bickersteth (M. Cyril), UNITY AND HOLINESS.** Sermons and Addresses on the Church, the Ministry, and the Sacraments, 2/6 net.

**Mowbray**  
The writer desires "co-operation and ultimate reunion," but "is convinced that the cause of unity is not advanced by the sacrifice of the principle of apostolic order."

**Downton (Francis M.), THE PLACE OF PRAYER IN CHURCH FINANCE,** a Record and Consideration of the Last Words of Bishop George Howard Wilkinson, together with some Practical Suggestions for giving Effect to Them, 6d.

**Mowbray**  
For this small volume, showing "how largely the problem of both parochial and diocesan finance may be solved by prayer," Canon G. R. Bullock-Webster has written a brief Preface.

**Rutherford (W. G.), ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS,** a New Translation with a Brief Analysis, 3/6 net.

Macmillan  
The first edition was published in 1900.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Newark, New Jersey, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,** Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees to the Honourable the Common Council, 1913.

Includes the reports of the Treasurer and Librarian, a sketch of the work of the library during the last twelve years, and lists of trustees, officers, &c.

## POETRY.

**Keable (Robert), SONGS OF THE NARROW WAY,** Verses from an African Mission, 1/ net.

**Mowbray**  
Verses of a sacred character, including 'The Sorrowful Mysteries,' 'S. Perpetua in Africa,' and 'A Jealous God.' Some are reproduced from *The Commonwealth*.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**British Battles on Land and Sea,** edited by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, Part XI., 7d. net.

**Cassell**  
This number contains an account of the Campaign of Waterloo, and is illustrated with a coloured plate, half-tone illustrations, and plans.

**Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,** DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION: PUBLICATION No. 4, REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES AND CONDUCT OF THE BALKAN WARS. Washington, D.C., the Endowment

In this Commission of Inquiry Baron d'Estournelles de Constant presided, and there were various representatives of different nationalities, who visited the scenes where fighting had taken place. The Report is illustrated with several maps.

**Ferval (Claude), THE MARTYR OF LOVE,** the Life of Louise de la Vallière, translated from the French by Sidney Dark, 16/ net.

**Stanley Paul**  
An account of the life of the first mistress of Louis XIV., illustrated with reproductions of portraits. M. Jean Richepin contributes a Prefatory Note.

**Selden Society: YEAR-BOOKS OF EDWARD II., VOL. VI. 4 EDWARD II., A.D. 1310-1311,** edited by G. J. Turner.

**Quaritch**  
This volume "contains all the reports of Hilary term and all save a few of those of Easter term, 4 Edw. II. In almost every instance the report has been identified with the corresponding case on the record." There are also a long historical Introduction, Appendixes, and Indexes.

## PHILOLOGY.

**Leaves from Three Ancient Qurans,** POSSIBLY PRE-OTHMANIC, with a List of their Variants, edited by the Rev. Alphonse Mingana and Agnes Smith Lewis, 10/6 net.

**Cambridge University Press**  
The text is preceded by a Preface and Introduction, by Dr. Lewis and Dr. Mingana respectively, and an Index of Proper Names.

**Pettman (Rev. Charles), NOTES ON SOUTH AFRICAN PLACE-NAMES.** South Africa, Kimberley  
A little book on the origin and history of South African place-names. An Index is added.

## EDUCATION.

**McMurry (Charles A.), HANDBOOK OF PRACTICE FOR TEACHERS,** Practical Directions for Management and Instruction, 2/6 net.

**Macmillan**  
A handbook prepared by an American writer for use in Normal and Training Schools.

## Phillips Exeter Academy, BULLETIN, JULY.

New Hampshire, Exeter, the Academy  
This Bulletin records two sad events in the history of the Academy—the death of Principal Amen, and the destruction by fire of the main Academy building, including the chapel and a collection of portraits and other works of art. It also gives news of the School and the alumni, lists of scholarships, &c.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Edmonds (C. D.), GREEK HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS,** 5/ net.

**Cambridge University Press**  
A textbook for schools, illustrated with photographs of Greek antiquities, ruins, maps, &c. Questions are suggested at the end of each chapter, and a full Index is given.

**Gilbert (C. R.), NOTES ON THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW,** with Questions and Concordance for the Use of Schools and Young Students, 1/

**Mills & Boon**  
Containing a synopsis of the Gospel, notes to the text of the Authorized Version, additional notes in Appendixes, Index, and a Map.

**Goddard (Ethel M.), A FIRST SCHOOL BOTANY,** 2/6

**Mills & Boon**  
An elementary course in Botany for Middle Forms. To each chapter a summary of its contents and questions are appended. There are illustrations from drawings by the author.

**Hodges (George), CLASSBOOK OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY,** 4/6 net.

**Macmillan**  
A sketch of Old Testament history, illustrated with maps. Tables of dates and an Index are added.

**Walters (J. Stuart), A REFORM FIRST FRENCH BOOK,** 1/

**Mills & Boon**  
An elementary French grammar prepared according to the Direct Method, and intended especially for adult students in Evening Institutes.

## FICTION.

**Macdonald (Ronald), GAMBIER'S ADVOCATE,** 6/

**Everett**  
The hero is suspected of murder, and his career—legal and political—endangered; he is cleared by the acumen and good luck of the girl who loves him, and whom he finally marries.

**Wentworth-James (Gertie de S.), STRINGS,** 6/

**Everett**  
A man seeks the "supremest satisfaction" by leaving his home and plunging into dissipation; he is disillusioned, and brought back to his wife and children and eventual happiness in their midst.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**American Historical Review, JULY, \$1** Macmillan  
Features of this issue are 'Some Early Instances of Concentration of Representatives in England,' by Mr. A. B. White; 'Legal Materials as Sources for the Study of Modern English History,' by Mr. A. L. Cross; and 'General Wilkinson and his Later Intrigues with the Spaniards,' by Mr. I. J. Cox.

**Irish Review, JULY-AUGUST, 6d. net.**

**Dublin, 12, D'Olier Street**  
Mr. Justin Phillips suggests a bonus scheme in an article on the Post Office Savings Bank; and Mr. Harry Reginald King contributes 'Some Thoughts on the Industrial Question.' Other features are 'The Ideal of the State in Irish Education,' by Proinsias Airneas, and a narrative piece, entitled 'The Doctor,' by Mr. W. M. Letts.

**Library, JULY, 3/ net.**

**Moring**  
The number opens with 'An Early Appreciation of William Blake,' by Mr. K. A. Esdaile. Dr. W. W. Greg discusses some 'Bibliographical and Textual Problems of the English Miracle Cycles,' and Miss Elizabeth Lee writes on recent foreign literature.

**Manchester Playgoer, JULY, 1/**  
Manchester, 5 Lower Park Rd., Victoria Park  
See p. 202.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Central and Eastern Europe,** coloured sheet 5/ mounted 8/6

**Stanford**  
For notice see p. 199.

**Daily Mail War Map,** coloured sheet 6d. net, mounted 2/ net.

**Philip**  
For notice see p. 199.

**France, WITH PARTS OF THE ADJOINING COUNTRIES,** coloured sheet 2/6, mounted 5/

**Stanford**  
For notice see p. 199.

**Holland and Belgium,** coloured 2/6, mounted 5/

**Stanford**  
For notice see p. 199.

**Phillips' Map of Central Europe, 7/6**

**For notice see p. 199.**

## PAMPHLETS.

**Canterbury (Archbishop of), THE EVE OF A GREAT WAR,** 1d.

**S.P.C.K.**  
A sermon preached in Westminster Abbey on the day after Germany had declared war against France.

## SCIENCE.

**British Rainfall, 1913,** compiled under the direction of Hugh Robert Mill by Robert Cockburn Mossman and Carle Salter, 10/

**Stanford**  
The volume includes the reports of the Director and Treasurer, lists of subscribers to the General Fund and donors to the Endowment Fund, and a General Table of Rainfall in 1913 at 5,370 stations in Great Britain and Ireland. Dr. Mill writes on the late Sir John Murray; and Mr. Mossman and Mr. Salter contribute special articles on various branches of the work.

**Gallichan (Walter M.), BRITISH BIRDS, THEIR NESTS AND EGGS, AND HOW TO NAME THEM,** 7d. net.

**Holden & Hardingham**  
A little handbook giving notes on the plumage, haunts, habits, eggs, &c., of the chief British birds. There are pen-and-ink sketches by Mr. F. H. Gallichan.

**Horwood (A. R.), THE STORY OF THE PLANT LIFE IN THE BRITISH ISLES, Vol. II.,** 6/6 net.

**Churchill**  
This volume deals with the Dicotyledons Polypetale, Thalamifloræ, Calycifloræ, and Gamopetalæ, and includes a further part of the general Introduction. There are illustrations from photographs and drawings.

## DRAMA.

**Fansler (Harriott Ely), THE EVOLUTION OF TECHNIC IN ELIZABETHAN TRAGEDY.**

**New York, Row & Peterson**  
A study of the origin and development of technique in English tragedy from the time of the earliest religious plays to the end of the Shakespearean period.

**Hamlen (G. J.), THE WALDIES, a Play in Four Acts,** paper 1/6 net, cloth 2/ net.

**Sidgwick & Jackson**  
This play was performed by the Incorporated Stage Society at the Haymarket Theatre on December 8th and 9th, 1912.

## FOREIGN.

## FICTION.

**Wohlbruck (Olga), HERR UND FRAU WIEDEMANN,** 1m.

**London, Mudie;**  
Bremen and Leipsic, Post & Obermüller  
The first of a new series of "Wiking-Bücher."

## GENERAL.

**Dembion (Célestin), L'AUTEUR D'HAMLET ET SON MONDE,** 3fr. 50.

**Paris, Librairie des Bibliophiles Parisiens**  
The author's object is to refute the arguments of Baconians by showing that the author of Shakespeare's plays was Roger Manners, fifth Earl of Rutland.

**Lavedan (Henri), BON AN, MAL AN, Septième Série,** 3fr. 50.

**Paris, Perrin**  
A collection of essays, containing a critical review of the chief events of the past year. They are republished from *L'Illustration*.

**Loti (Pierre), RAMUNCHO, 1/** Nelson  
A Spanish translation from the French.

## 'THE PRAYER BOOK AMONG THE NATIONS.'

The Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.

I BEG leave to thank my reviewer in *The Athenæum*, July 11th, pp. 39-40, for suggesting Bishop Colenso as author of the Zulu Prayer Book of 1856. It is the only new item contributed by the reviewer. And even this is only a surmise, for neither Colenso himself, nor his biographer Sir George William Cox, nor the bibliographies of Mendelssohn and Theal, connect his name with this translation. Will the reviewer kindly give a more definite information, or state where such can be found? May I add here that (1) for p. 315 see Tucker, 'Eighteen Years in Uganda,' vol. ii. pp. 315-16; Darlow and Moule, p. 1091, No. 6733, and others; (2) for p. 316 (Swahili), Sir Harry H. Johnston, 'Encycl. Brit.,' 11th ed., vol. iii. p. 353, col. 2, No. (7), and others? (3) 'The Vale of Lamu' (p. 316, last line) is justly objected to by author no less than by reviewer. One



hundred and forty galleys of proof were sent to me, across the ocean, practically unread, set up, not by skilled compositors, but by a very legion of printers' devils. Can any one realize that "Britain," occurring about a dozen times, reached me consistently as "Britian"; that "Ziegenbalg," occurring no less than three times in a short paragraph (p. 202), was set up in three different spellings, and left thus by proof-reader; that early seventeenth- and eighteenth-century spelling, quotations at that, were wilfully modernized by compositor or proof-reader; that the character "&" occurring in the titles of early Latin, French, &c., translations was each time spelt out in English "and": "rituum and caremoniarum"! And thus among the thousands of errors and mistakes, through ignorance and wilfulness, of compositor the "Isle" of Lamu became the "Vale" of Lamu, an error, unfortunately, not detected by the author among the multitude of others. (4) If the reviewer had realized that the works of Franz Praetorius and Ettore Viterbo were most familiar to the author when he compiled his Assyrian Dictionary—a work of over 1,200 pages, with more than 100 references on every page, set up by skilled hands, with not one-tenth the errors encountered and fought against in 'The Prayer Book among the Nations'—he would not even hint at a confusion on the part of the author of the Sagala tribe and the Galla nation. (5) I still believe in the classification of Lepsius, even though both Meinhof and Westermann are known and familiar to me. (6) That I did not mention Meinhof's 'Lautlehre der Bantu Sprachen' (2te Aufl., 1910) was due to the fact that (a) according to some well-known reviews of the book the same material is found in his 'Linguistische Studien...' (p. 364), and (b) I never quote a book unless I have handled and examined it myself. (7) Westermann, 'Sudansprachen,' consulted by me mainly for Yoruba and other Nigerian languages, I acknowledge, has been wrongly placed in the section 'Bantu Languages,' instead of 'Nigerian Languages.' It was done inadvertently, the slip giving the title being misplaced in copying.

I think it very ungracious on the part of the reviewer, probably a priest of the Church of England, to call this book merely a glorified *catalogue raisonné* of a single liturgical collection. While the present book and the larger work are based on the Benton Collection, not one-third of the truly historic translations mentioned and referred to belong to that collection. And even supposing all the books discussed were in this collection, does the reviewer expect one to write a "bibliographical" history of these books without the actual examination of the books themselves? If the reviewer is a priest of the Church of England and a scholar, he ought to be thankful that there exist, at least in America, two great collections of the liturgy of his Church, originals and translations. The author of 'The Prayer Book among the Nations' is neither an Englishman, nor a priest of the Church of England, nor a communicant of an episcopal Church, but a German Nonconformist. Perceiving that not one of the many priests and scholars of the Church of England, with all their wealth, leisure, and learning, has ever considered it worth his while to write such a history, long considered a desideratum by Dr. Eugene Stock and others, the author set to work to supply this want without shirking either labour or financial expense.

WILLIAM MUSS-ARNOLT.

\*.\* We hope shortly to print a reply from our reviewer.

## Literary Gossip.

THE energies of literature, science, and art are already largely arrested by the war. The withdrawals and postponements of books are widespread, and many well-known publications, we learn, are suspended for the present. In the general absence of books and other matter which concerns us, our own pages to-day are reduced in number.

THE formation of a Press Bureau to supply official news of the war under the direction of Mr. F. E. Smith is welcome. Various members of Parliament on Saturday last expressed what must have been the general feeling concerning the dissemination of false news in the cheaper press. We say "the general feeling," for we do not suppose that the public as a whole, if it thinks at all, is willing to support the purveyors of sensation during this time of crisis.

To-morrow's silence, triumph, or despair, confined within the limits of truth, is sufficient to agitate a people who are being asked to live as normal a life as possible.

Another nuisance was also mentioned in Parliament. Mr. McKenna said, in answer to various questions, that steps were already being taken to prevent the undue disturbance of the public by the calling out of news of any kind at late hours of the night. We hope that this reply means some definite action.

THE various maps we have received are well calculated to show the present European situation "en gros et en détail."

The *Daily Mail* War Map gives a comprehensive view of Europe, showing by colours the Triple Entente and Triple Alliance, also those countries whose neutrality is guaranteed and those who are independent of the present crisis. It adds various statistics in one corner, but it is not adequate in detail, e.g., as regards Belgium.

Messrs. Philip's Map of Central Europe has a general as well as a special utility; it is full and elaborate, giving the whole of Europe with the frontiers clearly marked; all sea routes are shown, and the distances are indicated between the various points.

Messrs. Stanford send us three maps, the first showing Central and Eastern Europe, with special attention to the international frontiers; forts of importance are marked in red.

The second map shows the Netherlands and Belgium, with the various provinces; cable lines and shoals and banks along the coast are also indicated.

The third map shows Belgium and France, and the German territory close to the frontier.

The first two of these five maps present the situation throughout all Europe (England included) at a glance.

The other three are admirable for those who wish to study any one or other

frontier or locality or country by itself with particular attention to detail.

INFORMATION has been received in London from the officers of the British Association in Australia to the effect that the Overseas Party has arrived there safely, and that the meeting is proceeding in accordance with the original programme.

IN consequence of the war the editorial duties of the Gypsy Lore Society have been assumed, in collaboration, by the Rev. F. G. Ackerley, Grindleton Vicarage, near Clitheroe; Mr. E. O. Winstedt, 181, Ifley Road, Oxford; and Mr. Alexander Russell, Dundas Street, Stromness, Orkney. Members are requested to address letters connected with the business of the Society to the first-named.

THE authorized biography of the late Lord Strathcona is being prepared by Mr. Beckles Willson. It will contain many letters written in early life; a full record of his long career in Labrador; the romantic story of his rise in finance, hitherto untold; and much political, official, and private correspondence.

A feature of the book will be the illustrations. It will be published in due course by Messrs. Cassell.

THE sudden death on Friday week last at Pontypridd of Sir Edward Anwyl removes a notable Welsh scholar. Formerly Professor of Welsh and Comparative Philology at the University of Aberystwyth, he had recently been appointed Principal of the Monmouthshire Training College for Men. He published several works on Celtic philology and literature, also his addresses to Theological Colleges, and was a prominent figure in Welsh education.

THE death in London was announced on Wednesday last of Dr. Robert Francis Harper, who had been Professor of Assyriology at Chicago since 1892. Previously he was instructor in Semitic languages at Yale. He joined in the expedition of the Babylonian Exploration Fund of the University of Pennsylvania in 1888-9, and was director of a similar expedition to Babylonia in 1903-6. In 1908-9 he was director of the American School for Oriental Study in Jerusalem. He took part in the editing of the *American Journal of Semitic Languages*, *The Biblical World*, and the *American Journal of Theology*.

His chief work was the publication of the Assyrian and Babylonian Letters belonging to the Kouyunjik Collections of the British Museum. Thirteen volumes of this have been published, and it is intended to finish the series with the two more which he had planned.

M. JULES LEMAITRE, whose death was reported from Paris on Friday week last, was a member of the Academy, and well known as a critic and playwright. His literary studies were collected into seven volumes under the title of 'Les Contemporains,' while his 'Impressions de Théâtre' fill ten volumes. Of his plays, 'Mariage Blanc,' 'L'Age difficile,' and 'La Massière' are the best known.



## SCIENCE

*The Oxford Survey of the British Empire.*—Vol. I. *The British Isles*; Vol. II. *Asia*; Vol. III. *Africa*; Vol. IV. *America*; Vol. V. *Australasia*; Vol. VI. *General Survey*. Edited by A. J. Herbertson and O. J. R. Howarth. (Oxford University Press, 14s. net each; 3l. 14s. the set.)

THE only publication of recent years with which 'The Oxford Survey of the British Empire' can be compared is the 'Historical Geography of the British Colonies.' The two works have much in common. Sir C. P. Lucas, the editor of the latter, contributes to the former a chapter on 'Colonial Administration,' while Mr. J. D. Rogers is responsible for Newfoundland in both surveys. The new work, however, deals more with the economic and administrative side of the subject. We should say that the principal object of the editors was the exhibition of the unparalleled variety of problems and activities presented by the Empire. This would explain the apparently disproportionate amount of attention given to small islands which are of interest, but not of great importance. The topographical volumes are fully equipped with gazetteers of towns and with statistical appendices.

The first volume deals with the British Islands and our Mediterranean stations. Mr. R. C. K. Ensor has achieved in one of its longest chapters the apparently impossible task of presenting the town life of the United Kingdom in a novel manner. This he has done by combining his description of the rights and duties of local authorities with an account of the social life of the people for whom they administer. Our only criticism of this admirable chapter is that it takes no account of religious influences in English and Welsh town life—an omission which is not shared by the chapters on English rural life, and that of Scotland and Ireland. The description of Racial Type II, referred to on p. 316, does not appear.

The greater part of the volume on Asia deals, of course, with India. In a chapter of peculiar interest Sir Richard Temple describes Western Influence. In his opinion, our ascendancy is being strengthened by the gradual disappearance of the old gulf between the official and non-official Europeans, and by the loyalty of the modern native ruler, who has generally had an English education. A spirit of unrest is spreading throughout India, but a large part of it is as strongly attached to English ideas and the English Government as the remainder is opposed. In reading through this chapter, and that of Mr. Vincent A. Smith on the 'Government of India,' we cannot help feeling the truth of the statement made some years ago by Sir C. P. Lucas: "India... perhaps of all parts of the British Empire is most nearly akin to a Roman Province," for the analogy of Imperial Rome is irresistibly suggested by these papers.

Burma and the Burmese receive curiously little attention in this volume.

The volume on Africa reminds one of the scarcity of unofficial literature on the practical results of the Union of South Africa. This being the case, it is a matter for regret that the late Sir Richard Solomon should have made his two articles—on Economic Conditions and on Government—so dispassionate and reserved. The possibility of preserving a strict impartiality while at the same time avoiding the Blue-book manner is amply demonstrated by Sir Harry Johnston in his three articles on our East African dependencies. It is interesting to speculate on the education of native races. In Sierra Leone and in Nyasaland the people seem to be taking to European ideas with the utmost readiness, and the Baganda and the natives of Zanzibar have also welcomed the teaching supplied by the various missionary societies. The Island of Pemba, north of Zanzibar, which was recently surveyed for the first time by Capt. Craster, appears in the 'Survey.' That accidental product of Napoleon's imprisonment on St. Helena, the community on Tristan da Cunha, and that constitutional freak, the government of Ascension by the Admiralty, are duly described, together with the British islands of the Indian Ocean.

The largest section of the volume on America is an Economic Survey of Canada, by Prof. James Mavor, which the would-be immigrant would do well to study. Prof. Mavor does not, of course, deny the immense achievements and the even greater promise of Canada, but he points out certain offsets which generally escape attention. There is a striking and fundamental difference between Canada and Australia. In the former, "individualism is the dominant characteristic," with such indirect consequences as defective municipal services, a difficulty which has been increased by the ubiquitous land speculator. The difference between the Dominion and the Commonwealth is emphatically illustrated by the fact that in Australia the Labour Party is supreme, while in Canada it scarcely exists.

Sir George Reid, in his 'Introductory Survey' of Australia, permits himself a mild degree of enthusiasm, a fact which, by contrast, makes the judicial tone of the whole work more striking. This volume also contains chapters on Antarctica and the Western Pacific.

The final volume consists of articles of general imperial interest. Sir C. P. Lucas writes on 'British Colonial Administration and its Agencies,' a chapter in which Civil Service history has been condensed in a masterly manner. Prof. Egerton's 'Summary of Imperial History' is also a fine example of *multum in parvo*. Other chapters deal with the problems of empire. Mr. Arthur Page describes the difficulty of obtaining uniformity in a Supreme Court of Appeal, and strongly urges the creation of an Imperial Court, representative of the whole Empire. He suggests that a reconstituted House of Lords as a judicial tribunal, fused with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and pre-

sumably containing representatives of the Dominions, would be acceptable to all subjects of the Crown. Mr. E. B. Sargant provides an extremely suggestive chapter on 'Educational Problems.' The modification of the English language and its pronunciation overseas is one of the most serious of these problems, because the innovations naturally tend to react upon the language of this country.

"An inspector of schools in South Africa, whose native land was Scotland, once humorously alluded, in the writer's presence, to the woeful results of permitting Scotch songs to be taught to Dutch children by English teachers."

It is suggested that an approach to uniformity of pronunciation might be obtained within a few generations were a central standardizing authority to secure the use of the present scientific treatment of phonetics at the training colleges for teachers throughout the Empire. Before the complexities of the problems of religious education a merely logical solution in India, for example, would do more harm than good. The volume also contains a description of the available maps which have been made of British territories. There has been great activity in this branch of geography during the last few years.

It is impossible to enumerate and criticize all the features of a work on a scale so encyclopædic as this 'Survey.' We have dealt with the economic and administrative articles because they seemed to us to be the *raison d'être* of the work. But there are chapters on fauna and flora and on climate and geology also worthy of notice. The work as a whole is commended by two excellent qualities—impartiality and freshness.

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*Soil Management.* By F. H. King. (Kegan Paul & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

THE importance of the agricultural resources of this country is emphasized by the present crisis, and we welcome the books on the scientific culture of the soil which are now appearing in considerable number. The present work, by the late Prof. F. H. King of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, can be warmly recommended as putting some of the latest results of agricultural research into popular language. Unfortunately, although the Professor had projected a work on the subject, his death occurred before he had done more than complete the researches and gather the information needed for it, and the volume before us is a collection of his papers and lectures made by Mrs. King. As a result, although the information given is of great interest and importance, the book lacks the continuity and cohesion which it undoubtedly would have had if Prof. King had been spared to carry out his intention; and it is somewhat disconcerting to find the same principles and illustrations cropping up in widely separated chapters under different headings.



The key-note of Prof. King's work appears to have been the study of the influence of soil structure upon its plant-raising capabilities, and we know of no other book which gives such simple explanations and practical suggestions regarding this complex subject. The author begins by pointing out that in the last decade of the nineteenth century the average wheat yield in the United States had fallen to 13.2 bushels per acre, or considerably less than half the normal virgin capacity of the soil. Having set himself to investigate the reason for this phenomenon, Prof. King discovered, as many others have done, that most soils contain large quantities of the essential elements for plant growth, but that the bulk is in insoluble form, and can be only rendered available by satisfactory conditions of humidity and ventilation. A great part of the work is devoted to the question of water in soils, and it is shown how extremely finely divided soils such as clay may absorb large quantities of water, but hold it and the soluble plant food so rigidly by surface tension as to render it unavailable for plants. Experiments are quoted to show how soils of differing structure vary in their power of absorbing and retaining moisture and soluble foods, and the bearing of these results on the processes of ploughing, cultivating, and mulching. Figures are also supplied of the evaporation from the soil surface and plants, and of the amount required for various crops; and the question of irrigation is discussed.

A feature of special interest in Prof. King's work is that he has made a considerable first-hand study of Chinese and Japanese agriculture. The conclusion to which he comes is in striking contrast to that of enthusiasts who regard the land as capable of providing easily for unlimited numbers:—

"In the face of all this there is not the slightest ground to hope that the best possible systems of rotation of crops, coupled with the maintenance of the best possible physical conditions of the soil, can together be made to produce the amount of food which such dense populations as exist in the Far East require. Adequate and rational fertilization must in some way be combined with the other two. Let us hope that the farmers of the future may be helped to lighten the enormous burden which is now being carried by the farmers in the Far East, and which they have carried through all the centuries. Such results as they are getting we must get. Can we secure them with less of bodily effort and with more time for worthy enjoyment and intellectual life?"

In describing the agricultural methods of the Chinese and Japanese, Prof. King shows how minutely careful they are to utilize every particle of possible fertilizing material; and his conclusion, therefore, agrees with that of Sir William Crookes, that it is upon the electrochemical production of new supplies of fertilizing material that the extension of agricultural produce and the well-being of humanity principally depend. It is to be hoped that this excellent work will be thoroughly studied by English agriculturists.

## FINE ARTS

*Hieroglyphic Texts from Egyptian Stelæ, &c., in the British Museum. Part V. 50 plates. (British Museum, 7s. 6d. net.)*

THIS volume of reproductions from the many funerary stelæ and other small monuments in the British Museum is of unusual interest. It includes, as Dr. Budge tells us in his introductory notice, the funerary inscription of Antef-Ager, the son of one of the Mentuhoteps of the Eleventh Dynasty, whose exact sequence is still unknown to us. This was given to the Museum by its finder, Lord Carnarvon, and as no cartouche appears in the inscription, it is doubtful whether it is a royal stela. The inscription is, as Mr. Hall remarks in his description of the plates, noticeable, first for its crude and unusual sculpture, and then for the device which aims at giving a "shimmering" effect to the robes of the deceased's wife by covering them with a zigzag hatching. There is also an inscription from the breast of a small lion couchant in red granite, bought at Bagdad, which bears the words "Fair god" above a cartouche reading "Se-user-n-Ra" (Son of the strength of Ra), which Mr. Hall considers the throne-name of Khian, one of the Hyksos kings. The lion on which it appears is not here figured, and it would be interesting to know the style of its execution, and what it was doing in Bagdad. Small monuments with Khian's name upon them have been found in Crete, whither they may have found their way in the hands of Egyptian embassies or pirates, and it would be some proof of the wide extent of Khian's empire if they were exported in anything like considerable numbers to places as far distant from Egypt as Asia Minor then was.

There are also, in addition to many pieces from Deir el-Bahari previously published, some trial pieces or drafts of inscriptions given by Lord Carnarvon which refer to Sen-mut, the famous architect who built the temple at Deir el-Bahari for Queen Hatshepsut or Hatasu. One of these records for the first time his full name as Sen-n-mut, and others make known his titles as "Steward of the Temple of Amen," "Governor of the Double House of Silver, Governor of the Double House of Gold, Overseer of all the Works of the King, Controlling every office in its entirety, Governor of the Court," and the like. From this and other evidence it would appear that Sen-mut's name was erased from inscriptions only when it involved the name of the god Amen, and that it is, therefore, to the "heretic king," Amenhotep IV., that we owe its mutilation rather than to Thothmes III., as is sometimes said. The case quoted above, in which he is allowed to retain his titles of Steward of the Temple of Amen, is the exception which proves the rule, and the piece of limestone on which it was written was, no doubt, thrown away by the workmen as soon as copied, and not found again till Lord Carnarvon's excavations brought it to light.

One of the most important uses of such publications is the bird's-eye view which they afford of the kaleidoscopic changes in that Egyptian religion which some have thought to be unchangeable. Thus in one stela dating from the Twelfth Dynasty, and therefore, according to the usual chronology, not long before the Hyksos conquest, we find "Osiris, Lord of Dedu," and "Khent-amenti [*i.e.*, Ruler of Hades], Lord of Abydos," mentioned in a concatenation which shows that they were considered distinct divinities. Towards the end of the Eighteenth Dynasty, which was the first to be well established after the driving out of the Hyksos, we find prayers addressed to "Osiris - Khent - amenti," showing that the two gods have become one; and the same fact is indicated by Osiris's title of "Heq-er-tcher," or Prince of Eternity, on other stelæ of about the same date. In a stela of the Thirteenth Dynasty, again, we find Osiris identified with Upuat, Lord of Abydos, the canine god known as the "opener of the ways"; while in the Twelfth we have one in which Osiris is called Khent-amenti and Lord of Abydos indeed, but Upuat, "Lord of Ta-tcheser," and Osiris, Lord of Busiris in the Delta, are invoked along with him as distinct deities. In the same way Amen-Ra, the great god of the Eighteenth Dynasty, is called "King of the Gods, Lord of Heaven, Lord of Tcheser," on one stela, and "Lord of Karnak, God set over the Two Lands, great of appearances in Luxor," in another; and identified with the god Min in yet another early in the dynasty, only to have his name battered out under Khuenaten, and clumsily restored at a later date. One also finds some traces of a "woman's worship" (like that which the wives and daughters of the worshippers of Mithras were thought to pay to Cybele, Mother of the Gods), addressed by the women of Thebes to the goddess Hathor, "Lady of Tcheser within Akh-aset, Mistress of the Gods." The stela on which this last inscription appears leaves no doubt that the Hathor thus adored was the sacred cow discovered by Dr. Naville at Deir el-Bahari.

Such are some of the lessons to be drawn from the present volume. The plates are from drawings made by Mr. E. J. Lambert, and are perfectly clear. The inscriptions are copied by Mr. H. R. Hall, and are doubtless carefully done, although in one instance we cannot find in the plate the epithet of Osiris mentioned in the text. What, too, is meant by "the sacral [*sic*] cord or knot"?

## WAX MINIATURE PROFILES.

Devonshire Club, St. James's, S.W.

BEING interested in some degree in wax miniature profiles, I wonder if any of your readers could give me any information as to the present whereabouts—if they are still in existence—of four glazed frames of wax miniatures of persons who figured in the Napoleonic wars. These collections were made by a Major Harry Beane of the 1st Dragoons, about the year 1817. The wax miniatures are probably the work of Wyon, Flaxman, Andrieux, and Galliaux (?).

W. M. CROOK.



## MUSIC

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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*Part Song* (Op. 39), 6d. net.—*Part Songs* (Op. 40), Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3d. each, and No. 4, 4d.—*Vocal Quartets with Pianoforte Accompaniment* (Op. 41), Nos. 1 and 2, 8d.; No. 3, 8d.—*Part Song with Piano Accompaniment*, 4d. By H. Walford Davies.—All these vocal numbers are by a composer who knows how to write for voices. As a rule, his music is smooth and pleasant to sing; but there are times when he is exacting, though there is nothing impossible for a good choir. Op. 39, 'These Sweeter Far than Lilies are,' with anonymous words, is for chorus and four soloists; and the bright diatonic strains, a pleasant mixture of homophony and polyphony, are in keeping with the words, which tell of joy and praise.

The four numbers of Op. 40 are all attractive. The poems are by Peele, Fletcher, and Hartley Coleridge, except in No. 4, the carol 'The Seven Virgins,' the words of which are anonymous. The first is particularly light and dainty. There is one modern effect, at the words "The merry round Concludes with Cupid's Curse"; and the music ends on a chord formed from a whole-tone scale which is much in vogue now. No. 2 is delightfully fresh. The quaint No. 3 has a signature of four sharps; but why? since all the D's have a natural. The Carol is expressive.

There is no lack of vigour in Op. 41, No. 1, and there are some curious whole-tone arpeggio chords in the accompaniment. No. 2 is most delicate. Daniel and Sidney are the authors of the poems of the two Quartets, and the titles suggest strong contrasts which are fully expressed in the music.

The last number is a fine setting of Shelley's 'The Cloud.'

MESSRS. ELKIN.

*Album of Songs for Contralto*. By Cyril Scott. 3s. net.—This composer has two styles, one for his instrumental, the other for his vocal music. It is, of course, clear that words have a restraining influence: the composer cannot indulge in elaborate developments, nor in sensational harmonies that would draw off attention from the words. Mr. Cyril Scott's songs are naturally, therefore, simpler than his instrumental works. In the 'Album' under notice we, however, find features which could easily be introduced (and with advantage) into his most elaborate instrumental music. One is the due mixture of diatonic with chromatic harmony. This is particularly noticeable in the first four numbers of the 'Album,' and also in the last; but it is absent from No. 5, 'Love's Aftermath,' in which the endeavour to express the sentiment of the words becomes artificial. Again, in the earlier numbers there are simple cadences which give momentary repose. Moreover, the modern tendency to avoid the common chord at the close of a piece or song is a reaction against the conventional ending, and, so long as it does not become a fixed habit, is not unwelcome. In the 'Album' only one of the songs departs from the usual custom. Mr. Scott's skill is unquestioned, though not always the use he makes of it.

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*Menuet in E flat*. By Beethoven. 6d. net.—This little piece might on account of its simplicity be considered to belong to the Bonn period. It was, however, not published until 1805, about the time when Beethoven was composing the 'Eroica'

Symphony. If it is old, it may have been revised; in addition to simplicity, it has charm, and, especially in the Menuetto proper, something which reminds one of the E flat Sonata, Op. 31, No. 3.

*Petite Suite*. By Borodine. 1s. 6d. net.—*Berceuse*. By A. Ilynsky. 1s. net.—*Mazurka in G minor*. By A. Zarzycki. 6d. net.—*Mazurka*. By A. Scriabine. 1s. net.—These four pieces by Russian composers are all short, and, although free from technical difficulties, depend entirely on delicate phrasing and discreet pedalling. The Suite consists of six sections. When composing it Borodine must have had the orchestra in mind. The music is delightful, and, though all the numbers are not equally original, they are all interesting. The first two, 'Au Couvent' and 'Intermezzo,' have Eastern colour.

The Berceuse is not Russian in character, but it is delicate and pleasingly written. Again, in Zarzycki's Mazurka the music is tasteful rather than characteristic. Scriabine's Mazurka is very light, and the music is easier than is usual with him.

*Sérénade Triste pour Violon et Piano*. By Nándor Zsolt. 2s. net.—A broad, impassioned, and for the most part diatonic melody is here supported by chromatic chords which fittingly produce the atmosphere indicated by the title. The solo part is written by an experienced violinist, and for due effect requires not only an able, but also a sympathetic interpreter.

## Musical Gossip.

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS begin this evening with the National Anthem and the 'Marseillaise.' Sir Edward Elgar's 'Sospiri' will be the novelty of the evening. Other particulars we mentioned last week.

On Tuesday Mr. Frederick Morley, a new pianist, will play M. Dolnánvi's Concerto in E. On Wednesday Prof. Richard Walthew's 'Friend Fritz' Overture will be heard for the first time. On Thursday Erich Korngold's 'Sinfonietta' will be performed for the first time in England. On Friday Master Solomon will play Beethoven's Concerto in C.

THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL, which was to take place in September, has been postponed.

THE PARIS OPÉRA has closed its doors, as so many of its officials have been called away. The Opéra Comique was to open on the 1st of September, but whether it will is doubtful.

SIGNOR GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO's new lyrical drama, 'Fedra,' with music by Signor Ildebrando Pizzetti, will be produced at La Scala, Milan, during the coming winter.

MR. HENRY PATTERSON HOPKINS, who was a pupil of Dvorák when the composer was in New York, has been giving some personal details about him in *The Musical Standard*. It appears that he was very careless about his appearance. His clothes were ragged and his hat shabby. The same, by the way, could be said about Beethoven and Brahms.

THE death is announced of Gabriel Dupont at the age of 36. He began his artistic career by winning the Sonzogno prize for his 'La Cabrera,' which was performed at the Paris Opéra Comique. He also wrote 'La Glu' (libretto by Henri Cain after Richépin), which was produced at Nice, Brussels, and elsewhere. He also scored his 'Heures dolentes' and 'La Maison dans les Dunes,' both originally written for pianoforte. Had he been spared, a brilliant future seemed in store for him.

## Dramatic Gossip.

APART from Shakespeare this country is not rich in patriotic plays. One might expect, however, a revival of 'An Englishman's Home' (noticed by us February 9th, 1909), which shows this island of ours overrun and shelled by foreign troops, and the apathy and facetiousness of a household given over to trifles, and, when grim fate approaches, blustering and helpless.

ON Wednesday next at His Majesty's Theatre 'Drake' will be revived as a national pageant suitable to the occasion. It is announced that "any profits will be given to the Prince of Wales's Fund for the sufferers by the war."

THE New Theatre is to reopen on Saturday, the 29th inst., when the successful career of 'Grumpy' will be resumed.

'THE MANCHESTER PLAYGOER,' Vol. II. No. 1, represents, we learn, the views of the Manchester Playgoers' Club. Its most interesting feature is a review of the recently published works of Stanley Houghton, by Mr. James E. Agate. The writer was evidently intimate with Houghton, and gives an attractive sketch of his personality with its mixture of diffidence and charm. Houghton "failed," it is said, "as a showman to ride the wave of an advertised success."

Mr. Agate thinks 'Hindle Wakes' and the little sketches 'Hawthorn Lodge' and 'Grey' much above the rest of Houghton's work, which "London showed its chiefest intellectual folly" in accepting.

A play by Mr. F. Sladen-Smith, 'His Magnificence of Plasencia,' which is described as "a Grotesque" (Spanish, fifteenth century), needs more power than the author possesses to make it effective, dealing as it does with the tremendous theme of a dead man returning to life.

IN the current number of *The British Review* the editor, Mr. R. J. Walker, has an interesting notice of the 'Alcestis' at Bradfield. He points out that "Greek plays were throughout written with a view to their being invariably acted by masked performers. We shall never understand rightly what a Greek play is designed to look like, unless we see one performed in masks.....Footwear which added greatly to the height of the performers was obligatory equally with masks."

This is all very well as an ideal, but what of the Athenian audience required?

In discussing the music, Mr. Walker explains that we know something about it, "but so little that to endeavour to compose in it is simply to trust oneself to conjecture; and of the little we do know about it the major part is most probably untrue with regard to the stage at which it stood in such early days as those of the tragedians."

His point as to the safety of engaging impressionable boys "in acts even of histrionic worship before the altar of a heathen god" seems to us overstrained.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—N. B.—C. G.—N. F.—D. W. W.—G. A. M.—Received.

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**NOTES AND QUERIES.****THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (August 15) CONTAINS—**

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**QUERIES:**—Machiavelli: Testina Editions—Eleanor Needham—Andrew Lang, Pindar, and Mr. G. O. Smith—Sir Philip Howard—Rev. H. Salvin—Acrostics—Saints' Day Customs—Sumptuary Laws—"Poems written for a Child"—'The Pamela Magazines'—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Capt. Richard Hill and the Siege of Derry—Duke of Ormonde's Followers—Retford: Derlee: Officials of Edward III.—Sir Beauchamp St. John—"Iebie horse"—"Act of Parliament Clock"—James Wm. Gilbert—Holcroft of Vale Royal—Biographical Information Wanted—Lord Erskine's Speeches—"Lady"—Wm. Carr, Mayor of Liverpool—Samuel Derham—Portrait of Wellington by Salter.

**REPLIES:**—Sir Gregory Norton—Wellington—Chandos—Seventh Child of a Seventh Child—Napoleon III. at Chislehurst—Holcroft Bibliography: Gordon Riots—Old Etonians—Adulation of Queen Elizabeth—Last King of Naples—West Indian Families—Palm the Bookseller—Stevens—Baines: Laleham—"Galleon" in Verse—Wall-Papers—Marquis de Spineto—The Cusani—Voltaire in London—Stones of London—"Aut Diabolus aut Nihil"—Folk-Lore Queries.

**NOTES ON BOOKS:**—"Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society"—'Dwelly's Parish Records'—"The English Borough in the Twelfth Century"—'Transactions of the Birmingham Archaeological Society'—Report of the Birmingham Free Libraries—"Francis David"—'The Religious Philosophy of Plotinus.'

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## LITERATURE

*The Foundations of Strategy.* By Capt. H. M. Johnstone. "Special Campaign Series." (G. Allen & Unwin, 5s. net.)

STRATEGY is "the art of making war on the map" or "the art of rightly directing masses of troops towards the object of the campaign." Strategy directs the movement of troops until contact with the enemy is imminent; and then all combination and manœuvres are classed as Tactics, until perhaps the opposing armies become sufficiently separated for Strategy to be once more employed.

It is with Strategy as thus defined that Capt. H. M. Johnstone deals. His book was probably intended chiefly for soldiers, but it is full of facts and arguments which can be grasped even by those who have small knowledge of the art of war. He leaves aside what he calls "peace strategy"—that strategy which deals with alliances, neutralities, and enmities, with national prestige, with the utilization of the resources of a nation, and with the fostering of a true national spirit. But he does touch on political considerations, and in some paragraphs (evidently written long before any one thought of the present war) which concern a possible attack by Germany upon France he notes the formidable French front from Épinal to Montmédy, saying that

"this front can be conveniently turned by an advance through South Belgium. We, it is to be hoped, should feel compelled to carry out our pledge to defend Belgium; but if Germany had become so powerful on the sea that we could not speedily have an army on the Sambre, the enemy would choose that theatre with some impunity. If, on the other hand, we could reinforce the Belgian army in a few weeks with 150,000 men, Germany would think twice before bringing us and Belgium into the quarrel, and would choose another theatre."

Capt. Johnstone's chapter on Sea Power is one to which all will turn. He points

out that the retention of the command of the sea implies not only the continuance of trade, but also usually the stoppage of the enemy's sea trade. He shows that Japan, who was in superior power as against Russia in the Pacific, kept up her public revenues without difficulty; and that Great Britain in Napoleonic days preserved her own share of trade, and not merely did that, but also increased it enormously at the expense of her opponents.

The author incidentally alludes to the fact that the degree of dependence on sea trade varies enormously. To some nations the prolonged loss of it would be ruinous, to others harmful, and to others of little consequence so long as their land frontiers were open. But a glance at any book of reference which shows the exports and imports of Germany, and which separates those carried to places across the sea from those conveyed by land, will prove that to Germany the loss of her sea trade spells ruin.

The political aspect of sea power is illustrated by our position at the time of the South African War. Capt. Johnstone says that

"when our early reverses occurred, there is little doubt that one Power would have stepped in as Kruger's ally, if it had seen its way to carry its great armies to the scene of the fighting."

But there was no possibility of interference until the British fleets had been disposed of, and no coalition was ready to attack us on the sea. The author further illustrates his argument by references to our position at the time when the United States fought Spain, and by showing how we "kept the lists" for Japan.

His argument is that sea power, if it results in sea command, renders the whole coast-line of your enemy your frontier, and makes that frontier impregnable to him;

"impoverishes him by arresting his sea trade; compels him to await in uncertainty the next blow, and probably induces him, therefore, to disseminate his forces; deprives him of the hope of any ally who cannot line up with him by land marching; renders your own ultimate base absolutely secure, thus placing you in the happy position of 'fighting with limited liability'....leaves to you the resources of the world, if you can pay for them; enables you to pick up one by one the enemy's over-sea possessions."

But sea power has its limitations. It does not enable its possessor to decide the issue, unless the enemy is insular, nor to choose any point for a landing, nor does it prevent the enemy from making efforts to rebuild his fleet if he has safe harbours.

In the space of four pages the author supplies a remarkably skilful summary of the advantages in war of the Offensive. In the three pages which follow he explains the Defensive in language which is equally clear. We do not attempt to condense his summaries, but of the advantages of the Defensive we may note that the chief in his view are that it sometimes gains time for the production of one's whole strength; that it may

afford time for an ally to reach the theatre of war before the decision, or to create a diversion in another theatre; and that retreating defence may produce great changes in the relative condition of the belligerents. These points, and others, are well illustrated by references to famous campaigns.

Speaking of the value of the Initiative, Capt. Johnstone explains that what may be called the German system is to avoid collision until everything is ready, even to the extent of concentrating further back than was originally planned, and thus allowing the enemy to take the initiative for the moment. We see how in 1870 the French rushed to the frontier, only to find that their organization was so incomplete that, though the Germans were far off, they were themselves unable to think of invasion, while the Germans, perfectly aware of the position of the French, detrained their largest army much further back than they had originally intended. But they regained the initiative the moment that their troops were ready to move. The moral is that the side which has its full force ready first will quickly take the lead.

Capt. Johnstone shows that a British army engaged in Continental war has its own special problems.

"It will in the main be assisting some allied army of great size, and will have to subordinate its actions to those of that army."

It must work in close touch with the ally, but must undertake no detached operation. In another part of his book it is pointed out that

"a British campaign against a civilized power would be waged as an ally, and the other belligerents would almost certainly have come to grips before we were on the scene."

We have moved more quickly than the author anticipated. It has at last been made public that already we have been on the scene for many days, but we have not yet been told exactly where our army or armies are: and Capt. Johnstone may be right if a wide interpretation is given to his words "come to grips." In a later chapter the author again says that in a European war our allies would have begun before we joined. Our place would be subservient to theirs, and it is suggested that our part would be to perform the turning movement, which would obviate mixing up the allied armies.

The book contains many excellent sketch maps, but the text is, perhaps, a little stale. Many illustrations are taken from South Africa, but little attention is paid to the Balkan War, though in that most recent fighting such large bodies of troops were employed that lessons of special interest at this moment might have been drawn from it. There is also no attempt to touch on the subject of aviation; and we should have welcomed any light that could have been thrown on the changes caused by the introduction of aeroplanes. But the author might say that this concerned Tactics, and not Strategy.



*Germany.* By A. W. Holland. "The Making of the Nations." (A. & C. Black, 7s. 6d. net.)

It is difficult to imagine how a scholar of Mr. Holland's standing could be betrayed into so many inaccuracies as this book contains. We might, perhaps, pardon slips partly due to the printer; but it is more difficult to overlook such lapses as that on the frontispiece, which calls Queen Louise the *widow* of a husband who survived her for thirty years. In the course of the narrative we are amazed to learn that Henry IV. of France was murdered in 1614; that Charles, Elector of Bavaria, was chosen and crowned Emperor in 1748; that the Emperor Henry VII. died at Pisa in 1315; and that Charles IV. was crowned at Rome in 1356. Perhaps, however, to a self-respecting Englishman it is the greatest shock to read of Richard III.'s confirming the London privileges of the Hanseatic League in 1377.

There are many other points on which we are disinclined to agree with Mr. Holland. His picture of Leo III. looking round for an Emperor who "would restore her former glories" to Rome seems somewhat misleading; while the succeeding statement that "Charlemagne was quite willing" to be made Emperor is, in the face of contemporary assertions that he was greatly annoyed, at least too dogmatic. Again, though Bismarck may eventually have allowed himself to be persuaded of the worth of colonies, it is scarcely fair to give the impression that it was he who started Germany on the road marked *Kolonialpolitik*.

As for the general scheme of the book, Mr. Holland has given us both too much and too little. The first duty of the writer of an elementary history is to select the points of primary importance, and to emphasize them, not to give us a sentence or two about every passing event. Thus it is somewhat aimless to tell the reader that "in Württemberg... the constitution was altered in 1906, and an education difficulty was settled in 1909," and then to leave him there. If Mr. Holland has not space to explain what the alteration in the constitution was, or how the difficulty about education was settled, it seems idle to mention these details at all.

Again, why make a cursory and (to the elementary reader) unintelligible reference to "the wars with the Hussites which followed the execution of Huss"? The advanced student who knows about Huss will not read a summary of German history such as this book professedly is; and the elementary reader may be confused by what to him is a mere name.

Against those wonderful family Bibles which were popular in the middle of the last century cynics raised the objection that to every page, however difficult or however easy, the same space of explanatory notes was allotted. Mr. Holland's book suggests a similar criticism. He finds room to mention an obscure civil war instigated by Wilhelm von Grumbach in 1559; whereas the War of Liberation has to be hurried over in a single page.

*Napoleon's Invasion of Russia.* By R. G. Burton. "Special Campaign Series." (Allen & Unwin, 5s. net.)

EXCEPT for a brief sketch of the political events which preceded the actual opening of hostilities, Col. Burton's monograph is written entirely from the military standpoint. To the student of strategy and tactics it will, we feel confident, prove of capital service by its clearness, accuracy, and the excellence of the accompanying maps. The general reader will profit by its perusal if he has been suffering from the delusions that Napoleon ceased to be a master of war, and that motives of personal safety led him to abandon his army in its agony. The campaign of 1812, indeed, did not allow of any such striking manipulation of forces as renders remarkable the operations two years later, of which the country between the Oise and the Seine was the theatre. It is also true, as Col. Burton admits, that the undertaking was an assault on the impossible. At the same time, it is well to be reminded of the intellectual force and subtlety displayed by Napoleon in the preparation of his huge endeavour; of the greatness of the initial movement which pierced the Russian centre at Vilna, and which, had Jerome but co-operated with promptness, might have enabled the Emperor to prevent the junction of Tolly and Bagration; and of the resource and endurance which conveyed the shattered fragments of the Grand Army across the Berezina. It should be remembered also that by the time Napoleon resigned his command to Murat his ability longer to serve his soldiers had ceased:—

"Had he been only a general [writes Col. Burton very wisely] the matter would have been different. But he was the ruler of a great Empire, at the western end of which the army of his most persistent enemies was contending for the mastery of the Peninsula. In Paris his presence was necessary to strengthen and even to secure his Government."

The book does something more, however, than dispel certain popular fallacies concerning Napoleon himself. Its later chapters impress upon us the splendid part played by Ney in the most disastrous hours of retreat. The manoeuvre which extricated him and his men at Krasnoi from a situation where "a lesser man would have surrendered" is only the most magnificent achievement in a series of superlative triumphs. Not even Jackson's co-operation with Lee is so fine an example of the due balance of subordination and initiative on the part of a great leader's right hand. Jackson, we must not forget, was not called upon to exercise his high qualities in face of failure and confusion.

To the strategy of the Russian generals Col. Burton awards higher praise than earlier writers have done. Circumstances did, no doubt, form the main factor in the French disaster; but we fully agree with the writer in his high estimate of the skill which concentrated the divided Russian forces at Smolensk, and the patience which avoided as much as possible the issue of

actual conflict till the invader's troops were diminished and exhausted. Kutuzov may certainly rank among the ablest, as well as the most successful, of Napoleon's opponents, and Tolly (when he had been compelled to surrender to him the chief command) seconded him with admirable devotion. Wittgenstein's operations on the Dwina, if less sensational than those of the Army of the Valley in 1862, were quite as successful in keeping divided the interest and attention of the invading armies.

We regret the absence of an index, and would point out on p. 215, in a quotation from Ségur, a use of the word "unarmed" which makes nonsense of the sentence. A sentence rightly assigned to Montesquieu on the title-page is, we notice, ascribed to Montaigne when translated on p. 225.

### THREE LABOUR LEADERS.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB says in the Preface to Mr. Humphrey's volume on Robert Applegarth that it contains

"a story which every Trade-Unionist should study, in order to realize something of the struggles through which our present liberties have been won";

and, indeed, all who feel an interest in human nature and its activities should profit by reading the experiences of one who used his energies to the full.

Robert Applegarth was born in 1834, and he is still living. He has seen the rise of many improvements in the lives of workers, and has himself substantially assisted a surprising number of causes. The biographer had a full task in recording such a career, and conveys a definite impression of his subject's activity during the changing conditions of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Robert Applegarth is essentially of that century—a reformer, an organizer, an initiator, one who has seen good work accomplished, yet is ready to see it superseded by better. The only paragraph in the book wherein Socialism is mentioned shows his interest in the modern working-class movement. The biographer says:—

"I have seen him on the platform at a great demonstration of the British Socialist Party, constantly applauding, and nodding approval of, the speaker's denunciations of the wage system. An old worker in the Socialist movement, an admirer of Mr. Applegarth, said to me once, 'Of course, the old man has never really been one of us, but that was because he was born too soon!' which is probably true, for Robert Applegarth was ever in the foremost line and had a vision of a world for those who work."

*Robert Applegarth: Trade Unionist, Educationist, Reformer.* By A. W. Humphrey. Subscription Issue. (National Labour Press.)

*The Apostle of Free Labour: the Life Story of William Collison.* Told by Himself. With 34 Illustrations. (Hurst & Blackett, 16s. net.)

*Labour, Life, and Literature.* By Frederick Rogers. (Smith, Elder & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)



Robert Applegarth started work when he was ten years old in a shoemaker's shop for half-a-crown a week, going thence to a merchant's office, and later becoming a carpenter. He married, and went to America, where he worked at different trades, but returned to Yorkshire and settled at Sheffield as a carpenter. He first came into prominence as General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and from 1860 onwards his history has been that of trade-unionism, so that his life throws many interesting side-lights on that movement and other struggles of the working classes. Of his action as General Secretary Henry Crompton wrote later:—

"I have not forgotten...when the difficulties of the workman's position, and the obstacles in the way of his obtaining bare justice in the Courts of Law, seemed almost insuperable. The ultimate success of the Labour Law movement, the placing of the workman in the position which he now occupies, was...very largely due to the line adopted, and the vigorous and able work done, by you in those early days."

A chapter is devoted to the rise and fall of the International Working-Men's Association, in which Applegarth was the most prominent man among the English delegates. A grandson of Karl Marx called him last year the "old and respected warrior in our great international army." In 1868 Applegarth was saying that "we want a national, compulsory, and secular system of education"; his efforts in this direction were wholehearted, and included a speech at the first general meeting of the National Education League. Forty years later he initiated the Industrial Education League, but ill-health obliged him to give up active work for it, and the movement declined.

His appointment on the Royal Commission that inquired into the working of the Contagious Diseases Acts in 1870 led to his resignation of the General Secretaryship. He was the first working-man to sit on a Royal Commission, but some members of his society did not realize the importance of the Commission or of the appointment on it of a representative of their class, and objected to the time the work necessarily took up. He was convinced, by the time the Commission was over, that the C.D. Acts should be repealed and confirmed in his view that "the problem involved is mainly an economic one, and must be treated as such."

His later years have been occupied in demonstrating the use of apparatus with which men can live and work in a poisonous atmosphere, in pioneering electric lighting, and in such occupations as poultry-farming, sitting on local Boards, and tending George Holyoake at Brighton. The care which he showed for this friend is one of the few glimpses we have of his private life. His general character can be gathered from the quality of his achievements and the testimonies of friends. Mr. Frederic Harrison pays tribute to his "remarkable ability, energy, and sterling good sense and trustworthiness"; Prof. Beesly admires his "eminent practical abilities"; and Mr. Fred Maddison

gives the key-note of his efforts in speaking of him as "a man who... caught the great idea that...all power and all influence are in the men themselves." His biographer notes with some emphasis a characteristic which is certainly not common:—

"Indeed, there is nothing in his development in which he differs from most men more than this: that far from growing more conservative as he grows older, his outlook has widened and his ideals have soared higher."

To understand the psychological processes of a man like Mr. Collison, the subject of the second book before us, would be equivalent to foreseeing the end to at least one phase of our industrial warfare. In his Introduction he says: "I have not argued with Strike leaders, I have broken Strikes," and we can but regret the adoption of a like attitude in his writings: he does not argue as to the reasons which guided his actions, he merely tells us what such actions were.

We hoped that his biography was going to help us to understand the point of view of one who "stood up against my own class" at least openly and, according to his own showing, unashamed. We question whether Mr. Collison ever had a point of view of his own capable of being strengthened or weakened. The lack of it probably made it easy for him to serve efficiently those who at different times were his employers. True, he denounces "modern Trades-Unionism," but we do not find that he anywhere expresses an opinion that Labour is at present adequately remunerated, nor does he suggest any new organization to act on behalf of the workers. Rather, however, than seek to reform trade-unionism from within, he made it his aim in life to break it—in fact, can claim to be nothing more than an iconoclast. We credit him with too much common sense to think that the majority of employers will, as yet, voluntarily recognize the need of meeting the claims of their employees before satisfying their own desire for things which are, by comparison, luxuries. Mr. Collison, without denying that some pressure on employers is necessary at present, deprecates modern trade-unionism on account of the kind of pressure some of its adherents bring to bear; but we find little to choose between the regrettable tactics employed on either side.

The fact seems to be that this advocate of Free Labour is merely a very impulsive man, and to understand him we must seek out what gave rise to his impulses. By heredity he was a man of action, son of a policeman "wearing an unpopular uniform for twenty-eight years in the H or Whitechapel Division." We may surmise from the above quotation that his early environment was not likely to make him averse from serving among a class which was then, and is still to the majority, "unpopular." True, in early manhood he served his fellows as a union organizer, but the account of his severance from the business will, we think, go far to convince any unbiased person that he never cared to realize and appreciate

underlying principles. Otherwise his disagreement with methods and men would not have thrown him into the directly opposite camp of thought. In no sense was he an idealist, and he was ambitious; in other words, he was by temperament an individualist. He confesses to vanity, but expresses his dislike in others of many traits of character which, it is obvious, he shares. He was certainly not the man to acquiesce tamely in becoming a victim or one who would submit to any suffering on behalf of any principle.

Heartily as we disagree with the man and his work, we unhesitatingly avow that Labour has had worse—because more secret—enemies, and that within the trade-union movement itself. Mr. Collison gives us many accounts of prominent men—their work, relatives, and friends. Had we not much reason to doubt his general accuracy where we are able to check it by our own intimate knowledge, we should have thanked him the more readily for insight into men and affairs which we had lacked hitherto. The last chapter, which is headed 'The Apologia,' is marred by the author's conceit:—

"I can never make any apologies for my life, for to me it has been a thing of triumph and healthful glory."

But the book ends on a note that intimates that the author will welcome the end of life as a happy release, and would not vouchsafe a "Thank you" to Providence for giving him the opportunity of enforcing his views with the light of a larger knowledge and under conditions more favourable to ultimate success. These confessions go far to explain the man's present failure.

Mr. Rogers, the author of the third book under notice, has written an interesting book of reminiscences that deals in somewhat fragmentary fashion with various social, political, and religious movements during the last sixty years. As a Labour journalist, a strike leader, and promoter of a movement to initiate old-age pensions, he brings to bear on the many topics discussed considerable observation and experience. He was also a pioneer in the University Extension scheme for educating the working classes, and though he has lived to see the fruition of his labours, he appears to part company with those who have carried such education to political if not logical conclusions. In individual evolution, attained by sacrifice and personal character, the writer of this book sees a clearer hope for democratic progress than in doctrines of social anarchy, though at the same time he makes an effective protest against the materialism of our commercial world. As the epitome of his experiences, he sees in the principles of the Christian Church the solution of life's difficulties and the answer to all its problems. Those who expect to find here any serious analysis of social economics will be disappointed, but as the record of a worker who has fulfilled at least some of the ideals set before him the book is inspiring and praiseworthy.



*The Diwāns of 'Abid ibn al-Albas and 'Amir ibn at-Tufail.* Edited and translated by Sir Charles Lyall. (Luzac & Co., 12s.)

THIS admirable edition of two pre-Islamic poets, which forms the twenty-first volume of the "Gibb Memorial Series," is appropriately dedicated to Prof. Theodor Nöldeke, "the acknowledged Master of all European scholars in this field of study." Although the editor modestly attributes whatever merit it may possess to Prof. Nöldeke's co-operation, others will not fail to recognize on every page the results of his own patient labour, or to find abundant traces of his exquisite scholarship. He had an exceptionally arduous task, since a great part of the text is contained in a single manuscript, which was written by an ignorant scribe, and often needs to be corrected. Some problems remain, but the text as it is now published offers few opportunities, even to experts in the fascinating art of emendation. The Arabic commentary which accompanies the poems is helpful up to a certain point. Its obvious deficiencies are made good by Sir Charles Lyall in the English portion of the volume, which comprises an Introduction to each *Diwān*, a summary description of each poem together with numerous explanatory notes, and a complete translation, partly in prose and partly in verse. The difficulties of the old Arabian poetry are well known; they are so formidable that, as Prof. Nöldeke has remarked, we may doubt whether the æsthetic pleasure derived from it repays the toil that must be expended in learning to understand it. This question every student of Arabic must decide for himself, and let him in the first place read some of Sir Charles Lyall's translations. If he then declares that the game is not worth the candle, there is no more to be said, for he will have rejected the strongest argument that could be addressed to him.

The two poets with whom this edition makes us acquainted are by no means of equal rank. 'Amir ibn at-Tufail does not stand out conspicuously from the crowd of bards whose main theme is "what the Arabs call *fakhr*, boasting of warlike exploits and the glories of the tribe." It is true that his extant poems are mostly fragments, but the uniform character of these suggests that his work as a whole was lacking in originality, and that the absence of striking passages on other themes is not accidental. The poems of 'Abid are important historically on account of the references which they contain to his famous contemporary Imra' al-Qais. But, apart from this, they appeal to the reader by their wide range of interest, artistic beauty, and arresting style.

In the following lines the poet, having spoken of his mare, introduces by way of simile his celebrated description of the Eagle and the Fox:—

She is like an eagle, swift to seize her quarry—  
in her nest are the hearts of her victims gathered.  
Night-long she stood on a way-mark, still, upright,  
like an old woman whose children all are dead;  
And at dawn she was there in the piercing cold,  
the hoar-frost dropping from her feathers.

Then she spied on the moment a fox far off—  
between him and her was a droughty desert;  
Then she shook her feathers and stirred herself,  
ready to rise and make her swoop.  
He raised his tail and quailed as he saw her—  
so behaves his kind when fright possesses them:  
She rose, and swiftly towards him she sped,  
gliding down, making for him her prey.  
He creeps, as he spies her coming, on his belly:  
his eyes show the whites as they turn towards her.  
Then she swoops with him aloft, and casts him headlong,  
and the prey beneath her is in pain and anguish.  
She dashes him to earth with a violent shock,  
and all his face is torn by the stones.  
He shrieks—but her talons are in his side:  
no help! with her beak she tears his breast.

Here is a charming picture of the poet's meeting in the desert with a caravan of women travelling in howdahs:—

And they turned to us their necks, and the jewels that thereon hung,  
with speech that dealt with such things as the careless loves to hear;  
Then was it as though the East-wind had wafted to us the scent  
of a bale of musk, so precious that none could pay its price.  
Or the fragrance of lavender by the brook-sides of a mead,  
where a plentiful shower in the night has washed away dust and grime.

As a final specimen of 'Abid's vivid imagery, and also of the translator's skill, we may quote a short poem which describes the oncoming and bursting of a thunderstorm. In these verses, as in the last passage (which recalls Browning's 'Abt Vogler'), the original metre has been imitated:—

May the cloud pour down on Rabāb its rain,  
with the thunder rumbling amid the flashes!  
Black is its mass by the East-wind rolled,  
in the early night, and the strong gusts stroke it,  
As the herdsman strokes his she-camel's dugs,  
till the gathered rain fills all the udders.  
And it draws anigh with its fringe of white  
lighting the scrub which its flashes kindle;  
Until no more can its strength uphold  
the abounding burthen of pent-up waters.  
There blows behind it a gentle breeze  
from al-Yaman, thrusting the mass before it;  
Then loosed the South all its water-spouts,  
and it pours the flood from its rifts wide-opened.

*Jesus in the Nineteenth Century and After.*  
By Heinrich Weinel and Alban G. Widgery. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark, 10s. 6d. net.)

THE authors' object in this study is not a treatment of Christianity as a system, but a consideration of the historical Jesus. They find it necessary in the first place to present an account of Jesus as He appears after an examination of the historical records, and as their chief task they describe how leading men and the great movements of the nineteenth century have regarded Him in relation to the problems that have arisen. Neither the Church nor its answer to any of these problems is considered; but there is the attempt to give a record of the search by different men at different times for the historical Jesus, and to present Him when found as One with a message for the ages. There is no wanton attack by the authors on the Church's teaching, though there is frequently implied in their accounts of modern thinkers a neglect or repudiation of ancient doctrines; and sometimes opposition to Jesus and His message is recorded.

"The Jesus we have met in historical study [the authors say] stands and claims acceptance just as strongly as ever, but,

we think, in a simpler, more human, more attractive, and ultimately more religious way, than the traditional dogma of the Church represents him."

We are told, further, that the increasing knowledge of nature and history broke down the belief that a Being, the second Person of the Godhead, came down from heaven, was born of a Virgin, walked on the sea and fed thousands of people with five loaves, rose with His body from the grave, and ascended into heaven upon a cloud. It is suggested that the decline of the belief in the old dogma was one of the chief reasons why men asked the question: "Who was this Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph and Mary, the carpenter and builder of Nazareth, with his remarkable sayings, his sufferings, and his courageous life?"

It is evident that in a history of religious experience, even apart from a history of religious thought, there must be a place for the historical Jesus and an interpretation of His teaching, together with an inquiry into His authority; and therefore a welcome may be given to this book, with its lucid accounts of movements and representative men. The first chapter, 'The Dawn of the Century,' deals with the beginnings of criticism in the period of the Enlightenment, and the ideas of Schiller, Voltaire, Paine, Reimarus, and Paulus are set forth; and an instructive section of the chapter is devoted to an investigation of the new conception of religion and of history, with the influence thereon of such men as Lessing, Kant, Goethe, Emerson, Carlyle, Schleiermacher, and Novalis. The second chapter describes the scientific research on the life of Jesus which began with Strauss and Bruno Bauer; and in other chapters we have as subjects Jesus as the preacher of a liberal ideal of reform, Jesus in the light of the social question, and also as the preacher of a Buddhist self-redemption. The titles of the concluding chapters are 'Jesus and the Religious Question of the Present Time' and 'In the New Century.'

While the authors of this book are mainly historians and biographers, they are to a certain degree critics as well as expounders. Dealing with the predictions of Jesus regarding His second advent, they assert that Jesus really expected a return, within the generation, on the clouds of heaven; and in proof they point to Mark ix. 1 and xiii. 30. Yet they are silent regarding the parables of the Kingdom, and rest content with the idea that Jesus was mistaken regarding His second coming. In recent years the teaching of Jesus as to the last days has received special attention, and stress is laid on His words as recorded in the verses of Mark which have been noticed; but stress is not laid on the parables of the Kingdom, and these certainly do not imply the speedy coming of the world to an end or an immediate return of the Son of Man. Yet we are told without comment that

"a free theology simply states Jesus to have been in error, in that he shared with his



nation not only the prevailing conception of the spatial, but also of the temporal, holding the belief in the early end of the world."

A comment follows, however, when the authors deal with certain recent scholars, of whom Schweitzer is the most extreme. They prefer the picture of the apocalyptic Jesus to that in which He appears as too gentle, too soft, too "human" in the sense of the eighteenth century; but they contend that, if He had been the apocalyptic as represented by Schweitzer, He would not have ended His life upon the cross, "but somehow in the style of one of those imaginative books which tell of the end of the world and of the secrets of the sky"; and they conclude that, while He was a prophet with love for His race and anger against its seducers, He was not a man occupied with speculations concerning an approaching end. In spite of their disagreement with Schweitzer, the authors commit themselves to the statement regarding Jesus that "not in the form in which he expected it, did he come again."

Many readers of this book who are far removed from the authors' sympathy with the idea that Jesus was mistaken in regard to Himself will agree with them in their declaration that, as perhaps never before in the history of Christianity, men are in our day impelled by religious experience and an intelligent conception of its nature to strive for religious unity. It is asserted that to contend that a special divine grace is passed on in ordination and in confirmation is not only to suggest a limit to the sphere and action of the spiritual, but to lapse into a veritable materialism; and it is claimed that, for the attainment of religious unity, what is required is the abandonment, not of any form of ecclesiastical organization, but of the views which represent it as something essentially more than a practical necessity; and, further, that in this connexion a true conception of the historical Jesus will be helpful. Doubtless there will be some or many who will utterly reject the idea of the transmission of a special divine grace through ordination as being a purely mechanical conception; and yet these men will accept the statement that for Jesus the spiritual was supreme, and the material had its value only in relation to a life lived in faith in God, whatever they may reply to the assertion that "the forces that led to the deification of Jesus have led also to the sacerdotal view of the ministry in the Church."

At the conclusion of their book the authors represent that, with regard to the conflicts around the questions of Jesus or Christ, the Gospel and the Church, and the historicity of Jesus, the positions which prevail at the present time are little different from those held before the discussions; and they proceed to say that in their conviction the ultimate problems that are raised by these conflicts are intimately connected, and that they all involve the question of the relation of the historical to the religious experience of men. Study of a book of

this kind, with its approval of a free theology, makes manifest the need for a consideration of the authority of Jesus as a religious teacher. It seems evident that, if He was mistaken regarding Himself, there can be no unique authority ascribed to Him, beyond that which arises out of the truth which He expounded or was the first to reveal; but, however free certain theologians may be, scientific theology is not yet committed to the belief that He was mistaken.

#### AN IRISH CRITIC.

BETWEEN Mr. Monahan, free essayist of *The Papyrus*, and Mr. Monahan, expositor of the New Ireland, there is a distinct difference; perhaps we may call it the difference between the advocate speaking to his brief in court (a brief in which he takes a genuine interest) and the same advocate holding forth to his friends from his armchair.

'Nova Hibernia,' in any case, might as well be called 'In Praise of Tom Moore.' Out of the 267 pages of the book, nearly one hundred are allotted exclusively to him; and, for that matter, Davis and Mangan, and others more or less contemporary with him, occupy nearly all that remains. Mr. Yeats and Synge receive but short measure, and in their case the effort to be just is clearly marked. There is no mistaking the direction of Mr. Monahan's sympathies.

In one sense he justifies himself. Moore and the other poets of his day were at least outspoken about their country; they had clear opinions, and they expressed these in clear words; as lyrists of Ireland and her cause they perhaps deserve a place of their own which even the most ardent Neo-Celts cannot claim to infringe.

But then Mr. Monahan should have pointed this out, and have set himself upon firm ground. He makes the mistake of comparing the poetic and the literary merits of his writers. He certainly does his best for his favourites, citing their work in its highest examples; but even thus we cannot accept his verdict. We may not accept that of his *bête noire*, Mr. Stopford Brooke; indeed, we cannot look upon the latter in the light of a prophet of literature—rather is he a useful guide to literary territory; but there he is sounder than Mr. Monahan.

As we have said, Moore is singularly direct in his mission and his exposition of it. Mr. Yeats is far less direct; mystic first (not by any means "of no particular religion," as Mr. Monahan says), he is Irish afterwards; but those who read him with care will see the beauty of Ireland in his writing. Such poems as 'Rose of all Roses,' or that exquisite 'To Ireland in the Coming Times,' have a message as full as the most tuneful lyrics of Moore, and far more spiritual; nay, they do more than preach a cause—

they reveal the ancient beauty that is the strength of that cause.

Were we to compare poem with poem (in view of Mr. Monahan's statement that Moore is the greatest of Ireland's poets) our task might be voluminous, but it would not be hard; and even if we leave the poets and turn to Ireland herself, what of the various playwrights, besides Synge, who represent her faithfully? These should not have been overlooked by a modern writer, inasmuch as they give a better picture—to our thinking—than any attempted by earlier writers.

In the days of Moore, just as critics were conventional (Mr. Monahan loses sight of this), so were writers, of prose and verse alike, restricted; they were definite, but in the creation of types. Their successors may be less definite—not in all cases—but they give us breadth and reality. They write what they see spontaneously, instead of hunting for a subject and then dealing with it according to rules that have at least a tinge of traditionalism.

'At the Sign of the Van' reveals Mr. Monahan as his own master, with no special cause to plead. He lets himself go free, for good or ill—vents his enthusiasms and his detestations. Consequently, though we may and do constantly disagree with him, we cannot but be pleased at such unfettered outpourings of soul. He is ingenious as well as ingenuous; Roosevelt à la Tartarin is quite a sound conception, and the essay on the use and abuse of books is of real utility: Mr. Monahan might have added that three days' steady reading of Gibbon can transform a writer's style for the time being.

He is more outspoken than he should be on some points: there was hardly need to criticize Mr. Kipling's stature and physiognomy in contrast to the appearance of Mr. Edwin Markham; physical personality is at best only the reflex of a man's real work. Nor need he have handled sex questions with such enthusiasm—it arouses suspicion of a pose; the fearless Boanerges or Ithuriel of sex is too often highly favoured of the popular market to be disinterested. He has, on the other hand, done well to condemn Dr. Gould's book on Lafcadio Hearn; it is always well to attack literary snobishness. Nor does he merit less gratitude for his description of Mr. W. D. Howells, "this unwearied analyst of middle-class emotions."

Mr. Monahan's style may be faulty at moments (on the whole it is good—a little too obvious at times, like Buffon's Sunday suit, that excellent comment on "le style c'est l'homme"); his methods may be crude now and again, and his opinions unchastened and even unnecessary; but at least he knows no fear, and shows but little favour. He would have been exceedingly useful to the world of letters of England about a generation ago, when it was the mode to decry everything modern and English, and to admit through the portals of culture nothing that was not foreign.

*Nova Hibernia.* By Michael Monahan. (New York, Mitchell Kennerley, \$1.50.)

*At the Sign of the Van.* (Same author, publisher, and price.)



## FICTION.

*Jane's Career.* By Herbert G. De Lisser. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

IN telling the experiences of Jane Burrell the author shows that he possesses knowledge of, and insight into, the lives of the peasant class of Jamaicans—their scant education and slackness of principle, especially among the youths.

Jane leaves her country home to take a situation in Kingston as domestic servant, receiving for her labour the sum of 1s. a week and bad treatment generally, and after a few weeks "runs away." Following her, we learn of the economic difficulties in the way of a girl wishing to lead an upright life. Jane's management of her affairs does her credit, her final triumph being her marriage, the legal ceremony being apparently the exception rather than the rule among her class. It is a book well worth reading, both instructive and entertaining, the descriptions of Kingston and the surrounding country adding to the interest.

*Her Ladyship's Conscience.* By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

WE are surprised that so tried a hand as the author's should have spoilt excellent characterization by the now common practice of openly making her puppets nothing more than vehicles for the expression of her own opinions. The consequence is that her leading talker, in lieu of being a hero who believes in the transmigration of souls, becomes a prosy bore, and the other characters follow suit. Even so they do not suffice to reveal the author's diverse opinions, for we get in addition whole pages in the first person. This is the more regrettable because the reader loses sight meanwhile of the real theme of the book—the trouble that one possessed of too uneasy a conscience, coupled with an inordinate desire for self-inflicted sorrow, can cause to others. Revision would not only have saved annoying repetitions, but might also have led to salutary pruning of a large part of the book. The life below stairs, including a butler who is always indulging in far-fetched malapropisms, is especially annoying.

*Both of this Parish.* By J. S. Fletcher. (Eveleigh Nash, 6s.)

THIS is but partially a tale of matrimony, the "both" of the title referring more particularly to two men whose temperaments are contrasted. The first is a man who looks upon the attainment of money as an end in itself, and, like people of his stamp, also regards the finding of work for workmen as an attainment, disregarding the question whether the work is wise from a social standpoint. The other is a dreamy "antiquarian," as the author consistently describes him, who, nevertheless, desired to benefit his fellows, and, as a matter of fact, probably achieved more in that way than his former

schoolmate, who had finally to provide him with an annuity.

The purposeful gentleman married money, and in doing so deprived the other of one who might have energized his life with love. The most extraordinary thing relating to both men was that one wrote his own epitaph truthfully to the effect that, "Born a poor boy, he died a millionaire," and that the epitaph of the other, written by his friend, fell somewhat short of doing him justice. Besides being a "Scholar and Antiquarian," he was evidently a friend of the poor. The contrast of the two lives is realistically done, though there was no need that we can see to hamper the narrator by making him four score and ten, unless it was to account for his feeble powers of telling the story.

*Something Impossible.* By Mrs. H. H. Penrose. (Mills & Boon, 6s.)

AN extravaganza, as the sub-title designates this novel, would not be out of place to-day were it well done. There is a danger of people with a bent towards seriousness eliminating laughter when laughter is most wanted, if only as an antidote. We wish also to record our appreciation of any firm which does not allow the incidence of war to deter it from the production of good work. Unfortunately, the only thing on which we can congratulate the author and publishers of this work is a somewhat novel turn given to an old idea. An ugly doctor not only finds his face detrimental to his practice, but also fears, from the same cause, the loss of his wife's affection. He is the recipient of a model of an Indian cow, a talisman which grants wishes. Thereupon he desires to be as good-looking as a passing Adonis. The change being effected, he mislays the cow, with the consequent tribulations herein related. So soon as one incident has been squeezed dry by the author another is forced into its place, and we are glad when the 316 pages are finished.

*Jenny Cartwright.* By George Stevenson. (John Lane, 6s.)

THIS long novel, which runs to nearly 400 pages of close print, will pass a considerable amount of time in a sufficiently entertaining manner. It is the story of a girl of very spiritual personality who, born into a life more than usually full of tragedy—her father is hanged for taking the life of a gamekeeper—develops into a preacher, and ultimately takes upon herself the blood-guilt of another and suffers the extreme penalty. There is some excellent portraiture, though the comparisons which the book suggests with classic work are hardly fortunate. The woman's sacrifices—particularly her final one—have all the apparent uselessness of such things in life itself. From the world's point of view they are merely the outcome of ignorance and credulity; we only hope that many will be found who can see more in them.

*The Great Miracle.* By J. P. Vanewords. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6s.)

THE author chronicles just such a miracle as many must have experienced in dreams: his hero discovers an African spell of the most select Juju order, whereby he is wholly immune from violence or death, and enabled, moreover, to walk through doors and walls; but, as one of the characters in the book rightly observes, he has very little real fun for his money. It is true that he takes part in a great international conflict, amazes a few generals and admirals, blows up a battleship, and then undertakes the government of "Ursia"; but the rest of his performance is mostly of the conjuring-trick order. It seems to us that he might have found sufficient scope for his energies without going outside his own country. He eventually loses his power, inasmuch as it must not, by the rules and regulations of the spell, be used for revenge.

*The Co-Respondent.* By Gregory Saben. (Murray & Evenden, 6s.)

BECAUSE a fact has hitherto escaped the knowledge of a writer, it does not necessarily follow—however well-informed he or she is—that it is also new to the majority of readers. Whether new or old, a whole story written round it must be of exceptional quality, or it will not arouse any considerable attention. Mr. Saben is evidently exercised in his mind concerning the double sexual morality which is still believed in by many, if not most people. We should like this book to draw attention to the subject, but to do so one at least of the leading characters should have claimed intelligent sympathy. A heroine who remarks that "it is refreshing to find some one who is not always talking banalities," and ponders for some time in silence over the statement that "any woman who marries a man for money or for any other reason, without love, is virtually a prostitute, since she receives a price for yielding herself to him," can make no such claim. The hero most unheroically compromises the heroine, and altogether the author's puppets are very ordinary people with ordinary ideas; apparently they imagine that they show themselves remarkable for clear-sightedness, whereas they really are rather blind. A fault Mr. Saben shares with his heroine is an indulgence in useless embroidery:—

"Gertrude was asleep almost as soon as her beautiful head touched the soft, laced pillow."

"Blake, in evening dress, holding her child in his arms, the diamond in a stud he wore flashing through the strands of her hair lying on his breast," &c.

The book ends with the death of the villain, described in two lines as follows:—

"Within a second Sir Carey Chalmers lay dashed to pieces at Richard Blake's very feet!"



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**British and Foreign Bible Society, THE HUNDRED AND TENTH REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1914, 1/**

Bible House, 146, Queen Victoria St., E.C. Includes an account of the Foreign and Home Transactions, the Editorial Report, and in the Appendix a list of subscribers and benefactors. It is illustrated with eight maps.

**Forms of Prayer for Public and Private Use in Time of War**, supplementary to those already set forth, 2d. net. S.P.C.K.

This booklet contains 'A Solemn Service of Humble Supplication'; prayers for family worship, private devotion, and use in schools; and suggested subjects for intercession.

## LAW.

**Select Bills in Eyre, A.D. 1292-1333**, edited for the Selden Society by William Craddock Bolland.

Quaritch. Includes an Introduction of some 50 pages, two Appendixes, a Glossary, and two Indexes.

## POETRY.

**Ballibard, KAISER-DREAMS, 1d.** Underhill. Satirical verses written in the first person, and supposed to represent the aspirations of the German Emperor.

**Osborne (Marlan), POEMS, 2/6 net.** Chiswick Press. This collection contains sonnets, 'Fairly Verses for Children,' and miscellaneous pieces.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**New Light on Drake, A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HIS VOYAGE OF CIRCUMNAVIGATION, 1577-1580**, translated and edited by Zelia Nuttall. Hakluyt Society.

Mrs. Nuttall discovered these Spanish and Portuguese documents in the archives of Mexico and Spain, and elsewhere. The volume contains her translations, to which she has added notes and an Introduction, reproductions of portraits, facsimiles of maps and manuscript pages, and other illustrations.

**Pieris (P. E.), CEYLON: THE PORTUGUESE ERA**, being a History of the Island for the Period 1505-1658, 2 vols., 15 rs.

Colombo, Colombo Apothecaries' Co. The writer has taken as his principal source of information the unpublished history of Fernão de Queiroz. The two volumes are illustrated with maps, facsimiles of old prints, photographs, &c.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Beatson (Brigadier-General F. C.), WITH WELLINGTON IN THE PYRENEES, 15/ net.** Goschen.

An account of the operations in the Western Pyrenees between the allied army and the French from July 25th to August 2nd, 1813. It is illustrated with a map, plans, and a photograph.

**"Break": HOW THE BRITISH SEAMEN PREPARE FOR WAR**, by a Naval Officer, 1/ net.

The Fleet Office. An enlarged and revised edition, including an Introduction by Mr. Lionel Vexley and a chapter entitled 'The British Bluejacket,' by Miss E. Hallam Moorhouse. There are illustrations of British, French, and Russian ships.

**Johnstone (Capt. H. M.), THE FOUNDATIONS OF STRATEGY, 5/ net.** George Allen & Unwin. See p. 207.

**Notes on Torpedo Work in H.M. Ships**, by R. P., 1/ net. John Hogg.

These notes on the practical rather than theoretical aspects of torpedo work were "written two years ago in a ship of the 'Warrior' class," and have been revised and made "more applicable to modern ships."

## FICTION.

**Alcott (Louisa M.), GOOD WIVES, 1/ net.** R.T.S. A cheap reprint.

**Fletcher (J. S.), BOTH OF THIS PARISH, 6/** Nash. See p. 212.

**Hornung (E. W.), STINGAREE, 7d. net.** Nelson. A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, June 10, 1905, p. 716.

**Rowlands (Effie A.), LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM, 6d.** Ward & Lock.

A mystery-story concerning the murder of the hero's father by a secret society.

**Smith (Madge S.), ALBERTA AND THE OTHERS, a Truthful Story of Western Canada, 6/** Sidgwick & Jackson.

A story of a family who, under the leadership of the sanguine Alberta, emigrate to Canada to make their fortune.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Architectural Association Journal, AUGUST, 6d.** 18, Tufton Street, S.W.

This number includes an account of a visit to Great Maytham and Great Dixter, which is illustrated with plans and photographs.

**Comment and Criticism, AUGUST, 6d. net.**

Longmans. The Rev. E. G. Selwyn has an article on 'The Historic Christ,' Archdeacon Cunningham discusses 'Calvinism and Capital,' and the Rev. E. Milner-White writes on 'The Mystics of the Reformation.'

**Ecclesiastical Review, AUGUST, 15/ yearly** Washbourne.

Features of this number are 'The Religions Element in the Labour Problem in Medieval Times,' by the Rev. John O'Grady; 'The Confession of Doubtful Mortal Sins,' by the Rev. Augustine Lehnkuhl; and 'Eugenics and Mental Diseases,' by Dr. Lawrence F. Flick.

**Folk-Lore, TRANSACTIONS OF THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY, June 30, 5/** Sidgwick & Jackson.

'Hook-Swinging' in India,' by Mr. J. H. Powell, and 'Bringing in the Fly,' by Mr. Percy Manning, are features of this number.

**Indian Magazine, AUGUST, 3d.** Constable.

Includes 'The Poetry of Toru Dutt,' by Sir Roper Lethbridge; 'A Needed Reform of the English Language,' by Mr. R. Gupta; and 'The Devalaya and its Founder.'

**Journal of Indian Art and Industry, JULY, 2/** Griggs.

This number contains a paper on 'Jaina Art,' by Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, which is illustrated with fifteen plates; 'Suggestions for a Paper on Tracery,' by Col. T. H. Hendley; and a few notes on 'Composite Animals.'

**Nature, AUGUST, 6d.** Macmillan.

The contents include 'The Nesting Habits of Adélie Penguins,' by Surgeon G. Murray Levick; 'The Constitution of Alloys,' by Dr. C. H. Desch; and 'Technical Education for Fishermen,' by J. J.

**Open Court, AUGUST, 10 cents.** Open Court Publishing Co.

All the articles in this number deal with various aspects of Roger Bacon's work. The writers include Dr. Paul Carus, Mr. Ernst Dühring, and Mr. P. E. B. Jourdain.

**Royal Statistical Society, Journal, JULY, 2/6**

The Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. The number opens with a paper, by Mr. Edgar Crammond, on 'The Economic Relations of the British and German Empires.' Other features are 'Some Factors associated with the Illegitimate Birth-Rate,' by Mr. J. W. Nixon, and the conclusion of Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth's paper 'On the Use of Analytical Geometry to represent Certain Kinds of Statistics.'

**Society for Psychical Research, Proceedings, JULY, 4/ net.** Francis Edwards.

The number opens with Dr. F. C. S. Schiller's presidential address on 'Philosophy, Science, and Psychical Research.' Mr. Gerald W. Balfour writes on 'Some Recent Scripts affording Evidence of Personal Survival'; Dr. V. J. Woolley on 'Some Auto-Suggested Visions as illustrating Dream-Formation'; and Miss Alice Johnson on 'Pseudo-Physical Phenomena in the Case of Mr. Grünbaum.'

**Symons's Meteorological Magazine, AUGUST, 4d.** Stanford.

Features of this number are 'The Renewal of Antarctic Exploration and Research,' by Mr. R. C. Mossman; 'Weather in the Seventeenth Century (Last Quarter),' by Mr. Walter Sedgwick; and 'International Balloon Ascents,' by Mr. W. H. Dines.

**Theosophical Path, AUGUST, 1/** California, Point Loma.

'Are Plants Conscious?' by Magister Artium; 'The Recent Discoveries on the Palatine Hill, Rome,' by Nicola Pascasio; and 'The Theosophical Teachings on Heredity,' by Dr. Lydia Ross, are features of this number.

**United Empire, AUGUST, 1/ net.** Pitman.

Sir Hugh Clifford contributes an article on 'The Gold Coast and its Dependencies—the Legend and the Reality'; Sir J. Percy Fitzpatrick writes on 'South Africa'; and Mr. J. Saxon Mills on 'The Problem of Population.'

## SCIENCE.

**Baxter (Evelyn V.) and Rintoul (Leonora Jeffrey), REPORT ON SCOTTISH ORNITHOLOGY IN 1913, INCLUDING MIGRATION, 1/6 net.** Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd.

Containing descriptive notes on species and sub-species new to Scotland, birds new to faunal areas, the extension of breeding range, &c., and a long chapter entitled 'Notes on the Movements of Birds in 1913, arranged under Species.'

**Lobley (J. Logan), THE AGE OF THE WORLD, 5/ net.** Robert Ashley.

A thesis on the chronology and evolution of the world.

**Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Reports**, edited by F. W. Andrewes and Others: Vol. L. Part 1., 3/ net. Smith & Elder.

Features of this issue are a memorial notice of William Bruce Clarke; 'Splenomegaly, Splenectomy,' by Dr. H. Thursfield; and 'Observations on a Case of Polio-encephalo-myelitis,' by Mr. Anthony Feiling. There are a few illustrations.

## FINE ART.

**Assyrian Sculptures in the British Museum**, edited by F. A. Wallis Budge: REIGN OF ASHUR-NASHI-PAL, 885-860 B.C., 25/ net. British Museum.

This volume contains fifty-three reproductions of Assyrian bas-reliefs and other sculptures discovered by Layard at Nimrud in 1815. There are descriptive notes to the plates, and an Introduction by Dr. Wallis Budge.

**Egyptian Sculptures in the British Museum**, edited by E. A. Wallis Budge, 25/ net. British Museum.

Containing reproductions of a series of fifty-four of the largest Egyptian monuments in the British Museum. The plates are preceded by descriptive notes.

## 'THE PRAYER BOOK AMONG THE NATIONS.'

IN reply to Dr. Muss-Arnolt's letter of last week, let me begin by assuring him that the words "glorified *catalogue raisonné*" were not intended in any depreciatory sense; a *catalogue raisonné* is usually a monument of (insufficiently appreciated) learning and industry, and often very entertaining reading as well. Also, I would like to condole with him on the iniquities of printers and proof-readers (the latter, perhaps, the more wilfully depraved), and to state that I fully recognize their responsibility for most of the mistakes I discovered. As regards "Sagala," I quite saw what was intended, and fear that I failed to make this sufficiently clear. As to some of the other points:—

(1) I must plead guilty to a bad blunder, one, moreover, due to mistaking *δόξα* for *ἐπιστήμη*. The identity of the Bantu "Kavirondo" (Abakisi?) with the Masaba people (Gishu, or Geshu, I find, is merely a local clan name) seemed to me, on quite insufficient grounds, too inherently improbable to pass without comment; but, instead of taking the obvious course and consulting Tucker and Moule—neither of them accessible for the moment—I went to the fountain-head and wrote to Mr. Crabtree. My letter, it now appears, must have miscarried, and being—like most reviewers—pressed for time, I too hastily assumed that his silence meant agreement with my view, and let the sentence stand. I now find that I was quite wrong, and that the Masaba and the Abakizi, though geographically separated, belong to the same stock.

(2) I must have unaccountably forgotten or overlooked the passage in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' to which Dr. Muss-Arnolt refers. But, with all due deference to Sir Harry Johnston, who has since, in his letters to me, maintained the view there set forth, I still hold that view to be highly controvertible, though in his forthcoming 'Comparative Grammar' he has, no doubt, given detailed evidence which may place the matter in a different light.

(3) The validity of the classification of Lepsius is an open question, but, personally, I find it impossible to suppose, in face of Westermann's analysis of the West African monosyllabic languages, that they result from a "contamination" of Hamitic and Bantu speech.

I have experienced an unexpected difficulty in tracing the editions of Bishop



Colenso's Zulu Prayer Book. My copy is the reprint of 1896, the title-page being as follows:—

"Church of England Missions | Innwadi yoku-kuleka | njengokuma | kwebandhla las' Eng-land. | Pietermaritzburg: | P. Davis & Sons, Longmarket-street. | 1896."

It bears the imprint: "Printed by J. M. Dent & Co., London." My copy of an earlier edition—I think of 1890—appears to be lost; this, as far as I can recollect, was printed at the Bishopstowe Mission Press, and bore on the title-page "Mubi & Co." (Mubi Nondenisa, a Zulu printer and teacher belonging to the mission). The present edition is of 256 pp., including forty-seven hymns. Neither these editions nor the one mentioned by Dr. Muss-Arnolt appear to be in the Library of the British Museum; but I am informed that three in all were printed. 'The Common Prayer Book' is included in the list of Bishop Colenso's Zulu works given on p. 232 (vol. i.) of 'The Ruin of Zululand,' by the late Frances Ellen Colenso (London, Ridgway, 1884).

In conclusion, I must express my regret for having inadvertently used any expressions which may have given pain, and my hope that Dr. Muss-Arnolt may bring the rest of his work, the difficulty and the value of which I should be very sorry to underestimate, to a successful conclusion.

YOUR REVIEWER.

DAVID KER.

DAVID KER, the well-known writer of books for boys, died on the 9th inst. after a brief illness. Born in 1842, Mr. Ker was educated at Rugby and Oxford. He obtained a scholarship in Classics at Wadham College. Soon after going down from Oxford he went to Russia, where for six or seven years he travelled here, there, and everywhere. At the time of the Khivan War he acted as correspondent for a London newspaper. One result of his attempt to reach Khiva was his book 'On the Road to Khiva.' Mr. Ker was an indefatigable traveller. Almost every out-of-the-way part of the world was known to him. The incidents of his travels form the setting of his many books. Many boys of the last generation, and of this generation also, know his books. 'The Wild Horseman,' 'The Boy Slave of Bokhara,' 'Prisoner among Pirates,' 'Cossack and Czar,' 'O'er Tartar Deserts,' 'Ilderim the Afghan,' 'Vanished,' 'Swept out to Sea,' 'Under the Flag of France,' and many more flowed from his pen. Mr. Ker was a constant reader; history was his favourite subject; his books are all set in an historical framework. His marriage, in 1890, to Miss Bertha Haslam did not stop his travelling. He and his wife were constantly visiting strange places. For fourteen years he sent an article every week to *The New York Times* about places he was visiting.

Mr. Ker was a man of many gifts and remarkable ability. His memory was prodigious. Homer, Aristophanes, Horace, Livy, Walter Scott, Gibbon, and many other great writers were at his command. It is said that he used to visit a blind man to whom he recited almost the whole of 'Ivanhoe,' the man supposing the book was being read to him. When he settled at Haslemere he paid a visit every week to the Hospital, where he delighted the convalescent patients with stories of his travels and thrilling tales from his favourite writers.

Never was there a man with so few wants. The things that most men demand and strive for were of little value to him. He lived in the great events of history, and in the simple, sacred delights of home.

## Literary Gossip.

A SHORT international course in the principles and practice of the Montessori Method will be held in London from October 26th until November 21st.

Dr. Montessori will give a number of lectures on the theory of her system, and will also demonstrate it practically with groups of children selected from some of the Montessori schools which have already been established in London, under the direction of mistresses trained in Rome. In addition, Dr. Montessori will show the method of taking the first lessons with young children who have not hitherto been trained on her principles.

The course will consist of eight lectures on the Theory of the Method, eight hours of practice work, and eight hours of observation and discussion. The lectures will be given in French, but will afterwards be repeated in English and German for those students who wish to attend the readings in those languages.

Applications for admission to the course, and details as to fees, may be obtained from the honorary secretary, Mr. C. A. Bang, 20, Bedford Street, W.C.

WE learn that the meeting of the Library Association, which had been arranged at Oxford from August 31st to September 4th, is postponed till next year. The business meeting will be held in London on the latter date.

MR. JOHN LANE will shortly issue a collection of the poems that have recently appeared in the press on the war. All profits on the volume will be given to the Prince of Wales's Fund.

MESSRS. WELLS GARDNER will publish in a few days the Bishop of London's sermon preached in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 9th inst., after the outbreak of war. The price will be one penny. The sermon will also be included in a volume of addresses by the Bishop, which is almost ready for publication, under the title of 'The Eyes of Flame.'

The same firm have almost ready a guide to the recently opened London Museum in their "Treasure House Series." The Museum is so arranged as to afford a bird's-eye view of the history of London, and this volume therefore (which is by Mr. F. J. Harvey Darton) may serve as a brief popular history of the metropolis, as well as a guide to the remarkable collection in the Museum.

MESSRS. GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN have just purchased the business of George Allen & Co. We notice this week two volumes in their "Special Campaign Series."

'FAMOUS REVIEWS,' selected and edited by Mr. R. Brimley Johnson, is about to be published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, who have already produced 'Famous Speeches' (First and Second Series) and 'Famous Sermons.' The purpose of the present volume is to make accessible to the general reader reviews of great writers to which reference is often made. Thus

the *Edinburgh* dismissal of Wordsworth's 'Excursion,' Scott's generous appreciation of Jane Austen, and Gladstone's judgment on Tennyson are included.

'PROBLEMS OF CHILD WELFARE,' by Dr. George R. Mangold, Director of the School of Social Economy of Washington University, will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

*The Cornhill Magazine* for September opens with two hitherto unpublished verses by Browning: a sonnet on the 'Moses' of Michelangelo, and the poet's reply in Latin "on being defied to express in a hexameter 'You ought to sit on the safety-valve.'" The original MSS. of these verses were discovered recently among some papers of the late George Smith, preserved at 15, Waterloo Place.

In 'Joseph Chamberlain: a Phase,' Mr. G. W. E. Russell writes of the great statesman, as he knew him and Mr. Stephen Paget discourses on 'Defenders of the Faith' in his third instalment of 'The New Parents' Assistant'; while in 'Novelists and Recent History' Sir Herbert Stephen points out some errors. In 'Black Geese' Mr. H. Hesketh-Prichard tells of successful stalks after that elusive British wildfowl, the bernicle goose; and in 'A Pilgrimage to Meshed' Mr. T. C. Fowle discourses on the vicissitudes of a traveller in Persia.

In 'Letters in Lavender' Miss A. M. Wilson pictures country life at the beginning of the last century; and in 'Siste, Viator!' Mr. H. R. S. Coldicott recounts choice epitaphs from the pen of Hayley.

Short stories are 'The Predominant Partner,' by Mrs. M. E. Francis, and 'The Sunk Elephant,' by Mr. R. E. Vernède.

POPE PIUS X., who died on Thursday morning last at the age of 79, was a son of the people, and his simple piety was very different from the subtlety of Leo XIII. His rule led to reforms affecting the dignity of the Church and its ceremonies, and some important legislation on particular questions, such as the "Ne temere" decree concerning marriage. The relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal were improved, but the Pope's handling of the difficulties in France was widely criticized. His treatment of Modernism was, perhaps, the most important of his actions. Already in earlier days, as Cardinal Sarto, he had protested against "Liberalism" in Catholic doctrine, and the Encyclical "Pascondini gregis," issued in 1907, denounced the tenets of Modernism as the worst of errors, and insisted on its extirpation from the Church.

THE death is announced of Dr. Joseph Ogilvie, retired rector of the Church of Scotland Training College, Aberdeen, the last survivor of five brothers, all of whom held notable positions in the Scottish educational world. He was born at Rothiemay, Banffshire, in 1833, and graduated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was the first Lecturer in Education at Aberdeen University, and edited, with a Key, the versions of the Aberdeen bursary competitions from 1821 to 1881.



## SCIENCE

*Mountaineering and Exploration in the Selkirks: a Record of Pioneer Work among the Canadian Alps, 1908-1912.*  
By Howard Palmer. (Putnam's Sons, \$5 net.)

In a book of this class, dealing with a district comparatively unexplored, it is a gain to find that the writer is not a "mere mountaineer," but possesses the qualifications of a capable surveyor. Mr. Palmer makes the rather quaint remark that

"in the popular mind mountaineering is believed to be inspired largely by the excitement of risking one's neck, and to be successful in direct proportion as this supposed end is attained."

Of course, he denies the truth of this view; but he gives a definition of the object of the sport which implies that the more difficult an ascent, the greater is its attraction to the true mountaineer. In an alpine country which has been imperfectly explored mountaineering is no mere sport, but an absolute necessity to the surveyor.

In the first part of his book Mr. Palmer gives a very interesting account of the pioneer work of the railway prospectors in their endeavour to find a path through the Selkirks for the trans-continental line. Before that line was constructed the whole range of these mountains—which is 300 miles long and 40 broad, and which, as our author rightly insists, is a distinct system from the neighbouring Rockies—was entirely unknown, except to a few gold-seekers on its western boundary. Both the Indians and the fur-traders avoided it, for the obvious reasons of the scarcity of good passes and the difficulty of making a trail in the narrow V-shaped valleys. Mr. Palmer properly points out several misleading statements about the range in recent books of reference, especially with regard to the character and altitude of the principal peaks; but it must be understood that, though he sometimes uses the term "Southern" Selkirks—notably, in one of his excellent maps—he is really speaking of the southern part of the northern, or more lofty, section of the range. It is this section which is pierced by the railway; and the station of Glacier (or Glacier House), with its first-class hotel and capable band of Swiss guides, has become a noted climbing centre, so that scarcely any peak of importance within a day's journey remains unconquered.

In Part II. of his book Mr. Palmer describes many ascents made by him in the vicinity of Glacier which for the most part lie outside the region covered by mountaineers from the hotel. Having the advantage of two most competent companions in Profs. Holway and Butters, he usually dispensed with the services of guides, and explored several peaks and valleys which had scarcely been seen, except by the officers of the Canadian Survey. Of this part of the work we

need only say that it is written with a keen appreciation of the glory of the mountains, and that, by the aid of the clear narrative and wonderful photographs, the reader can gain an adequate, but not exaggerated idea of the difficulties of such an expedition. As a sample of Mr. Palmer's descriptive powers, we give the following account of a sunset:—

"The eye could penetrate to a vast distance across a seemingly endless succession of snow-capped ridges and peaks. As the orb sank, a wonderful flaming yellow light poured over all, shooting up in radiating rays behind a dense band of purple clouds, and kindling into soft effulgence occasional vagrant curtains of mist. Higher still, as in a molten sea, floated dark mauve argosies, outlined in fire. Finally, as the glorious beams pierced some rent in the dusky vestment, a warm rosy afterglow suffused even the zenith—a bright farewell."

Even so recently as ten years ago little was known of the extreme northerly section of the Selkirks, containing the most thickly glaciated area of the range, in the triangle between the "Big Bend" of the Columbia River and the passes leading westward from Mountain Creek. Here the monarch of the range, now called Mount Sir Sandford (11,590 ft.), from the well-known engineer Sir Sandford Fleming, had often been described in the far distance, but had never been approached, except in a daring winter journey by the railway prospectors in 1871, when the summit was hidden from view. In 1908 Mr. Palmer and his companions determined to lay siege to this mountain, and with rare perseverance renewed their attempts in four successive years, until in 1912—then for the first time accompanied by Swiss guides—they accomplished the ascent. The description of the siege and of the careful surveys taken of the surrounding glaciers occupies the major portion of this delightful book. The region is no mere "playground" for the ordinary mountaineer. No Government survey of it at that time existed, and a trail had to be cut through the primæval forest from the valley of Gold River to the base of the peak. Mr. Palmer explains that this kind of pioneer work is distasteful to Swiss guides, who dislike the arduous work of "packing" provisions and camp equipment to the base station where their professional duties begin. It was not, however, inexperience on the part of the "amateurs," but unfavourable conditions of surface and weather, which accounted for their early failures. Yet the two guides who accompanied the party in 1912 proved the supreme value of their services; and Mr. Palmer's description of the enterprise shown by one of them at an awkward corner just below the summit forms one of the most thrilling pages of the book.

The work accomplished by Mr. Palmer and his companions is a valuable contribution to the geography of this great range. The volume should be of interest to many people who are strangers to the "arcana" of mountaineering. We have never seen better photographs of alpine scenery than those scattered in profusion

through its pages, and by their help the reader can often completely follow the situation, and appreciate the difficulties well set forth in the narrative. We should advise him before reading of the attempts on the great peak to study the admirable view of it (facing p. 314) on the side attacked, which was taken from an adjacent mountain. The maps also—two of which are largely the result of the author's own surveying—deserve much praise for the clearness of their workmanship.

## Science Gossip.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will shortly publish the second volume of the 'Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture,' by Prof. L. H. Bailey, covering the letters C to E. It is an elaborately illustrated work, which the author has endeavoured to bring up to date.

From the same firm we are promised also a 'Manual of Fruit Insects,' written by the late M. V. Slingerland and Mr. Cyrus R. Crosby, both of the New York State College of Agriculture. The book will contain about 400 illustrations, largely taken from photographs by Prof. Slingerland.

THE meeting of the British Association at various centres in Australia is one of the few scientific events which have not been seriously affected by the war. Besides the President's address, which we hope to notice next week, the sectional addresses will be found full of interest. Thus Sir Everard im Thurn speaks with special authority on the characteristics of the primitive Fijians, and the orgy of cannibalism which broke out amongst them in the first half of the last century; while Dr. A. D. Hall discusses with his usual lucidity the winning of new lands for agriculture.

MR. ALFRED JOHN JUKES-BROWNE, who recently died at his residence in Torquay, was a nephew of the famous geologist Prof. J. Beete Jukes, whose 'Letters' were published in 1871 under the editorship of his sister, Mrs. Browne. For nearly thirty years her son, Mr. Jukes-Browne, was an officer of the Geological Survey, working chiefly on districts of Chalk, and bringing his work to a conclusion by a fine monograph in three volumes entitled 'The Cretaceous Rocks of Britain.' He was a clear and prolific writer, not indisposed to controversy, and was the author of some excellent geological works, of which the best known was, perhaps, his 'Building of the British Isles.'

In consequence of long-continued ill-health, he was greatly handicapped in carrying on field-work, and had to rely at times largely on assistance by his friend Mr. W. Hill of Hitchin. Mr. Jukes-Browne is credited with the introduction of several stratigraphical terms, such as Selbornian, a convenient name for the united Gault and Upper Greensand.

While spending a winter in Barbados some years ago he made a careful study of the island, and in association with Prof. J. B. Harrison wrote a sketch of its geological history.

Mr. Jukes-Browne was born near Wolverhampton in 1851, and received his education at Highgate and at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was a Murchison medallist of the Geological Society, and, besides being a geologist of much reputation, was not without distinction as a conchologist.



## FINE ARTS

*Wookey Hole : its Caves and Cave Dwellers.*  
By H. E. Balch. (Oxford University Press, 11. 5s. net.)

"WOKEY-HOLE," wrote Bishop Percy, copying Camden, "is a noted cavern in Somersetshire, which has given birth to as many wild fanciful stories as the Sybils' Cave, in Italy," and he appended an ancient tradition of the witch of Wokey, who was exorcised and turned into stone. Mr. Balch ingeniously suggests that the "wych" was the cavern in the rocks out of which the river Axe flows, and gives as a frontispiece to his handsome volume a photograph in which a little fancy might discover the figure of a woman, clad, and holding in her girdle a spinning distaff. The purport of his work, however, is not to tell fanciful stories, but to record the results of many years of patient and careful exploration in this famous cavern, pursued under difficulties which the reader may appreciate when he looks at two sketches labelled "Purgatory"; and to present his scholarly record in so readable a form that it may attract and not repel the ordinary person.

Wookey Hole has been celebrated in the annals of research for more than half a century, since it was there that Prof. Boyd Dawkins, to whom this volume is appropriately dedicated, began his explorations into the Hyæna Den in 1859. The Professor contributes a Preface to the book, in which he refers to the indomitable energy of the author, aided by Mr. Troup, as well as to Mr. Balch's adventurous exploration of the caves in the Mendip Hills, made at the risk of his life. Two reports have already appeared in *Archæologia* of the scientific results of the work, and the way has thus been made clear for such a monograph as the present. Among the attractions of the volume are three drawings by Mr. John Hassall, who has endeavoured to reproduce the appearance of Wookey Hole in Pleistocene times, and the exterior and interior of a cave-dwelling in late Celtic times.

It will be seen that the occupation of these caverns extends over an incalculably long period. The finds from the Hyæna Den belong to the Mousterian and Aurignacian types of Palæolithic times. Mr. Balch pursued here the researches begun by Prof. Boyd Dawkins, and found a shoulder-blade of an Irish elk, the upper part of the skull of a young bear, and many other things, affording a perfect picture of the animal life of Pleistocene times. The great abundance of bones of the cave hyæna gave the den its name, but the woolly rhinoceros, the mammoth, and other animal bones were also found in great numbers. Mr. Balch explains the presence of Northern forms of life by the vicissitudes of climate, and suggests that the hunters of this old time would resort here in summer to pursue the wild creatures left after the winter beasts had taken their departure. Of these hunters of the Palæo-

lithic age not a vestige remains among us. The Englishman of to-day is a blend of Neolithic man with all the successive races that have followed him; but Palæolithic man, if he exists anywhere (as he not improbably does), does not exist here.

Wookey Hole itself has not yielded any relics of Neolithic man, though some have been found in the immediate neighbourhood. Mr. Balch states that there are certain parts of Mendip, within little more than a stone's throw of Wookey Hole, where at the time his search began one could not proceed for many yards without picking up some fragment of the workmanship of Neolithic man in stone. At Arthur's Point, and in the neighbouring Gorge of Ebbor, there are abundant relics of Neolithic occupation. Much the same observation may be made as to the men of the Bronze Age. A selection of objects belonging to this period found in various parts of Mendip is figured by Mr. Balch, but none appears to have been found in Wookey Hole. The conclusion appears to be, therefore, that the dwellers in that great cave, though still prehistoric, belonged to a later time, and may be assigned to the late Celtic period.

Mr. Balch portrays on four plates nearly seventy specimens of late Celtic pottery found in Wookey Hole, and restored by him so as to show the characteristic designs. He also figures twenty-five specimens of the pottery belonging to the later Romano-British period found there. The decoration on some of the earlier vessels recalls the types of Bronze Age pottery described in Mr. Abercromby's work on that subject, and may therefore be taken to qualify what we have said as to the absence of Bronze Age remains, but the number of specimens is not sufficient to establish any definite conclusion upon that point. A plate figuring sixty implements of iron carries us on to the Iron Age, and gives occasion for some interesting observations by the author on their form and purpose. The shoe of an ox was found with holes for nails pierced in exactly the same places that would be used by a farrier of to-day. Among the coins unearthed was one of as early a date as B.C. 124, but that was exceptional.

Mr. Balch tells a picturesque story, founded on the discovery of a human skeleton and some bones of goat, of a solitary goatherd, who lived in the cave alone, died neglected, and lay unburied. Near him were found, in the stable where for many years he had kept his goats, an iron knife and dagger, a coarse weaving comb with six teeth, and a milking pot of black ware. So, Mr. Balch infers, when death overtook the goatherd, his goats, tethered and untended, perished miserably, and his body lay there till it broke up, and the bones, dislodged by the passing feet of cave animals, sank into the fissure where the explorers found them. Mr. Hassall has drawn a tasteful figure of the goatherd and his goats, which adorns the cover of the volume; and we have said enough to show that Mr. Balch has been more than usually successful in making a learned treatise interesting to the ordinary reader.

## OLD AND MODERN ART AT THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

THE directors of the Grosvenor Gallery have arranged a "Red Cross Aid Exhibition" of a most varied and interesting character. The main gallery is devoted to Old Masters representing a number of different schools.

Two portraits by Lucas Cranach first claim our attention. They depict John and Frederick, Electors of Saxony, and are painted in the German artist's habitually tight manner. At first glance these heads seem to be vigorously portrayed, and to be invested with an unusual and significant character. But on examination we find that the impression is created by the usual faults of this artist in the drawing of the mouths. Here, as in so many of his pictures, Cranach constructs his heads wrongly, and sets the mouths too far forward. The distortion thus produced entirely destroys the value of the paintings as portraits, as we can form no idea of what the sitters looked like. The panels are, moreover, unpleasant in colour. Unpleasant too, in another way, is the *Portrait of a Florentine Youth*, by Giulio Romano. Here the personality of the sitter is "flattered" away, and we have nothing but an insipid convention where even the hands are simpering. This portrait, a typical post-Raphael painting, is slimy in texture and dirty in colour, and shows that Romano well merits the neglect with which he is treated to-day. As a pendant to the 'Florentine Youth' is hung a *Venetian Admiral* by Tintoretto, one of the many hundreds of portraits painted by the master in which he took little interest, and a large portion of which he left to his students. Here and there in this picture we see fragments of the matchless Venetian "quality," but the whole is unworthy of the illustrious name beneath it. Veronese is represented by a large *Ascension*, which faces the entrance to the gallery. This painting has suffered terribly from injudicious restoration and over-varnishing. Indeed, it is impossible from what we see before us to form any conception of the original picture. The most we can say is that the arrangement is characteristic, although even that does not show the artist in an inspired mood. The name of Veronese is also under a painting entitled *A Venetian Lady as Venus*. The School of Venice is also accredited with a portrait group of a lady in black with two little girls in yellow. This picture, which stands somewhere near Morone and Titian, is extremely attractive in an unpretentious manner, and the little girls' heads have a curious charm. Frequenters of the London exhibitions will remember a group by Mr. Glyn Philpot where the arrangement is reversed with the same colour-scheme.

Following the example of the Louvre, the Grosvenor Gallery hangs Manet among the Old Masters. His *Devant le Psyché* looks as delightful as ever, but it is a great pity that it is not being preserved under glass. The impasto is nowhere very heavy, and, as Manet always painted "direct," the colour is bound to become grey, and the paint to perish unless steps are taken to preserve it. Attempts to remedy the results of neglect by over-varnishing produce only a disagreeable and shiny surface, which we often see now in Renoir's pictures, and signs of which are visible in the more thinly painted portions of the Manet before us. The English School is represented by a Reynolds portrait, *John Murray of Broughton*, in which the handling is extremely subtle, and reminds



us of Gainsborough. This picture evidently belongs to the period when Sir Joshua, in painting flesh, was in the habit of applying his reds with a thin glaze, using a colour which has proved fugitive, and here, as in many of his portraits, the reds have perished from the face and hands. On another wall hangs a large, but poor Wilson. There are also some examples of Flemish and Dutch painting of mediocre interest, and one or two pieces, such as Jan Wijek's *The Siege* and Falcone's *Prisoners on the March*, which are apparently introduced to bring the collection into touch with actualities.

In another room are a number of most beautiful Chinese paintings. Nothing could exceed the grace and delicacy of such work as the *Noble Lady with Companion* (Ming) or the *Deer and Trees* (Kang Shi), and no lovers and students of Chinese art should fail to examine them. There are only nine Chinese paintings here, but they are all of the first rank.

The rest of the exhibition is devoted to contemporary English painting. Mr. Glyn Philpot, Mr. Connard, Mr. Walter Russell, and Mr. MacEvoy are all well represented. Mr. Philpot's *The Death Blow* shows him in his Goya manner, falling in no way short of his master in vitality and dramatic power, and exhibiting a skill of handling perhaps superior. We are glad, too, to see again his charming *Portrait of a Young Girl* and his *Youth in a Fur Cap*. Mr. Walter Russell's landscapes are far more admirable than his figure pieces; and Mr. MacEvoy's *The Black Shawl* has a real emotional significance. Mr. Strang, Mr. Harrington Mann, and Mr. von Glehn, among others, are also showing. In the entrance hall are hung drawings by some of these artists, and a set of "originals" by Aubrey Beardsley.

R. H. A. W.

### IRISH NOTES.

SEVERAL important pictures have recently been added to the collection in the National Gallery of Ireland. Four have been presented by Sir Hugh Lane, and one by Mr. E. R. Turton, while one has been acquired by purchase. Sir Hugh Lane's latest gift consists of a portrait by Gainsborough of his elder brother John; a portrait by Romney of his wife; a landscape by Alessandro Magnasco; and a winter skating scene by Jan Abrahamz Beerstraten.

The Gainsborough portrait—an early work—was purchased from the Gainsborough family by W. Sharpe in 1841; it was afterwards in Mr. C. Fairfax Murray's collection, and was shown last January at the New York exhibition of the works of Gainsborough and Turner. John Gainsborough, better known by his nickname "Schemer Jack," is described by Philip Thicknesse as an eccentric and unfortunate inventor whose many experiments were rarely turned to any practical purpose. The portrait, in profile, shows a thoughtful man wearing a black velvet coat and beaver hat. It is painted with the precise touch and tight handling which characterized Gainsborough's work while he was still under the influence of Hayman.

The portrait by Romney is also an early work, and is the more important of the two which he painted of his wife Mary Abbot, whom he married while he was still an apprentice. The lady, who wears a gold-coloured dress, with a filmy scarf over her head, leans to the left, with her cheek upon her hand.

Dublin is justly proud of its collection of Dutch pictures, which is now enriched by

the skating scene by Beerstraten—an admirable example of this painter's work, beautiful in its silvery tone, finely painted sky, and the decorative quality of the landscape background.

The landscape with figures by Magnasco, a little-known Milanese painter who flourished in the first half of the eighteenth century, is a vivacious and original work, romantic in feeling, and remarkable for its bold drawing and daring chiaroscuro.

Philip Reinagle is chiefly remembered as the assistant to Allan Ramsay and the author of 'The Sportsman's Cabinet.' In the 'Interior, with Portrait Group of Lady Congreve and her Children,' which has been presented to the Gallery by Mr. Turton, he is seen to be a genre painter of charm and distinction.

The 'Old Westminster Bridge,' by Samuel Scott, which has been purchased, is one of several pictures by him on this subject. The Dublin view shows two of the arches, with barges and pleasure-boats on the river, and the houses on the left bank stretching away to the distance. The work is fine in construction, and delightful in its details. A small study for this picture is in the National Gallery at Trafalgar Square.

Much interest has been aroused in the attractive collection of Irish craftwork now on view in the Historical Section of the Dublin Civic Exhibition. Some of the examples of eighteenth-century silver are particularly fine; and the municipal insignia shown include a gold collar of SS lent by the City of Cork, which is an admirable example of Tudor design and workmanship.

### GILBERT STUART.

Albemarle Court, 27, Albemarle Street, Mayfair.  
August 12, 1914.

I AM in London from Philadelphia, studying the works of Gilbert Stuart, America's master painter, whose life I am writing, and who worked in England from 1777 until 1788, and in Ireland from 1788 to 1793. I have passed several weeks in Dublin, and have there found fine portraits by him in the families of Ponsonby, Hamilton, Lord Massy, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Massarene, Earl of Ranfurly, Lord Farnham, Lord Dartry, and others; but several portraits that he painted in Ireland, some of them familiar by fine mezzotint prints, I have not been able to find, such as John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, that was exhibited at the South Kensington Historical Portrait Exhibition, in 1868, by the late distinguished A. J. Beresford-Hope; the Duke of Leinster, engraved by Hodges, the portrait of him by Stuart at Carton being a different portrait; Right Hon. William Brownlow; Rev. William Preston, Bishop of Kildare, who was secretary to the Duke of Rutland; John Beresford, second son of the first Earl of Tyrone; Eusby Cleaver, Bishop of Cork and Archbishop of Dublin; Dean Butson; Lady Charlotte Clive; Richard Annesley of the Custom House, Dublin; Lady Ormonde; Lady Westmeath; Viscount Sydney, exhibited by Lord Sydney in 1867; and the Rev. John Rodgers.

In and about London I have found in the National Portrait Gallery, besides five credited to the brush of Stuart, Mrs. Siddons, attributed to Sir William Beechey, and Sir John Jervis, Earl St. Vincent, with "painter unknown"; Hugh Percy, second Duke of Northumberland, in possession of the present Duke, which, however, is a different portrait from the one engraved by Charles Turner, so that I want to find the latter, as also Stuart's painting of the Duke's two children.

There are also important portraits by Stuart belonging to the Earl of Sandwich, Lord Normanton, Lady Du Cane, the Hon. Misses Hammond, the Hon. Mrs. Plunket, Mrs. Pelham-Clinton, Sir Hugh Lane, and others; but I should like very much to know where I will find the portrait that Stuart painted of the Earl of Carnarvon, in collaboration with Gainsborough; of George Montagu, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Lord and Lady Erskine, Lord and Lady Ashburton; Admiral Lord Barrington; Admiral Lord Rodney; Admirals John Cull (whole length, exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1785), John Harvey, Thomas Pringle, Thomas Russell, and the full-length of Earl St. Vincent that was mezzotinted by J. R. Smith; Dr. William Cruikshanks, a copy of which is in the Royal College of Surgeons; the actors John Henderson, J. G. Holman, and Alexander Pope that were in the collection of Charles Mathews the comedian; and John Philip Kemble as Richard III. that in 1868 was owned by Sir Henry Halford; the artists Thomas Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dominick Serres, William Sharp, and Richard Earlom; the ministers from Great Britain to the United States, Sir Robert Liston, Sir Edward Thornton, Anthony Merry, and also that of Mrs. Merry. Other portraits that Stuart is known to have painted, and I want to find, are those of Caleb Whiteford (in 1834 owned by Whicol), Joseph Priestley, Thomas Malton, Thomas Sheridan, Francis Rawdon, Earl of Moira and Marquess of Hastings, George III., Queen Charlotte and the Prince of Wales.

This seems like a formidable list, but it was more than double the length when I started my work on this side of the water six weeks ago, and as it is only by co-operation that a work such as I have in hand can be made authoritative and elaim anything like completeness, I ask of your readers their assistance in locating the portraits I have named. My sojourn here is necessarily limited, so that I would appreciate as early a response as possible.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

### MUSIC

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. AUGENER.

*Azzopardi-Studien.* By Julius Röntgen. Op. 59. 3s. net.—The composer of these Studies has in many works proved his ability. He is a Dutchman by birth, and, like his father Engelbert Röntgen, has devoted much of his time to teaching, principally at the Amsterdam Conservatory. The name of Azzopardi is not now familiar. He was a contrapuntist of the eighteenth century, also choirmaster of Malta Cathedral. From his work on counterpoint, published in 1786, Heer Röntgen has taken a *canto fermo* (the notes of the Hexachord on c), over which he has written short Preludes in all keys, in some cases with canonic imitations in the upper parts. But in every key the bass adheres to the original notes of the *canto fermo*: thus in the key of c sharp major the first bass note will be c natural, and the following notes also naturals. How cleverly this is managed will be discovered by those who examine the music.

A Fugue—with the *canto fermo* as subject, and, rhythmically altered, as counter-subject—is full of double, triple, and quadruple counterpoint, and many other learned devices: these suggest that, however learned the music, it is probably dry; but that



is not so. There are features in it showing that the composer belongs to the twentieth century, not the eighteenth. After the Fugue comes as last number a light Waltz, in which the *canto fermo* still appears in various forms.

The work is dedicated to the composer's friend Mr. Donald F. Tovey, the new Edinburgh Professor, who will be fully able to appreciate the skill displayed in it.

#### MESSRS. NOVELLO & CO.

Among the compositions for the organ which we have received may be mentioned an excellent *Toccata (a Study in Staccato)*, by Dr. W. G. Alcock (1s. 6d. net). Sir Frederick Bridge has produced an arrangement of an interesting *Adagio and Allegro* by Balthasar Galuppi (1s. net), an old composer whose name has, at any rate, been kept in remembrance by Browning's poem. A *Grand Chœur* by Claude E. Cover (1s. net) is rather formal in structure, and conventional in character; but the music is sound and melodious, and, not being difficult, should be welcome to many organists.

### Musical Gossip.

QUEEN'S HALL was crowded last Saturday evening at the opening of the Promenade Concerts. There was one novelty in the programme, an *Adagio* entitled 'Sospiri,' for strings, harp, and organ, by Sir Edward Elgar. The last-named instrument is marked *ad lib.*, but, since the piece is very simple and delicate, and "the melody utters itself in a series of deeply breathed sighs" (hence its title), the omission of the organ part would be to the advantage of the music. The most successful piece of the evening was Mr. Percy Grainger's English morris-dance tune 'Shepherd's Hey.' It is full of rhythmic life, and the melody is straightforward; moreover, the composer felt that it ought to be short. That is a good sign, for many excellent musicians get absorbed in their work, and at times say more than their subject-matter justifies. The singers were Miss Carrie Tubb and Mr. Herbert Heyner.

Tschaikowsky's 'Capriccio Italien' was performed in place of Strauss's 'Don Juan.'

THE programmes for the rest of the week were changed. Two novelties had been announced for Thursday: a new Rhapsody for piano and orchestra, by the Hungarian composer Béla Bartók; and Erich Korngold's 'Sinfonietta'; but these composers were replaced by Saint-Saëns and Tchaikowsky.

That French and Russian music should be prominent just now is, perhaps, natural, but Belgian music ought also to be represented, notably that of César Franck, who was born at Liège.

ON Monday evening the usual Wagner programme was changed into one by French and Russian composers. It is, perhaps, well to give Wagner a rest, for a time is bound to come when the public will feel the necessity for a change.

The two Russian instrumental works—which excellent performances were given—were Tchaikowsky's Theme and Variations from his Third Suite in G (Op. 55), and Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Capriccio Espagnol' (Op. 34). They are both made works, but the second is the more attractive; Tchaikowsky had the public more in mind than his contemporary. The programme also included Debussy's 'L'Après-Midi d'un Faune,' now a classic, and Saint-Saëns's charming 'Le Rouet d'Omphale.'

At the concert on Tuesday evening Mr. Frederick Morley, a new pianist, played the solo part of M. Dohnányi's Concerto in E minor. The composer has written much interesting music, yet this work disappointed us. Of the three movements the first is unequal, and the third becomes weak towards the close; the second is the best. Was it the fault of the interpreter, whose reading was scarcely sympathetic? Rossini's once famous 'Guillaume Tell' Overture was the opening number of the programme. It was well played, but it now sounds very old. Wagner, by the way, remembered it when he wrote his 'Tannhäuser' Overture. Miss Mary Fielding, who sang Max Bruch's 'Ave Maria,' has a clear voice, but she was nervous.

ON Wednesday evening the concert opened with Chabrier's bright 'Marche Joyeuse.' Mr. Richard Walthew conducted his 'Friend Fritz,' an overture based on thematic material intended for an opera. This overture is bright and effectively scored; it therefore seems a pity that the opera was never completed. Mr. Budden Morris, another new pianist, played the solo part of Schumann's Concerto. His reading, however, lacked colour and poetry. Madame Ida Drummond's rendering of Caldara's fine air "Come raggio di sol," "Quella fiamma" by Marcella, and "Danza, Danza," by Durante—not, perhaps, the best selection for so large a hall—was intelligent.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY, unwilling to throw over one hundred artists out of work, have decided not to cancel their tour, but to make a start as usual. They will be at the Coronet Theatre on September 7th, and at Kennington and the Marlborough on the 14th and 21st respectively. It will, however, be impossible to continue if the support is inadequate, and Mr. Walter van Noorden, the managing director (14, Wrotham Road, Camden Town, N.W.), will be grateful if those who mean to be present will inform him or the respective theatres of their intention.

THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, which was to open at the end of next October, has been postponed.

THE nineteenth season of the Symphony Concerts at Queen's Hall will consist, as usual, of eight concerts, on the following Saturdays: October 17th, November 14th and 28th, and December 12th; and in 1915, January 16th and 30th, and February 13th and 27th.

THE QUEEN'S HALL ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, has been exclusively engaged for the series of twenty-six Sunday Afternoon Concerts to be given by the Sunday Concert Society at Queen's Hall from October 4th to March 28th, 1915.

THE death is announced of Pol Henri Plançon, the well-known French basso, who was born at Funay (Ardennes) in 1851. In 1880 he made his début at Paris, and in 1891 at Covent Garden as Méphistofélès in Gounod's 'Faust.' His success then was great, and from that time down to 1904 he came every season. Endowed with a fine, well-cultivated voice, he proved himself an artist of exceptional ability; moreover, he was noted for his clear diction. Plançon appeared in many parts, and sang in four languages: in his native tongue; and—to name one instance of each—as the Priest in 'Aida,' as Pogner in 'Die Meistersinger,' and as the Friar in Sir Charles Stanford's 'Much Ado about Nothing.' He died at Paris last week.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.—Sat. Promenade Concerts, S. Queen's Hall.

### Dramatic Gossip.

OF the London theatres only about a third are at present occupied. Some actors are employed on national services, and others are on the Continent and unable at present to return.

Well-established successes such as 'Mr. Wu' and 'The Great Adventure' are continuing their run, but the war seems so far to have reduced the zeal for new ventures.

We notice, however, that 'My Aunt,' an adaptation from the French by Messrs. Sidney Blow and Douglas Hoare, is to be produced at the Vaudeville on Wednesday next.

It is also announced that Sir George Alexander will begin his autumn season at the St. James's with a new play by Michael Orme, 'Those Who Sit in Judgment.'

THE timely revival of 'Drake' at His Majesty's this week was enthusiastically received by a large audience. As for the play itself, we have little to add to what was said in our notice of September 7th, 1912, when we described it as "a series of animated pictures illustrating the successes of the great sea-captain's career." On Wednesday night Drake's patriotic and prophetic speeches sounded peculiarly apt to English hearers, while the skirmishes with Spaniards on the Isthmus of Darien and the scene of the Armada fight seemed but feeble travesties of what every one is expecting shortly. Phyllis Neilson-Terry played her original part as the self-willed queen, and Amy Brandon-Thomas was most engaging as Elizabeth Sydenham. A special word of praise is due to Mr. Philip Merivale for his fine acting as Thomas Doughty in the trial scene on board the Golden Hind.

Incidentally, our representative derived much profit and amusement from the comments on English history made by a party of Americans sitting in his neighbourhood.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"One good result already of the war is the reduction of the eternal pictures of actresses, whom, from a glance at the press in normal times, one might conceive to be the most important people in the world. Surely in these days of the picture-postcard they advertise themselves sufficiently without being forced on our eyes at every turn in the papers, often with fulsome descriptions of their charms."

WE notice with some curiosity that a play has been given this week "in serial form." If announcements are correct, 'The Easiest Way' has been performed in two sections at the Chiswick Empire, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday being devoted to Acts I. and III., and the other days of the week to Acts II. and IV.

The success of this experiment seems to us doubtful, unless the play is one of those which has no plot worth speaking of.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. M.—N. W. H.—C. G.—N. B.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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### THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (August 22) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Sir Launcelot du Lake in 'Widsith'—Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal'—Illustrations of Casanova—The National Flag at Sea—Scioppius's 'Scaliger Hyperbolimæus'—Twisaday—Spoon Folk-lore—"The Case is Altered"—Guildhall Library: Subject Index.

QUERIES:—Henderson's 'Life of Major André'—Lowell's 'Fireside Travels'—'Almanach de Gotha'—Old Etonians—Earls of Derwentwater: Descendants—Seventeenth-Century Corn Laws—The Four Ancient Highways of England—Hogarth's Portrait of T. Morell—'Humours of Heraldry'—Authors Wanted—Hats—Chains and Posts in the City, 1648—Stockwell Ghost—Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Pedigrees of Knights—Saying of Bede's—Burial-Place of Eleanor of Provence—"Hurley-hacket"—Famous Ulstermen—Epigram on Frederick the Great—Henry IV.'s Supper of Hens—First Philosopher—Johannes Renardæus—Duchess of Marlborough's Striped Gown—"Queen Elinor in the ballad."

REPLIES:—Pauline Tarn—St. Katherine's-by-the-Tower—Action of Vinegar on Rocks—"The christening of the apples"—Sloe Fair—Maria Riddell and Burns—"Pickwick Papers," First Edition—Robert Tinkler—Wellington—"I was well, I would be better"—Cairns Family—Schubert Queries—Burning of the Houses of Parliament—G. Quinton—"Master" and "Gentleman"—Anthony Munday—Wills at St. Paul's—Sir W. Temple on Huniades—Seott's 'Antiquary'—Saffron Walden—Justification of King John—Joshua Webster, M.D.—Shakespeare and Warwickshire Dialect—Maimonides and Evolution—"Beau-père"—Throwing a Hat into a House—The Candle—"Sparrowbills"—Mary, Queen of Scots—"Left his corps"—Language and Physiognomy—Byron's "Lay" Again—"Wait and see"—Culpeper of Kent—Oriental Names mentioned by Gray—St. Christopher—Snuff-boxes.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"A Description of Brasses in the Chapel of Magdalen College"—'Notes on South African Place-Names'—"The Remaking of China."

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## LITERATURE

*Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Report of the International Commission into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars.* (American Edition, Washington; French Edition, Paris.)

THERE is a melancholy irony in the appearance of this volume at the present moment. The object of its publication is, in the words of President Butler's Preface,

"to make plain just what is or may be involved in an International War carried on under modern conditions. . . . If the minds of men [it proceeds] can be turned even for a short time away from passion, from race antagonism, and from national aggrandizement, to a contemplation of the individual and national losses due to war and to the shocking horrors which modern warfare entails, a step, and by no means a short one, will have been taken toward the substitution of justice for force in the settlement of international differences."

It is unfortunate that events have moved faster than the editors of the Report, who have taken a year to bring out what should have appeared six months ago. The Commissioners had collected all their evidence by the end of September, and it would have been wiser to publish it quickly, while the points of controversy were still in men's minds, than to attempt to produce an elaborate piece of literature.

In spite of the defects we shall have to notice, two broad conclusions are established in the Report by a mass of cumulative evidence, which would have been well worth digesting before Europe involved itself in another and still greater war.

The first is that, however sad it may be when a war is brought about by autocratic governments, without the mass of the people caring for, or even knowing, the issues, the worst and most terrible

war is a "People's war," in which every individual member of the nation is inspired with race hatred. It is this consideration which largely accounts for the excesses that marked the Second Balkan War. It was fought in a country the civil population of which entirely consisted of potential, if not actual, *franc-tireurs*—Comitadjis, as they were called, on the one side, Andartes on the other. If the Russo-Japanese War had reached Japan, its record would have been smirched, and the charges and counter-charges that we have already seen bandied about in regard to the German invasion of Belgium show how difficult it is for the chivalry of war to be maintained where the struggle is national and not professional.

The second point brought out by the Report, closely akin to the first, is that the details of the laws of war are of extraordinary importance. The President of the Commission, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, makes an interesting admission in regard to this:—

"I confess [he says] that in my ardent participation in the two Hague Conferences, the conventions fixing the laws and customs of war interested me infinitely less than those organizing arbitration, mediation, and good will, which tended in fact to prevent war and not to humanize it. To humanize war seemed to me then a hypocrisy and a satire, leading to its being too easily accepted; but since then I have recognized my error."

It may be noticed in passing that the translation of the French is inadequate, "conventions," "médiation," and "les bons offices" being all wrongly rendered.

The delay in issuing the Report is the less excusable because its editing shows lack of care. The American version, in particular, is disfigured by mistranslations and misprints. A Greek passport, for instance, is printed (p. 198) in this amazing fashion: *να μεταβή εις Θεσσαλονίκην και εκείθεν εις την βουλγαρίαν εξ ου καταγέται*. The French version (p. 188) prints *να μετασῇ εις Θεσσαλονίκην και εκάθεν εις την Βουλγαρίαν, εξ ου καταγέται*, but even here the second word is wrongly printed for *μεταστῇ*.

Misprints are not the only point in which the American and French versions differ. In the last chapter the massacre of the Greek population at Doxato is picked out as "a characteristic example" of the "tortures and crimes" of the war. In the French version we read (p. 255):—

"Après avoir extorqué 3000 livres au chef de famille, en promettant de lui laisser, à lui et aux siens, la vie sauve, les Bulgares se mirent à l'œuvre et les exterminèrent tous."

In the American (p. 267) we find an alteration: "The Bulgarians and Turks proceeded to kill them all." We can only conclude that, when the French was printed off, the "impenitent Philhellenism" of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, as he himself phrases it, eluded for once (for we can find no other instance) the vigilance of his colleagues, who shift much of the responsibility of the Doxato Massacres from the shoulders of the

Bulgarian soldiers to those of the local Turkish peasants.

It is, indeed, unfortunate that the French Senator's Introduction has so largely to deal with the question of the impartiality of the Commission and the criticisms that have been passed on it. The Commissioners have, however, only themselves to blame in the matter. The fact that the full Commission which sat in Paris represented different shades of thought mattered little; what was vital was that those members of the Commission who were sent out to the spot to collect evidence should command the confidence of the two sides in the Second Balkan War. If it had been felt that the services of two such undoubted pro-Bulgarians as Mr. Milioukov and Mr. Brailsford were too valuable to be dispensed with, the other two Commissioners sent out should have been men known for their Greek or Servian sympathies. Instead of this, the Frenchman and American chosen, M. Godart and Mr. Dutton, had, so far as any one was, or is, aware, shown no previous interest in the Balkan Question. The Greek and Servian Governments could not be expected to acknowledge the authority of an amateur tribunal that consisted of two neutrals and two friends of the other side. The cold reception that they gave the Commissioners contrasted with the eager welcome of Bulgaria. The result was that the Commissioners heard nothing of the Greek point of view, except the original accusations against Bulgaria made in the first moment of excitement at the beginning of the war. It was not easy for them to check the Bulgarian counter-accusations, and, in the light of the Greek answers, to cross-examine their Bulgarian witnesses. More subtle was the impression which this contrast in the attitude of the belligerents inevitably made on the minds of the Commissioners. The impartial spirit which, one does not doubt, the pro-Bulgarian members of the Commission meant to cultivate when they accepted office, could not survive such a reception.

The effect of all this is that the Greek side is treated without sympathy or knowledge. The excesses which, the Commissioners allow, were committed by Bulgarians at Adrianople and Demir-Hissar, or, for instance, in Serres prison, are described and judged with sympathetic understanding, and every allowance is made. That this should be so is for the good. Anything that tends to lessen race bitterness, and show that it is partly based on exaggeration and misunderstanding, is in the true interests of all the Balkan peoples.

How is it possible, however, for the Greeks to accept as true this less lurid picture of their opponents, when their own case is perversely misrepresented? Let us take two instances. One of the charges brought against the Bulgarian army by the Greeks was that, when evacuating Serres for the first time, it had taken with it as hostages four notables of the town, whose dead bodies were afterwards found on the line of the Bulgarian



retreat. One of these four men was said to be the Director of the Serres Branch of the Orient Bank. The attitude of the Commissioners to this charge is so naive and unscientific as to be almost incredible.

"The member of our Commission [they say] who visited Serres, had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman, Mr. Ghiné, alive, well, and unharmed, and enjoyed his hospitality. Such discoveries as this are a warning that even official statements regarding these events must be subjected to careful scrutiny."

We can imagine that visit to Serres! Here at least was a matter which our Commissioner could get to the bottom of. He could go to the Bank itself, and inquire. Was there any one at home who could give him information about the death of the Director? Why! the Director himself was at home, M. Ghiné. A look of intelligent triumph passed over the Commissioner's face. The Director himself at home? Here was another of those Greek lies nailed to the counter, and the affable M. Ghiné smiled when the Commissioner told him that it was rumoured that he was dead. One must not believe all rumours, he said, as he passed the wine. Our simple Commissioner had forgotten that "Director of the Orient Bank," like Pharaoh, is not a proper name. It never occurred to him that, if the Director for the time being had been murdered, the Orient Bank was not likely to leave his place open for six weeks. In point of fact, no one had ever suggested that M. Ghiné was murdered. It was his predecessor, M. Constantine Stamoulis. M. Ghiné was at the time Assistant Director, and succeeded to the directorship in consequence of the murder of his chief. In the longer Greek versions of the 'Bulgarian Atrocities,' not only M. Stamoulis's name is given, but also his photograph, and there are allusions by name to his assistant, M. Ghiné, with no suggestion that he was anything but alive and well. In the small Greek publication which the Report actually quotes for its damaging "discovery," M. Stamoulis's name is given on p. 50, although only his title occurs on p. 24, the page quoted. Could carelessness go further?

Take, again, the attitude of the Commissioners in accepting without qualification the alleged Greek soldiers' letters. There are few subjects in the whole controversy in which it is so difficult to get at the truth. There is no doubt that the Bulgarians captured a Greek mail-bag which was on its way from the front, and that they have therefore in their possession a mass of genuine letters and addresses. It is most probable that much of this genuine material appears in the twenty-eight letters which the Bulgarian authorities have published in facsimile with French translations. What is not certain is whether any or all of these letters were faked or tampered with. It is more difficult to test the external evidence of names and addresses than at first appears. As the letters were *ex hypothesi* never delivered, statements by an addressee that he does not know the sender can only

come as a direct answer to inquiries, and may be considered suspect. It is hard, too, to prove that the sender did not exist, when one is dealing with an army hurriedly formed of Greeks from all parts of the world, supplemented by irregulars, and demobilized before the letters were published. Whereas Bulgaria, again, has been able to recoup and meditate ever since the Treaty of Bucharest, Greece has had other things to do. She has had to organize and administer her huge new territories, and has been unceasingly occupied with external problems in Epirus and the Islands. It is not convincing, therefore, to argue that, if the letters had been forged,

"the Greek Government would long ago have brought these soldiers before some impartial tribunal, to prove by specimens of their genuine handwriting that they did not write these letters."

The internal evidence, too, is difficult to test, where the handwriting is a mere scrawl, and the style illiterate. In such a case it is doubtful whether alterations and additions can always be proved, however much they may be suspected, if the bulk of the material on which they are grafted is genuine. The importance of this is that, except for a few phrases and details, the letters might well be genuine, yet prove nothing more than that, in a large army, there were Falstaffs, who thought it fine to brag that they were giving the Bulgarians as good as they got. Thus a Greek soldier writes:—

"They [without doubt the Bulgarians] are burning villages and burning men. They are killing children. But we are doing the same now, worse than the Bulgarians."

κάγον χωρὰ καὶ καὶνὴ ἀνθρώπους σφαζόν  
πῶδα ἄλλα καὶ ἡμῶς τὸ ἡδὸν καὶνομεν τώρα  
χρηστὴρα ἀπο τοῦ βουλγαροῦς.

Here we come to a lamentable feature in the business. If we look at the French translation with which the Bulgarians published the facsimile of this letter, we shall find the last sentence as follows: "On brûle les villages et aussi les hommes, mais nous autres aussi nous incendions et nous faisons pire que les Bulgares." This was surely a case where a vigilant Commission should have noticed the omissions of "now" and "they are killing children," and the misleading "on" for "Ils." To our surprise, we find the translation reproduced verbatim in the French version (p. 316), and translated in the American (p. 310), "Villages are burnt and also men, and we ourselves set fire and do worse than the Bulgarians." We turn with renewed surprise to the Commission's comment on these letters, which they say "we studied with particular care." "We satisfied ourselves," they proceed, "that the letters... had been carefully deciphered and honestly translated."

The particular care taken in testing the honesty of these translations appears at its best in the case of the first letter published. The French translation, which is adopted without question, makes the Greek soldier write: "Des 1200 prisonniers que nous avons fait a Nigrita, il n'en reste

que 41 en prison." The appalling character of this massacre has so impressed the Commissioners that it appears four separate times in the Report. When we turn, however, to the Greek text of the letter we find that it runs as follows:

ὅσα περίεπεν ἐς τὰς χέρας μας ἀπο αὐτὸ τὸ ἀτήμο ἐθνὸς ἐδούλευσε τὸ μαλ' ἔρηθ...[erasure]  
σαράντα καὶ ἓνα ἑμᾶς μόνον τοὺς 1200 ποὺ ἐχμαλοτισαμεν ἐς τὴ Νιγρίτα ἐσταλθικαν ἐς τὰς φυλακάς.

The correct translation of some of this is doubtful. It has been studied, not only by Greeks, but also by some of the chief European authorities on colloquial Greek, such as Prof. and Mrs. Ernest Gardner, Prof. Thumb of Strasbourg, and Prof. Hubert Pernot of Paris. The last-named is, among others, convinced that the words following τὸ μαλ' ἔρηθ are unintelligible as Greek, and that, whether or no they had a meaning for the writer, he could not have been a Greek. To others a conceivable solution seems to lie in reading the word after σαράντα not as καὶ, but as ἐς, which the handwriting allows, and in construing,

"All that fell into our hands of this scandalous nation the Manlicher did its work on. Forty were done for to one of us. Only the 1,200 whom we made prisoners at Nigrita were sent to prison."

The objection to this is that the use of ἐς is not convincingly accounted for on the analogy of such phrases as πέντε ἐς ἑκατόν (=5 per cent).

There is one thing, however, of which every single scholar who has been consulted is certain, and this is that the French translation is impossible for a genuine Greek letter, and that, if it is correct, it proves that the letter is, in whole or part, a forgery. Besides other difficulties, no Greek, however illiterate, could write σαράντα καὶ ἓνα for σαράντα ἓνα, "forty and one" for "forty-one." If we found that an English Tommy was supposed to say he had massacred "twenty and one prisoners," should we not be reasonably suspicious?

*Naval Courts Martial.* By David Hannay. (Cambridge University Press, 8s. net.)

IF, as we may fairly presume, Mr. Hannay's object in compiling this book was to trace the development of discipline in the Royal Navy, we think that the space he has allowed himself is utterly insufficient. To compress the substance, or anything like the substance, of 200 thick folio volumes of manuscript, to give a précis of an adequate number of about 15,000 cases, in a small book of some 50,000 words, is an impossibility, and the most that could be done would be a brief sketchy narrative of the popular order. Mr. Hannay takes himself and his task more seriously, but the result resembles a species of 'Newgate Calendar.' He professes, indeed, to deal with 'Discipline, False Musters, Mutiny, and Murder'; but the method he has chosen reduces all these to one class of vulgar crime, and for the most part such



crime as was to be expected amongst a large number of men of the lowest class, herded together, allowed an exaggerated quantity of spirituous liquor, and confronted with no organized means of restraining their brutal instincts. He rightly attributes the vast majority of these crimes to drink, or, as he prefers to call it, alcohol, but, by confusing the dates and disregarding the geographical as well as the chronological distribution of the instances he quotes, he entirely loses sight of, or rather never gives his readers a sight of, the distinction between different years and different stations. For the opportunities of getting drunk varied a good deal. On the home station, for instance, the men were given a gallon of beer, on which—when they were limited to it—they were necessarily sober; on the coast of Portugal, further south, or in the Mediterranean, the daily allowance was a quart of wine—washy stuff known as “beverage,” and fairly innocuous; but in the East Indies the ration was half a pint of raw arrack, and in the West Indies the same quantity of rum, neat, and served out at one issue. The effect, or at least the danger, of giving the men a tumblerful of new, sweet, heady spirit, to be drunk off at once if they chose, needs no explanation; but it continued the rule and custom of the service till 1740, when Vernon, then Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, gave a station order that the rum should be mixed with four times its bulk of water, and issued in two servings, forenoon and evening.

Mr. Hannay does not love the memory of Vernon, and has not thought it necessary to refer to this celebrated order, but no greater improvement in discipline was ever rendered possible by a mere stroke of the pen, and the effect on the records of the courts martial is very marked; for, though only put out as a station order, it commended itself to the whole Navy, and was adopted by the Admiralty in the course of a few years. The effect was, indeed, less than might have been expected, for there were no adequate precautions to hinder a man from selling his grog to a messmate, and none at all to prevent his bringing on board as much private liquor as he chose; the lack of money to purchase it, or of room to stow it away in security, seems to have been the only compulsory limitation.

The ignorance or stupidity of officers and petty officers in their management of drunken men was a fearful agent in the manufacture of crime more distinctly naval—striking a superior. A drunken man objects to being roared at as a “rascal” and “scoundrel,” either without, or more probably with, sundry expletives; he objects to being pulled or pushed about, or to being nagged at and struck with a cane; and the very frequent effect of such treatment was that he smote his tormentor, or stuck a knife between his ribs. This is really an abstract of a great many trials which ended in the culprit being sentenced to death for murder or to flogging for mutiny.

It is a very old joke to say that naval courts martial scouted evidence. Mr. Hannay shows properly that this may be funny, but is not fact, though, indeed, it did sometimes look very like it. What Mr. Hannay has not called attention to is that, in the beginning, a court was much in the position of an original jury, the members of which were chosen as having already a fairly full knowledge of the crime and its circumstances, and summoned witnesses to correct or corroborate their own impressions. For the first forty or fifty years of the period Mr. Hannay has examined, it was no unusual thing for the prosecuting captain to sit as a member of the court—to try, that is, a prisoner whose alleged crime he had previously investigated; and, in any case, it is pretty obvious that every member was in a position to know a great deal about both crime and prisoner. The witnesses, too, were by no means always to be implicitly trusted. During more than half our period, evidence was largely given in the form of written depositions, duly signed, it is true, and witnessed, but subject in the making to any unknown amount of leading questions, prompting, and suggestion. It was in 1747 that, after consultation with the law officers, the practice of taking depositions was forbidden, and with that it at once came to an end.

As we have already said, the material in these volumes is so vast, and Mr. Hannay's book so little, that a very small part of the contents can be gauged by it. It is almost like trying to get a fair sample of the Mediterranean into a pint mug; but we think that even so Mr. Hannay has missed opportunities, partly from not studying the history of the cases adduced. He names, for instance, the case of Capt. Griffith, whom he denounces as “a blackguard and a thief,” but evidently Capt. Griffith's exceptional personality is unknown to him. We seem, too, to detect a want of familiarity with seventeenth-century script: this, or some other defect, has led him at times into curious, though not very important slips.

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*Thirty Years in Moukden, 1883-1913: being the Experiences and Recollections of Dugald Christie.* Edited by his Wife. (Constable & Co., 8s. 6d. net.)

For thirty years Dr. Christie has ranked among the first of the large band of medical missionaries in China, which has numbered many men of conspicuous worth, and he needed no advertisement. It is characteristic that this book of his reminiscences, while it cannot wholly suppress the position he has held in Manchuria and in its troubled affairs, reveals practically nothing of his own personality. It is readable and interesting all through, and tells a wonderful story of progress in Christian medical work in a land which the fortunes of the last twenty years have made notorious in more than one respect.

Manchuria, or at least Southern Manchuria, is essentially a part of North China, of the country where in winter one meets, as Ch'ang-ch'un humorously observed six hundred years ago, “nothing but yellow clouds of dust and decayed grass,” and in summer the roads wind their narrow way through crops of sorghum 12 ft. high. The people are for the most part pure Chinese, colonists from the north-eastern provinces of China proper—Chihli or Shantung—and in dress and language are not distinguishable from the small remnant of genuine Manchus. Of the land and people Dr. Christie tells all that is necessary to enable us to realize in some degree the scene of his story, saying much that is valuable and eminently just and true, though perhaps nothing that is new. But the truth about so distant and mysterious a country seems to sink slowly into our minds, and we are grateful for the quiet and generous judgment which results from a long, sympathetic, and intimate acquaintance with the people judged. Only in the last chapter, ‘Looking Forward,’ are we surprised to find, among much that is sane, and shows a due degree of that diffidence with which thirty years in China inspires all prophets, no apparent trace of a suspicion of the true aim of Yüan Shih-k'ai's policy, which must have declared itself very soon after these pages were written, in the establishment of a monarchy as independent of popular control as perhaps any which China has seen.

Again, we are sorry to find Dr. Christie allying himself with a movement to which the medical missionary body in China appears to attach great importance, though it is to a layman rather hard to understand. Chap. xxiii., ‘Principles of Medical Mission Work,’ deals with this matter, and the author is evidently very much in earnest about it. That there should be a certain amount of mild jealousy between the medical and purely evangelistic branches of missionary work is perhaps inevitable; that the doctor, always overworked and conferring very tangible and much-appreciated benefits, should be tempted to regard himself as more serviceable and better employed than the evangelist is natural; and if he is told that his only claim to be called a missionary is that he acts as a bait to beguile the heathen into the evangelist's net, his resentment is just. So the doctors have lately been insisting rather loudly that it is the duty of the Christian Church to provide medical aid for the heathen, apart from any intention to convert them. Dr. Christie has for thirty years been using his medical skill as the most powerful and successful means of extending the Kingdom of Heaven; but now he states that he aims at something higher. What higher aim there can be for a Christian he does not explain; indeed, in his whole exposition of the matter there seems to be serious confusion of thought. He ends a long quotation from a paper which he read at Shanghai in 1907 with these words:—



"The aim of the Church hitherto, in sending healing to the heathen, has been too much limited to the three points—Pioneering, Evangelistic work, and Philanthropy. The success of any particular work, apart from its pioneer aspect, has been too largely estimated according to the number whom it attracted into the Church. But let us now aim higher. Let us consider the place which deeds had in our Master's life-work, and the place they should therefore have in the life-work of the Church. Let us realize that by healing a man we are letting in a ray of Divine Light on the darkness of his surroundings, even if he takes absolutely no interest in the Divine message. Let us seek to let the heathen and hostile world read more plainly in our Christianity the same Gospel as it finds in the Gospels. Let the whole work of Medical Missions be lifted to this higher plane, as a necessary and fundamental part of missions, not a mere aid to them. Let this be our practical aim, and so shall we hasten the time we are all longing for, when the whole world shall stretch out its hands to God."

He means, we suppose, that the relief of suffering was a necessary part of Christ's work in revealing God to the world, and is the duty of every follower of Christ. This is no new discovery. But Christ and the Christian reveal God to man for a purpose—that they may have life; to round and spread the Kingdom of God. When medical mission work ceases to be "evangelistic," it ceases to be distinctively Christian, but it may still be "philanthropy"; if it ceases to be philanthropy, what "higher aim" remains for it than to be the doctor's means of livelihood? The fact has to be faced that altruism is not a monopoly of Christianity; the Chinese have for ages recognized the public and private duty of relieving sickness and distress, however imperfectly they may have carried it out, and the work has even been in a way connected with religion, for Su Tung-p'o's free dispensaries at Hangchow were placed in the care of Buddhist monks. Again, there is the fact that before many years have passed medical missionaries will have no monopoly of Western medical science in China, nor, in all probability, any monopoly of free hospitals or dispensaries. What then will be the evangelistic effect of their skill or their charity, and what the justification for their continuance on the staff of a missionary society if their work is not done with an avowedly evangelistic object? We read on pp. 223-4:—

"At the triennial Meeting of the China Medical Mission Association held in Peking in January, 1913...the following resolution was passed and was published in Chinese:

"Resolved: That the Medical Missionary Association of China...let it be known:

"1. That, in establishing medical colleges and hospitals, their sole object is to bring the blessings of healing to the bodies and minds of the people of China...that a strong and thoroughly equipped medical profession may be established in this great land."

In all the three paragraphs of this resolution which describes the "sole object" of the medical colleges and hospitals there is not a word about Christianity or religion. But the sole object of a missionary society is popularly

supposed to be precisely the spread of the Kingdom of Heaven.

But let it be clearly understood that Dr. Christie's own medical work is enthusiastically, and most successfully, evangelistic. Whether we judge it by the number of pills administered, the extent of the hospitals, isolation camps, and colleges built, the remarkable influence exerted over the civil and military officers for good, or by the "number whom it has attracted into the Church," it has been emphatically well done. When we leave principles for practice, and exchange "looking forward" for looking backward with the author through the crowded years of the Chino-Japanese War, the Boxers, the Russian War, the plague, and the Revolution, we find a tale of thrilling interest and noble deeds chronicled without rhetoric or excitement in a way that keeps our attention fixed. It is a book of heroes: General Tso in 1895; nameless heroes in 1900; Dr. Jackson, who died fighting the plague in 1911 (for whose memorial the Viceroy, who had known him only for a few weeks, gave 1,300*l.*); Chang Tso-lin, the intrepid young general who knew each one of his soldiers personally, and was able to ask after them by name when they were lying wounded in hospital; and perhaps chief, though least conspicuous, Dr. Christie and his wife.

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*News, Ads, and Sales.* By John Baker Opdycke. (New York, the Macmillan Company, 5*s.* 6*d.* net.)

THE American schoolboy—so we must hope—still hesitates in his choice of professions, still cherishes the ideas of piracy, road agency, missionary revivalism, and the like; but the thought of business and the eternal dollar, inherent in the back of his mind, in the ancestral section of the *pia mater*, may well impel him to a review of other openings in life. Such a one will devote serious attention to Mr. Opdycke's reproductions of newspaper headlines and up-to-date advertisements, nor will the rest of the text wholly weary him. He will probably shelve the book and its theme during his earlier years; then, when he goes to the Muskegon Commercial Academy, he will (unless he specializes on the money-making course) allow some hours a week to the prospects of 'News, Ads, and Sales.'

He will find that Mr. Opdycke has laid a trap for him: information of various and fascinating interest is supplemented by questions; but the questions cannot be answered from the information! Not until the very end is a key indicated; then, and then only, appear four and a half pages of serried, stark bibliography, followed by a long list of American periodicals. Therein is the material for study, and thereto lead the pages of this book.

Mr. Opdycke knows his subject thoroughly, and can describe and criticize its every aspect. Even if we dismiss all thought of those devastating questions, we can derive a clear general idea as to

the American newspapers and magazines, and the outlines of their work: the first half, indeed, sets forth the psychology, or, better, the *religio*, the oath of allegiance taken by the newspaper to its public and its conception of itself. Two pages are filled with "Don'ts"—an abridged list even so, but highly interesting so far as it goes: simplicity, impersonality, "feature-stories," head-lines, scare and continued, are all discussed with an open-minded impartiality worthy of the list of journals at the end of the book. As that list includes such apparently self-opposed periodicals as *The Lyceumite and Talent*, *The Normal Instructor*, *The Journal of Inebriety*, *Modern Philology*, and *May Manton's Fashion Book*, we may take it that Mr. Opdycke knows but little fear or favour; indeed, he only hints at partiality as a means of steering clear of possible libels. For example:—

"If you saw a street-car accident and knew the motorman to be to blame, how would you word your account to prevent its being partial and to safeguard your paper against a lawsuit?"

How indeed? It might tax what J. S. Mill expressed as "all the wisdom of all the ancients."

That the author has ideals is shown by one question:—

"Suggest a policy and an index for a model paper, a paper that would exclude everything that savours of cruelty, immorality, fraud and quackery, and that would include only the genuinely informing and uplifting."

That he does not cherish illusions may be inferred from the questions that follow: "Would such a paper pay, do you think? Should you like to read it?" Volumes could not be more enlightening.

To conclude, we may say in all seriousness that Mr. Opdycke is most instructive, and, in all gratitude, that his instruction contains much amusement.

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### "THE ART AND CRAFT OF LETTERS."

THE object of this new series is the examination of "the several distinct species of literature for the determination of the several distinct purposes of the Art of Letters." We have before us volumes on 'The Epic,' 'Comedy,' and 'Satire,' and are promised studies at a later date on such technical subjects as 'Translation' and 'Punctuation.'

We are concerned with the existence of two processes of differentiation. First the Epic, or the Comedy, &c., has branched out from a stem common to it and some other form of literary expression; then it has changed its own form as it grew. The latter point is stated clearly by Mr. Abercrombie, who believes that the epic of the future will no longer tell a story, but is more likely to consist of a sequence of separate poems, such as Victor Hugo's 'La Légende des Siècles' or George Meredith's 'Odes in Contribution to the

*The Epic.* By Lascelles Abercrombie.

*Comedy.* By John Palmer.

*Satire.* By Gilbert Cannan.

(Martin Secker, 1*s.* each net.)



Song of French History.' His whole thesis is that the Homeric form of epic is a product of its own time, that the didacticism of the 'Æncid' and of 'Paradise Lost' again belongs to their own times, and that "the continuation of the epic purpose now seems to require a subjective symbolism." Perhaps Wordsworth and Lucretius will preside over the new epic.

Mr. Abercrombie has studied the growth and possibilities of his branch. The same cannot be said of Mr. Palmer or Mr. Cannan without considerable qualification. They are too pessimistic, too concerned with the glorious past to pay much attention to the present and future. Especially is Mr. Palmer in his study of 'Comedy' contemptuous concerning the unwritten comedies of to-morrow. Restating the conclusions of his book on 'The Comedy of Manners,' he tells us at some length that Congreve, alone of all Englishmen, could write comedy, and that Wilde "worked the pure formula of Congreve when he wrote 'The Importance of Being Earnest'"; and he concludes by declaring that the English language is not suited for the purposes of comedy. "Everything English that can be clearly expressed is commonplace." This is a sad conclusion for one of our leading dramatic critics to reach.

In point of fact, Mr. Palmer has not troubled to differentiate his subject from satire, and the best answer to his case against English comedy is Mr. Cannan's essay 'Satire.' Our two authors must assuredly come to grips over Molière, for each claims him for his own. Mr. Palmer has started his branch from the wrong knot. "Let us agree to think of 'Tartuffe,' 'L'Avare,' and 'Le Misanthrope' as comedy in its purest and simplest form," he says, following M. Bergson's essay on laughter, yet he himself supplies the comment: "M. Bergson has not explained the laughter of mankind. But he has explained the laughter of the French." Quite so; if we take Molière as our standard, we rule out of court ourselves. 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle,' and much else that is English and true comedy. For, to an Englishman, Molière is always the satirist, whose plays above everything else aim at exploding abnormal character. Tartuffe, Harpagon, and Alceste are all, not merely ridiculed, but also punished.

Apart from the expansion of the definition of the satirist's aim which we have just stated, Mr. Cannan's little essay is largely concerned with Samuel Butler, from whose 'Erewhon' he quotes freely. Denunciation of "conventional ideology" completes his entertaining essay, from which, as we have already hinted, we do not gather that any genuine post-Butler satirist is either *in esse* or *in posse*. Mr. Shaw's and Mr. Max Beerbohm's claims, it is true, are examined, but they are dismissed with the Scottish verdict of "not proven." St. John Hankin is a palpable omission from the brief survey of contemporary approaches to satire.

### HORACE WALPOLE'S TWIN-WIVES.

"A VERY few years since I knew familiarly a lady who had been asked in marriage by Horace Walpole, who had been patted on the head by George I."

The lady thus introduced to his hearers by Thackeray in the prefatory remarks to his lectures in 1855 on the Four Georges was Mary Berry, and the periods thus linked covered a stretch of 130 years. Thackeray was in error as to the proposal of marriage, which, if it had been made, would doubtless have been refused, as at the time of Walpole's first acquaintance with the Berrys he was in his seventy-second year, and forty-six years senior to the lady. The evidence against the proposal is mainly negative, but the following letter written to Mary and Agnes Berry on their departure for the Continent in 1790 has some bearing on the subject, and is, besides, of so choice a quality, and prompted by such genuine emotion, that we cannot forbear quoting it:

"If I live to see you again, you will then judge whether I am changed—but a friendship so rational and pure as mine is, and so equal for both, is not likely to have any of the fickleness of youth, when it has none of its other ingredients. It was a sweet consolation to the short time that I may have left, to fall into such a society—no wonder then that I am unhappy at that consolation being abridged. I pique myself on no philosophy but what a long use and knowledge of the world had given me, the philosophy of indifference to most persons and events. I do not pique myself on being ridiculous at this very late period of my life, but when there is not a grain of passion in my affection for you two, and when you both have the good sense not to be displeased at my telling you so (though I hope you would have despised me for the contrary), I am not ashamed to say that your loss is heavy to me."

It is their association with Horace Walpole on terms of the most affectionate intimacy that gives any work on Mary and Agnes Berry its chief interest for us. Unfortunately, as the former died in 1797 and the ladies lived on until 1852, and as Walpole ceases early to animate its pages, Mr. Melville's book fails in attractiveness. Of his industry and toil there is undoubted proof. He must have spent hours upon hours at the British Museum in copying out from the original letters therein stored page after page of wearisome details. He has printed, it seems to us, little of interest for the student, and, for the most part, still less that can pleasingly engage the attention of the ordinary reader.

If Mr. Melville had but rejected ruthlessly a not inconsiderable portion of the unpublished material, and written a new work based on the 'Extracts from the Journal and Correspondence of Miss Berry,' published in 1865, and also used whatever was available from Walpole's 'Letters' and other sources, he might,

*The Berry Papers; being the Correspondence hitherto Unpublished of Mary and Agnes Berry (1763-1852).* By Lewis Melville. (John Lane, 20s. net.)

and probably would, have produced a life of the two sisters not lacking in charm and attractiveness. Among the principal authorities for the life of Mary and Agnes Berry named in the Preface is Clayden's 'Samuel Rogers and his Contemporaries.' As a matter of fact, there are to be found in that work only the barest references to the Berrys, and these are of no real importance. There is a passing mention of some interest in the 'Correspondence of Henry Taylor.' Writing to his mother in January, 1835, he tells her that he

"went last night to the two old Miss Berrys, whom you may perhaps have heard of, if their fame has not been lost on the way to Willington. They are considered to have the most select clever society in London, Holland House alone excepted. They are between seventy and eighty years of age, and the eldest is exceedingly clever in a kind of French cleverness, after the manner of Madame du Defiant. She gave me a general invitation to come in an evening whenever I came that way and saw a light in the windows, and I was amused at the colour she gave to her unremitting dissipation: 'We are two old women, and you will always find us by our own fireside,' the meaning or the fact being that they have a party every night. She is a sharp, keen old woman, with a hard, handsome grey face, delicately tinged with rouge. The party consisted of twenty or thirty people, for the most part middle-aged or old, with one or two bright spots of youth and beauty to give it relief, and such, I am told, is the nightly assemblage there from ten o'clock in the evening till two in the morning."

In 1828 Mary Berry published her 'Comparative View of the Social Life of England and France from the Restoration of Charles II. to the French Revolution.' Some portion of the work, however, seems to have been written so far back as 1814, for in Lady Bury's 'Diary of a Lady-in-Waiting' there is an entry under date of January 10th:—

"I read several chapters of Miss Berry's work, a Comparative View of the English and French Nations, since the time of Charles II. to the present day. I think this work a most sterling performance, and one, from the nature of its subject, as well as the grave and masterly manner in which she treats it, likely to do honour to her memory. I hear Miss B[erry] has been reproached with its being too grave; but I think the sober chastened style in which it is written suits the dignity of the matter. A lighter pen might have found *de quoi* to have made a continuation of that most amusing and immoral work, the *Mémoires de Grammont*; but where a deeper tone of thought induces a higher aim than mere wit and entertainment, surely she has chosen more appropriate means to attain her object."

Mr. Melville would appear to have overlooked this reference.

On p. 214 we find a foot-note stating that Stephen Kemble was manager of Drury Lane Theatre from 1792 to 1800. During the period mentioned that actor was manager of the Edinburgh Theatre. It is his brother John who should have been named. Mary Berry's friend Lady Charlotte Campbell married the Rev. Edward John Bury, not "Berry."



The early life of the two sisters and the love-story of Mary, with two entertaining references to Napoleon and Talleyrand, whom Mary met at different times during her visits to the Continent, supply the most interesting pages of the volume.

The work contains a number of illustrations; among them are two delightful reproductions of miniatures of the sisters in the Pierpont Morgan Collection. These form the frontispiece, and have been taken from a photograph lent by Dr. Williamson.

### *The Fire of Love, and The Mending of Life.*

By Richard Rolle. Edited and done into Modern English by Frances M. M. Comper. With an Introduction by Evelyn Underhill. (Methuen & Co., 3s. 6d.)

THIS is a transcription into modern English of the translations of the 'Incendium Amoris' and the 'De Emendatione Vitæ' into Middle English, which were made in 1435 by one Richard Misyn, a Carmelite and Prior of Lincoln. Taken altogether, and as a work of popularization, it is a quite satisfactory edition of one of the finest of English religious classics, nor had Miss Comper any need to explain her decision to modernize Misyn's version rather than attempt a new translation of her own from the original Latin. No twentieth-century writer, working as a scholar, could expect to carry over into English the more intimate and subtle qualities of Rolle's book—nor even its living fervour—so accurately and completely as one who was working simply for edification, and in the same religious atmosphere as that of the original. Here and there, where she attempts to improve on Misyn, Miss Comper is, indeed, actually unfortunate, as when for "lufe forsooth has strength in spreding, in knyntyng and turnynge," she gives us "Love forsooth has a diffusive, unitive, and transformative strength."

Her Preface supplies a brief, but careful account of the material she had to use, and she supplies a welcome translation of those "legenda" for the office prepared in view of the expected canonization of Richard Rolle, which remain the principal source of our knowledge of his life. Notes, collected at the end of the volume, elucidate minor points in the text. These are of somewhat unequal value. To take one instance, Miss Comper comments on "meatboard" as a "curious translation" of "ferculum," forgetting apparently the "Prius in vitæ ferculo" of the 'Verbum Supernum,' to say nothing of the classical use from which that is derived.

Evelyn Underhill's Introduction, like everything which proceeds from her pen, contains much that is of interest; but we cannot believe that any one whose acquaintance with religious writings of this order is sufficient to make him a sensitive and competent judge will agree with her elaborate comparison of Rolle to St. Francis of Assisi. Both were ardent lovers of Christ, and both

embraced poverty; but, that much being conceded, the differences between them are more numerous, and also more significant, than the resemblances. Readers who take things on trust are likely to fall into misapprehensions here. Nor do we see any great advantage in having Richard Rolle's mystical experiences restated and explained by this writer, as if *ex cathedra*, in a sort of psychological phraseology which is not exactly religious, and certainly not scientific.

Of the two works included in this volume the former is the more important from the point of view of literature, as also of biography. In it Rolle has given us so much as is communicable of the rise within him of the "Calor, Dulcor, Canor"—the states of heat, sweetness, and song—which characterized in him, as they have done in some others, three stages of the mystical life. Though divided into two books, with chapters and chapter-headings 'The Fire of Love' has no set argument. It consists of a series of meditations upon one enthralling theme, turned now this way, now that—emphasized now here, now there, rich in thoughts and phrases of acute insight and religious wisdom. Throughout the ardour never flags, and in many places flames out into the clear poetry of passion, unmistakably sincere, and aided, as unmistakably, by a high and genuine gift for writing. One may, however, also observe intermingled with it a pardonable, but not saintly excitement, which, it might have been supposed, would have been exterminated by the hermit's inner experiences. He had been shrewdly criticized as to his manner of life, backbitten by many merciless tongues, and here he takes occasion—not bitterly but warmly—to justify himself, and to exalt, with something near akin to pride, the contemplative life of his choice above the active life. It cannot be denied that this is disturbing, belonging as it does to an inferior scheme of ideas, and on account of it, many people will like 'The Fire of Love' less than 'The Mending of Life.'

This consists of a dozen chapters of good counsel for the practical use of converted persons. The piety has all Rolle's wonted fervour; and the counsels are often pointed with a certain humorous wisdom which he had also at command. We may quote a few lines to show his quality; they are about 'Meditation,' on the question whether one should use one's own words or words from a book:—

"Nevertheless in the beginning thou mayest have the words of other men; that I know well by myself. Truly if thou despise the teachings of doctors and trow that thyself mayest find something better than they teach thee in their writings, know forsooth that thou shalt not taste Christ's love. For truly it is a fond saying: 'God taught them, why therefore shall He not teach me?' I answer thee: because thou art not such as they were. Thou art proud and sturdy, and they were lowly and meek; and they asked nothing of God presuming, but meeking themselves under all, took knowledge from the saints. He taught them therefore so that we should be taught in their books."

*Java and her Neighbours.* By Arthur S. Walcott. (Putnam's Sons, 10s. 6d. net.)

ONE day in a Sydney hotel the present writer met one of those bright and high-souled Americans who go about the world selling improved agricultural instruments. He had just returned from a protracted stay in Java. When he was asked what he thought of that island, his reply was sufficiently expressive: "You can keep Java!" Probably he was biased by the backwardness of the inhabitants in recognizing the advantages of American machinery, for most people who have visited that country want to keep it themselves; at any rate, to keep the vivid impressions which they have formed of exquisite scenery, rich vegetation, gay-hearted natives, and wonderful temples. Mr. Walcott certainly takes this point of view, but he is not selfish enough to keep his impressions to himself. He has made quite an interesting book out of the notes and films which he obtained during his three months' wanderings in Java, Celebes, the Moluccas, and Sumatra,

"in the hope that they may prove of use to some at least of the ever-increasing army of travellers, and of interest to others who by preference or of necessity do their travelling by proxy."

A pleasant holiday can be secured by selecting one of the tours provided by the excellent Dutch steamer company which serves the islands, and those who are looking for ground that lies somewhat off the beaten track of the globe-trotter will be well advised to study Mr. Walcott's pages with a view to following in his footsteps. The wonderful ruins of Borobudur alone—which rank among the architectural marvels of the world—are well worth the journey, not to speak of the "exceptional natural attractions" of the Dutch East Indies in general. Mr. Walcott seems to have seen pretty well all that was worth seeing, and, though circumstances compelled him to make his trip at the worst season of the year—during the "bad" monsoon, which begins in November and continues till late in March—it is evident that he enjoyed himself. As a compensation for the discomfort and uncertainty of travelling in the heavy rains the luxuriant vegetation of the "island India" is then at its best. It is a perfect revelation to the inhabitant of a temperate climate, and for the botanist it is a natural paradise: the famous gardens of Buitenzorg probably surpass even those of Ceylon in their wealth of beauty and interest.

As an example of Mr. Walcott's observations, we may quote his amusing description of the matriarchal system which prevails among the Malays of the Padang Highlands:—

"The head of what in any other country would be considered the family of a married man is here, not the married man himself, but his wife's oldest brother. The heirs of a married man are not his wife and children, but his sisters and brothers, the children of his mother, and, in failure of these, the



children of his sisters. A common form of the marital contract provides for the setting aside by the parents of the woman of land of a certain agreed value, which is turned over to their daughter at her marriage, to be cultivated thereafter by her husband, for her benefit and that of her children. The poor man is apparently, apart from what property he may have of his own, a mere labourer working for his keep. Another peculiarity of this system makes it quite the usual thing for a woman to continue to live in her mother's house after marriage, her husband being graciously permitted to live there too, by the grace, forsooth, of his mother-in-law."

*Women under Polygamy.* By Walter G. Gallichan. (Holden & Hardingham, 16s. net.)

To the Western mind it is, no doubt, virtually impossible to realize the point of view which accepts polygamy as a natural condition of affairs. It may be condemned, defended, or regarded indifferently as an "Oriental" custom; but there is almost always the underlying assumption that it is a relic of barbarism doomed to disappearance with the spread of civilization and improvements in the position of women. The one Western experiment in polygamy, that of Salt Lake City, has aroused the most violent passions, and to this day it is difficult to obtain accounts of the institution and its results sufficiently unbiased to afford trustworthy grounds for an opinion upon Mormonism.

Mr. Walter Gallichan's volume has for its main object an inquiry into the actual social and domestic position of women under the system of plural marriage, and it has, at least, this merit, that it approaches the subject with an evident desire to preserve a dispassionate fairness, and an equally evident desire to present facts from every available source. It might have been foreseen that in dealing with such a theme the purely detached attitude could not be maintained. The author admits that "polygamy, like monogamy, must be judged by its fruits"; and in essaying to decide what respectively are the fruits of the two systems a writer must enter upon a task more interesting, but more thorny, than that of merely compiling and presenting information gathered from all the corners of the earth. Thus Mr. Gallichan has fallen between two stools, failing to make up his mind between a complete treatise on his subject and a series of cyclopædic articles beginning, say, with 'Arabia' and ending with 'Utah.' Clearly he has sought to avoid a monograph on his subject, the various countries in which plural marriage is practised being treated separately. To India six chapters are devoted, three to Turkey, one to Arabia, two to Persia, one to Morocco and Tunis; whilst other chapters deal with Polygyny in Japan, Chinese Marriage, and Mormon Polygamy. The author is overweighted by his material. He cannot resist the temptation to annotate his information as he goes along, with the result that some of the reflections are mere

repetitions, whilst others are contradictions of what has gone before.

As an instance of the latter, we find that, after the view that polygamy is economic in its origin has been emphasized more than once, a new batch of evidence leads to the comment that "its sources, as I have indicated, sprang from our animal ancestry and primitive appetite." We are bound to say that, so far as this work is concerned, such an origin had not been "indicated"; indeed, much evidence had been produced to support a contrary view. The primary economic cause which is clearly suggested in more than one chapter is the reduction of the proportion of males by war, feuds, and accidents of the chase, with the consequent surplus of female population for which a place and occupation have to be found. Factors suggested as contributing to a solution by means of polygamy or polygyny are the desire of men to possess cheap and obedient servants—most easily gratified in primitive societies by possessing women who will assist in the chase and in domestic and agricultural work—and further, the wish to possess numbers of children from similar self-regarding economic motives, not least of which is assurance of a state of affluence in old age. The possession of plurality of wives was also found to enhance the owner's dignity and prestige. Indeed, the actual practice of polygamy is here demonstrated to have been confined at all times to a small and wealthy class; and the evidence given confirms the view, held by many shrewd observers, that the existence of the harem to-day is largely accounted for by a barbaric love of ostentatious display. Hence, with the developments which have taken place in Turkey, monogamy is now becoming "good form" with "the best people."

Despite the criticisms provoked by this work, one must be grateful for the gathering of so much information, and so many suggestive views of European, American, and native thinkers. Perhaps the most valuable as well as the most interesting part of the volume is contained in the chapters dealing with polygamy in India, in the course of which we get a luminous view of the women of India, their social disabilities, their life in the zenana, and the part played in their outlook on life by the sacred Hindu writings and the cult of love. If we accept the views of such writers as Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, Miss Margaret E. Noble (the Sister Nivedita), and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, the veil is a sign not of subjection, but of modest reserve, and the key-note of Hindu feminism is self-abnegation, native feminist leaders holding that woman's noblest part is to give herself unselfishly and always to secure her husband's love and praise and her children's blessing. "I desire not paradise itself if thou art not satisfied with me!" cries the divine Hindu spouse to her husband.

Whether these be or be not the noblest possible sentiments of womanhood, they can hardly be regarded as peculiar to the women of India. They are the traditional sentiments of women which, for good or ill,

are undergoing sweeping modifications in Western countries, and must undergo such modification in all countries where increasing numbers of women are not able or do not wish to make marriage their career. Such sentiments might be expected to maintain their deepest roots where polygamy provides a greater opening for marriage as a career. It is difficult, too, to reconcile the somewhat idyllic view of Hindu marriage here set forth with the ample evidence afforded as to the evils of early marriage; parental arrangements which "unite for life in the closest of human intimacies" a bride and bridegroom who know little or nothing of one another; frequent deaths in childbirth, and a heavy infant death-rate due to the ignorance and folly of mothers. The contempt of Indian boys for their sisters, deplored by the Pundita Sarasvati, and the proverbial lament of the Hindu mother who has only girl children, that she "has nothing," do not go to convince one that polygamy in India has, in fact, preserved the dignity of womanhood. Nor is it possible to accept on the evidence of this work the suggestion that the Christian Fathers took a lower view of women than was taken in the Orient. Whatever comparison may be made between the pagan and mediæval Christian view of womanhood, it is clear that the views of those Fathers who decried women were derived from the Orient, and were commonly held in countries where polygamy obtains. This may be seen in several of Mr. Gallichan's quotations from Hindu scriptures:—

"Of dishonour woman is the cause."

"Of mundane existence woman is the cause, hence woman is to be avoided."

"Woman is a hindrance in the way of heaven: the gate of hell."

According to Vishnu, we learn, woman must be subject all her life to men—her father, husband, sons—must never act for herself in any matter. To keep a feast or fast apart from her husband condemns her to hell, the only road to bliss being obedience to her lord.

Do Hindu women truly find their happiness under these conditions and subject to this view of their place in the universe? The author has at least raised this question in a stimulating way, and has spared no pains to provide data towards shaping opinions on the point.

The chapters dealing with polygyny in Japan and with Mormon polygamy are suggestive, although the latter is irritatingly formless.

Of all the problems presented to one's mind after a perusal of the work, the most profound is that raised by consideration of the extent to which prostitution and casual sexual alliances exist side by side with monogamy. It is a problem by which the author himself is perplexed, although he deals with it quite frankly.

The book is well produced. There are a number of illustrations, but these do not seem to have any value except as showing the differences in the costumes of women in various Oriental countries.

A comprehensive Bibliography is a welcome feature.



*Travel and Politics in Armenia.* By Noel and Harold Buxton. (Smith, Elder & Co., 5s. net.)

THE Politics obscure the Travel in this controversial little work, the aim of which is to persuade the British public that, in the interests of humanity, Russia ought to be allowed to occupy the Kurd-Armenian vilayets of Turkey in the same way that she has occupied the Persian province of Azer-baijan. The Armenians are a very interesting race, about whose habits and religion false opinions are current in the West. For instance, they are said to be "all usurers," whereas the vast majority are peasants vexed by usury; "all cowards," when, in fact, they have more courage than their Kurdish neighbours, who collapse before determined opposition. They stand in need of vindication, and we are with the authors in desiring a fair judgment for them. But they are not free from the idiosyncrasies or faults of Asia Minor. They are not immaculate. The story of their persecution has another side, of which the reader gets no glimpse in these pages, and to treat them sentimentally and the Turks cynically, as the authors do, is not to argue, but to beg the question.

At the time when the authors visited Turkish Armenia, government—which in such a region requires troops—was practically in abeyance owing to the Balkan War, and the state of affairs was truly such as to appal the self-appointed district visitors from Europe. Yet they never mention that the moment was exceptional, nor make the least allowance for the Turkish plight. Most of the Armenians have been much more generous, in their dread of that very Russian occupation which the authors are so kind as to prescribe for them. That the authors should

"have never heard the statement seriously challenged that there are no massacres in Turkey, except when ordered by the Government,"

does not surprise us, for we have never heard the statement seriously made. Apart from all Christian massacres of Muslims (of which this book naturally takes no cognizance), the statement is untrue historically. The attribution of the Adana horrors to the Young Turks—here made dogmatically—rests on no other facts that we know of than that some members of the local Union and Progress Committee (Kurds) were prominent among the massacres, and that Hajji Aâdil Bey dispatched a telegram urging the authorities to protect "all Europeans." On the other hand, the present reviewer can attest of his own knowledge that attempts were at the same time made to stir up massacres in other provinces, and that at Beyrout and Jaffa the incendiary agents were marked at landing by adherents of the Committee who were on the watch, denounced to the authorities, and deported. The term "rayah," formerly applied to Christian subjects of the Porte, is not the insult that the authors' rendering of it—"cattle"

—would suggest. Long before the Constitution it was obsolete officially, being abandoned at the time when the poll-tax was changed for the more onerous tax in lieu of military service. Sir Edwin Pears—here quoted as a great authority—is unaware that such a change was ever made! As applied to human beings, the word means "subjects," especially "subjects paying tribute," though its original meaning is "a flock at pasture," with a sense of protection quite as much as exploitation. It implies a herdsman, which means something in wild countries. The term "ashirat," of which the authors failed to find a satisfactory explanation, means primarily a mountain clan or nomad tribe. From the quasi-independence of such tribes within the empire it has come to bear the sense of "allies," as opposed to regular tax-paying subjects. The Albanians and the Druzes of the Hauran claimed this status, and the attempt to reduce them to that of tax-paying subjects has been the cause of all the trouble in those quarters.

It seems curious that, when speaking of the courage of Armenians, the authors should mention a small corps with the Bulgarian army, and not the thousands on the Turkish side who fought magnificently. They charge the Turks with insincerity in their professed intention to reform the administration of their country. The charge comes ungracefully from Englishmen who ought to be aware that the Turkish Government was anxious to submit the whole work of reform to the control of England, and, after it had been informed that this was quite impracticable, implored Great Britain at least to furnish capable inspectors for Armenia, basing its request upon the terms of the Cyprus Convention. We submit that this has more the look of helplessness than insincerity.

*The Language of the Nawar or Zutt, the Nomad Smiths of Palestine.* By R. A. Stewart Macalister. "Gypsy Lore Society Monographs," No. 3. (Bernard Quaritch, 5s.)

THE amount of interest taken by philologists in Romani speech can be gauged by the large number of entries bearing on the subject in G. F. Black's 'Gypsy Bibliography,' which has been issued in a second edition by the Gypsy Lore Society; and to the philological interest has to be added the fascination which the theme exercises on persons in whose mind gypsy life is indissolubly associated with the idea of adventure and romance. One may assume that in Prof. Macalister's case the motive of elucidating the problem of language predominated; but inasmuch as the work of excavating and fixing the historical bearings of the remains of ancient civilizations—to which our author's learning and energies have been mainly devoted—necessarily carries many elements of romance with it, it seems likely that in this case also the general fascination of the subject had something to do with

the production of the work that now lies before us.

The outstanding uncertainties connected with the gypsy dialects in divers parts of the world will, no doubt, stimulate the curiosity and energies of writers for a considerable time to come. The result reached by scholars long ago, that the basis of all these dialects is to be found in the ancient Aryan languages of India, is, of course, of paramount value in both the philological and ethnological sense; but the particular Indian language, or groups of languages, with which the original form of gypsy speech is to be identified, has not yet been ascertained with anything like a sufficient degree of certainty, and there is in each separate dialect the additional difficulty of tracing the various extraneous influences which have moulded it in such a manner as to give it a distinct character of its own.

The special dialect investigated by Prof. Macalister is that known as the Nuri language, which is spoken by the Nawar of Palestine. When the excavation work which he had carried on for the Palestine Exploration Fund was completed, he engaged Shakir Mahsin, a member of the permanent gypsy camp outside the Damascus Gate of Jerusalem, to sit with him for several hours each day for the purpose of telling him stories in the dialect of his tribe. Occasionally the process was reversed, Prof. Macalister dictating stories in Arabic to Shakir, to be translated by him into Nuri, the object of this change of method being "to entrap, so to speak, some word or grammatical rule" about which information was needed.

As the result of these meetings, we now have, in separate book-form (the work having first appeared serially in the *Journal* of the Gypsy Lore Society), a hundred and one short Nuri narratives, carefully transcribed into the usual European character, and as carefully translated into English; a concise grammar of Nuri based on the stories; a vocabulary containing 1,341 entries; and an 'Index to the Vocabulary,' showing where to find the Nuri equivalents of a corresponding list of English words.

Prof. Macalister has, with due regard to the nature of the case, confined himself to setting down, in true scholarly form, the results of his personal study and observation, leaving to others "the task of fitting the language," which he had thus "tried to recover," into its place among the other Romani dialects and the ancient tongue or tongues from which they sprang. He merely mentions that a comparison of his material with Paspatis's grammar of the language of the European Turkish gypsies has shown that the two dialects are very unlike each other, and he hints that it would be as well to compare his results with the vocabularies collected by Seetzen and Eli Smith at Nablus and Beirut.

Three interesting plates are embodied in the work, the first showing the figure of a Nuri man, and the second and third respectively picturing the Nuri camp outside Jerusalem, and a Nuri tent at the same camp.



*The Records of Knowle.* Collected by T. W. Downing. (The Author, Knowle Vicarage, Birmingham, 11. 10s. net.)

THIS substantial book of upwards of 400 pages is intended to be a companion volume to 'The Register of the Guild of Knowle,' 1451-1535, by the late Mr. Bickley, which was issued in 1894. The earlier book was of exceptional interest to antiquaries, for it dealt with one of the most remarkable religious guilds in all England of the later mediæval period, many of its members having distinguished themselves in Church and State. The present book, on the contrary, deals in the main with the comparatively modern records of a village which differs in no particular from hundreds of others in many English counties. Nevertheless, the details are all of local value, and every effort to print parish registers deserves encouragement.

The parish registers of Knowle do not begin till 1683. From that date down to 1812 they are copied *literalim*, and are supplied with a full index; but they are destitute of any special interest, and are strictly confined to actual entries. The Churchwardens' Accounts begin in 1673, and are faithfully copied down to 1707, with extracts from those of later dates. These are followed by Overseers' Accounts, beginning in 1705, apprenticeship indentures, and vestry book entries. The whole of these records cover 334 pages. Less than 100 pages of the remainder of the book form an *olla podrida* of every kind with scraps of information, ancient or modern, which Mr. Downing, the Vicar, has been able to collect. It was quite worth while to print the facts gleaned by Mr. W. B. Bickley concerning Walter Cook, the founder of the celebrated guild, and a manor court roll for the single year 1278; but such matter as a "Hunting Incident," taken from 'Notitia Venatica,' without either date or writer's name, seems somewhat trivial. A letter from vicar and churchwardens about a particular pew in the church, dated September 12th, 1861, well spread out to cover the whole of a page, might have been omitted.

The annotation of the Churchwardens' Accounts is fitful. In a few places references are given to brief explanations at the foot of the page, whilst other comments follow the text in brackets, or are inserted in a confused style which leaves us doubtful what is original and what is annotation. The ringing for a particular event, or the purchase of a special form of prayer, is explained in a few obvious cases, but such entries are more often left unnoticed. Occasionally the information is unnecessarily full, and culled from odd sources. Thus half-a-crown paid to the ringers on May 1st, 1707, brings about a long quotation from Walter Scott's 'Tales of a Grandfather' concerning the Union with Scotland.

An unusual item in these accounts consists of small payments for "powther," or gunpowder. Later entries show that the firing of gunpowder, given to the ringers for that purpose, was the usual accompani-

ment of the Knowle rejoicings; it became an almost invariable accompaniment of the 5th of November. On June 28th, 1688, the wardens "Gave the Ringers and pd. for gunpowder when the Bishoppes were sett free 00.02.06." Now and again there is a puzzling entry left unelucidated, such as 2d. paid in 1677 "for picking quarris." The Vermin Act of 1566 assigned 2d. apiece out of the church levy for killing a hedgehog, hercin usually called "urchin." Entries of the slaughter of these animals are fairly frequent at 2d. a head, but 2s. 2d. was paid for 10 in 1696, and afterwards the price was generally raised to 4d. In 1701 33 hedgehogs were destroyed, and 76 in 1707. In this last year 1s. (the legal price) was paid for a fox's head, and in 1710 seven at a like price. At a later period the destruction of sparrows at Knowle was very considerable. In 1796 6d. was paid for three dozen sparrows; but at the beginning of last century the price went up to 4d. a dozen; 11. 8s. 9d. was paid for sparrows at that rate in 1801, whilst the large sum of 9l. 12s. 2½d. was paid in 1805 for "sparrows and eggs"! Regarding these sparrow-killing entries, by no means uncommon in old parish accounts, the editor makes the following curious remark:—

"The killing of sparrows seems to have been a very important part of the wardens' duty at one time, for whose benefit we are not told."

The book contains an abundance of concise information as to Walter Cook, a native of Knowle, who rebuilt its chapel on a large and beautiful scale in 1397, and founded therein a collegiate establishment of chantry or guild priests. The editor, or "collector" as he modestly terms himself, of this varied volume tells us, on the first page, that the church now stands as "a witness to the faith and piety of Walter Cook." It has long been held that this Canon Cook was an egregious pluralist, but the full extent of his sins in that direction was not known until the publication of these pages. Walter Cook began his career in the Church, according to the occasional evil custom of the day, by being instituted, as a mere boy in his first tonsure, to the Derbyshire rectory of Ravenstone, and a year later obtained leave of absence for seven years at the University. He also held the rectories of Brompton, Yorks; Somersham, Lincoln; and Wermuth, Durham; the vicarage of Holbeach, Lincoln; also the archdeaconries of Berks and Exeter, and canonries at Chichester, Lichfield, Lincoln, St. Paul's, Salisbury, Wells, and York. Most of these valuable preferments, which he enjoyed at one and the same time, he held by "provision" from the Pope. He could not legally accept these papal favours, according to statute, unless he had obtained royal licence; but he had friends at the English Court as well as at Rome, and when he was accused of misprision of treason in 1399 he obtained full pardon from Richard II., and subsequently was allowed by Henry IV. to hold any number of benefices.

*Irenæus of Lugdunum.* By F. R. Montgomery Hitchcock. (Cambridge University Press, 9s. net.)

ONE of the truest services which scholars and men of letters can render the Church is to make it possible for, and attractive to, ordinary people to find out what her teaching has really been through the ages. To this end a book on St. Irenæus, so written that it has a chance of becoming popular, is useful; partly because through St. Polycarp he was almost in touch with St. John, and, secondly, because he had a wide and accurate acquaintance with both the philosophies and the heresies of his time. The present generation in England, if it cannot be truly described as philosophical, is fond of theories; and a study of St. Irenæus, leading to a study of his writings, may have the useful result of proving the antiquity of some supposedly novel views. Prof. Swete in his Foreword suggests that the "grotesque speculations" of Gnosticism may have but little interest for readers now. Yet it is fairly obvious that not a few of the "grotesque speculations" of to-day have a Gnostic source. Dr. Hitchcock's observation about those who in the second century "assumed an air of superior intelligence towards the common Church people" might be applied to modern counterparts; while his remark on the greater danger inherent in a "grain of truth" than in "a mass of error" is penetrating and timely. The book is sufficiently documented to serve the student, and not so overweighted as to repel the general reader.

If it be captious to complain that the author throws no fresh light on the often-disputed passages in the 'De Præscript' concerning the See of Rome, it is perhaps legitimate to deplore that he accuses St. Irenæus, even with a qualification, of harshness. In the fourth book of the treatise 'Adv. Hær.,' Irenæus wrote of those

"qui schismata operantur, qui sunt inanes, non habentes Dei dilectionem, suamque utilitatem potius considerantes quam unitatem ecclesiæ: et propter modicas et quaslibet causas magnum et gloriosum corpus Christi conscindunt et dividunt."

Dr. Hitchcock, in calling such words harsh, asks us specifically to remember St. Irenæus's tribute to charity—

"quod est pretiosius quam agnitio, gloriosius autem quam prophetia, omnibus autem reliquis charismatibus supereminens."

Might he not rather have seen in the conjunction of these two passages a signal proof that the Fathers and Doctors of the early Church perceived the great fact that love of one's neighbour may not preclude love of truth—that they had no notion of any eclipse of creed in the supposed interests of charity?

As the orthodox study this book they may find ground for some measure of patience with "heretics," in the reflection that heresies have elicited vital "definitions."



## FICTION.

*The Belfry.* By Margaret Baillie Saunders. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

THE fact that most of the action of this novel takes place in Belgium would give it present interest if nothing else did. For any one possessing imagination the comparison of the peaceful towns and inhabitants here depicted with the country now in the throes of war cannot but be of a most painful nature. The tale itself is quietly entertaining. The conflict it deals with takes place in the heart of a woman whose highest quality is a desire for service. Mistaking costly gifts for love, she marries a man of vicious tendencies. When the story opens she has been relieved of his presence because he has become afflicted with violent fits of insanity. She contemplates becoming a nun, but such a course is abhorrent to her very worldly relatives, all of whom are drawn with great perspicacity, and she is dissuaded from any precipitate action by an Anglican priest—a most sympathetically drawn character. She consents to travel, and at Bruges meets a playwright whom she inspires to write a play which is at once accepted by a noted London manager. The successful collaboration of the playwright and the heroine leads to the usual result; but while fame and riches ruin the man's character, the woman, on learning that her husband has recovered his reason sufficiently to need her, returns to him.

The author has produced a sound character-study set down in an interesting manner.

*Life versus Romance.* By E. A. Norman. (Nutt, 6s.)

IF it were not for its technical crudity, this would be a reasonably effective study of two women. The heroine, finding little to satisfy her in her home life, with its material poverty and rigid conventionalism, discovers a certain sufficiency of ideal, first of all in the Roman Church, of which she becomes a member, and then in the work she does for her living. Under these influences, and her enforced contact with classes hitherto strange to her, she gradually expands, learns, develops. One may possibly call her happy in the occasion of her death at the moment when her mind has opened itself to full and generous understanding of her environment; yet it might have been even better if the author had changed his plan and shown a continuation and further development of her life.

Her friend is in exact contrast. Married, but taking no special interest in husband or child, or any other accessories of her life, she finds compensation by reason of her casual and distinctly social attitude towards everything; she has no disquieting ideals; it is almost a case of the short greatcoat allotted to the tall boy, and vice versa.

The author has apparently aimed at an impersonal view of his theme, but has by no means achieved this; and we fear

many readers will attribute to him far more sentimentalism and religiosity than, in our opinion, he desires; but, as we have indicated, the impersonal (witness Flaubert, Maupassant, and others) involves a technique that can only be attained by long and arduous study.

*Blue Water.* By Frederick William Wallace. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

THIS is a tale largely composed of incidents in the lives of the deep-sea fishermen of America's Atlantic Coast. It abounds in technical details, but the author knows his subject intimately, also how to pass on his knowledge in a thoroughly interesting manner. Mr. Wallace loves the sea, even in its most temptustuous moods. He can appreciate, too, the sterling grit of the fearless and tireless fishermen about whom he writes, though he abates not a jot of his condemnation of their drinking ashore. In fact, his only failure is when he tries to convey the relationship and talk of a charming girl and a virile man in the early stages of courtship, and here and there where he drops in paragraphs of a "goody-goody" order. He can, however, depict the joys of love and peace, and ends his tale with a fisherman's wedding, which is highly effective.

*Riquilda.* By Mrs. Kendall Park. (Murray & Evenden, 2s. net.)

MRS. KENDALL PARK has selected for her theme the conquest of Barcelona by Almanzor the Victorious, and has constructed a very readable historical romance. Love, heroism, treachery, blood and fire, siege and sack, are prominent, and in just proportion. If anything, the book is too much made to scale, and the history sacrificed to the romantic development; on a period of such high interest and so little known to general readers we could have welcomed a larger and more informative work. Those who have read Mr. Frederic Harrison's romance of Byzantium will realize what we mean—the romance, the story of that book, was the least valuable part of it, the author's gifts and learning being concentrated upon the portraiture of the epoch. His example might well have been followed in the epoch touched by Mrs. Park.

*Wild Honey.* By Cynthia Stockley. (Constable & Co., 6s.)

THE theme of 'Wild Honey' is the same as that which Miss Stockley used in 'The Claw': "Who wears *veldschoens* will return to the veld; who tastes of Africa's perfumed honey can never again content him with the honey of pallid Europe." The idea is suggested in other stories of this collection, and the writer is very skilful in showing how, in spite of the pitiless cruelty of the country, the fascinated victims cannot leave her for long. Miss Stockley is prodigal with her colours, and tends to be sensational. The 'Moll-meat of the Mountain' and 'Watchers by the Road' we found repulsively grue-

some. The vicious deeds of mad folk surely do not need recording. Our favourite is 'Progress,' the story of an old Boer farmer whose resentment against the Government for building railway-lines across his land brings the love-affair of his daughter and a young English engineer to a disastrous close.

*The Swindler, and Other Stories.* By Ethel M. Dell. (Fisher Unwin, 6s.)

THE nine short stories in this volume, originally published in *The Red Magazine*, contain a generous measure of those ingredients in which magazine readers delight—love, knight-errantry, self-sacrifice, "thrilling" situations, and happy endings. The heroes may be classified under two types: the nonchalant and placid with "easy drawls" and "imperturbable smiles," and the grim and bitter with eyes that gleam "as steel gleams in red fire-light": all have this in common, that, when roused, they become as dangerous or as tender as Sir Lancelot himself. The inconsequent heroines in their "delicate, flower-like beauty" are equally removed from the creatures of this earth. We were particularly interested in one who, when "suddenly she realized overwhelmingly how close his lips were to her own," found "her whole soul was thrilling to the wild tempestuous music," while "everywhere—above, around, within her—were living sparks, dazzling, wonderful, unquenchable, of the Eternal Flame."

Though the incidents and situations described are improbable, each story has a definite plot, which is handled with dexterity.

*Behind the Picture.* By M. McDonnell Bodkin. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6s.)

THIS story is concerned primarily with the theft of a Velasquez which contains a will and a confession in its frame; but the author, to the detriment of his plot, also discusses at length the art of collecting and selling pictures. The hero, intended by his mother for the medical profession, displays as a boy taste and judgment in pictures, and ultimately turns his talent to practical account. His finds include a Gainsborough, which he "picks up" in a pawnshop for 10l. and sells at Christie's for 6,650 guineas. Not only is his judgment infallible, but luck also never deserts him. He buys for half a sovereign a copy of Turner's Poems with an inscription to Ruskin on the fly-leaf, and finds in it a letter from the artist which enables him to discover a hidden masterpiece—of course, the finest example of Turner's work. After several chapters of this kind of thing, the author returns to his original theme of the stolen picture, and the last ten chapters are unduly crowded with plots and counterplots. When the hero has risked his life more than once for the heroine, saved her from the murderous intent of a wicked uncle, and restored her to her title and estate, the author need not, we think, have introduced the old scruple of a "plain" man's pride to delay the wedding bells.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Bitton (Nelson), THE REGENERATION OF NEW CHINA, 2/ net.**

United Council for Missionary Education  
A consideration of some of the "outstanding problems now facing the Christian propaganda and the Christian Church in China." The book is adapted for use in "study circles," and is illustrated.

**Forms of Prayer for Domestic and Private Use in Time of War, compiled by Rev. W. C. E. Newbolt, 2d. S.P.C.K.**  
Devotions for use at family prayer.

**Prayer-Card, 1/6 net, or 4/ per 100. S.P.C.K.**  
Containing three prayers: 'For Use in this Time of War,' 'For our Army and Navy,' and for the 'Sick and Wounded.'

## LAW.

**International Law, TOPICS AND DISCUSSIONS, 1913.**  
Washington, Naval War College  
These discussions were conducted by Mr. G. G. Wilson, Professor of International Law at Harvard University. The book includes chapters on 'Marginal Sea and Other Waters,' 'Immunity of Private Property at Sea,' 'Enemy Vessels and their Personnel,' 'Methods of injuring the Enemy,' &c.

## PHILOSOPHY.

**Russell (Bertrand), OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXTERNAL WORLD AS A FIELD FOR SCIENTIFIC METHOD IN PHILOSOPHY, 7/6 net.**  
Open Court Publishing Co.  
The Lowell Lectures, delivered in Boston last March and April.

## POETRY.

**Abode of the Soul (The), A DREAM, by F. L. S., 2/ net.**  
Letchworth, Garden City Press  
An allegory in which the dreamer is a witness of "the mental struggles of a man of the future, who sets out to reform the world."

**Herrick (E.), SOUND-WINGS, 2/ net.**  
Allenson  
This little book includes 'The Messenger,' 'The Road of the Royal Children,' 'Sound-Wings,' and several shorter pieces.

**Hymns for a Time of War, 1/8 per 100. S.P.C.K.**  
The sheet contains fourteen hymns, including 'Eternal Father! Strong to save,' 'God the All-Terrible! King who ordainest,' and the National Anthem.

**Siedman (William Nathan), ARMAGEDDON; or, The Last Great War, a Poem on the Fulfillment of History, 1d.**  
Author, Shakespeare House, E. Finchley, N.  
A topical piece in three stanzas. The author is giving the proceeds of the sale to the National Relief Fund.

**Tamworth (Joan), IN THE TIME OF APPLE-BLOSSOM, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/ net.**  
Elkin Mathews  
A collection of short pieces, including 'The Forsaken Pool,' 'The Sprite of the Silver Swing,' 'Prunella,' and 'Little Brown Baby.'

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Landi (Countess Zanardi), THE SECRET OF AN EMPRESS, 16/ net.**  
Cassell  
The author, who is the daughter of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, records the story of her own life, and discusses recent tragic events in the history of the Habsburg Monarchy. The book is illustrated with photographs.

**Topham (Anne), MEMORIES OF THE KAISER'S COURT, 10/6 net.**  
Methuen  
The author records her experiences as the resident English governess of the Kaiser's daughter. The book is illustrated with photographs.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**How to Keep "Fit"; or, THE SOLDIERS' GUIDE TO HEALTH IN FIELD, CAMP, AND QUARTERS, compiled by Surgeon-Major H. Waite, 3d.**  
Gale & Polden

A second and revised edition.

**Kennedy (J. M.), HOW THE WAR BEGAN, "Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net.**

Hodder & Stoughton  
The writer gives an account of European diplomatic negotiations, beginning his narrative with the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and ending with Great Britain's declaration of war on Austria. He includes numerous extracts from official correspondence. In an introductory chapter Mr. W. L. Courtney discusses the deeper causes of the war.

**Stanford's War Maps: No. 4. THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER AND WESTERN GERMANY, 5/**

See p. 235.

**Stanford's War Maps: No. 5. THE NORTH SEA, 2/6**

See p. 235.

**Stanford's War Maps: No. 6. THE SEAT OF WAR IN BELGIUM, 5/**

See p. 235.

**War (The), No. 1, 3d. Nelson**  
Contains articles on various aspects of the present war, and illustrations.

**War and our Duty, 2/ per 100. S.P.C.K.**  
This pamphlet contains a brief discussion of the subject, followed by three prayers for the Empire, the Army and Navy, and the Sick and Wounded.

## EDUCATION.

**Hetherington (Clark W.), THE DEMONSTRATION PLAY SCHOOL OF 1913, 45 cents.**  
Berkeley, Cal., University of California Press  
A report to Prof. C. H. Richer, Dean of the Summer Session of California University. It includes a discussion of the theory of the play school and an account of its activities.

**Leeds University, PROSPECTUS OF COURSES AND REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, SESSION 1914-15.**  
Gives full particulars for prospective students.

**Modi (Jivanji Jamshedji), MORAL EXTRACTS FROM ZOROASTRIAN BOOKS FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS. Bombay, Mithi Lodge, Colaba**  
These extracts are intended chiefly for Indian school teachers giving moral instruction. They are classified under headings, and in most cases the author gives his own translation of the original.

**Paton's List of Schools and Tutors, SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EDITION, 1914-1915, 2/**  
Information is given regarding fees, entrance scholarships, syllabuses, &c., of boys' and girls' schools in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Ayscough (John), SAN CELESTINO, an Essay in Reconstruction, 2/ net.**  
Smith & Elder  
A new edition, containing an Introduction and notes for the use of candidates taking the Oxford Local Junior Examination in 1915, for which it is a set-book.

**Hoffmann (E. T. A.), MEISTER MARTIN DER KÜFNER UND SEINE GESELEN, ERZÄHLUNG, edited by Ludwig Hirsch, 1/6**  
Mills & Boon  
Dr. Hirsch has written a 'Literary Introduction' in English, and added German notes and exercises to the text.

**How and Why Stories: Junior: GIANTS AND FAIRIES OF TO-DAY (3d.). Intermediate: THE HOW AND WHY OF BIRD LIFE, by W. Warde Fowler (4d.). Senior: THE CURIOSITIES OF NATURAL HISTORY, by Frank Buckland, adapted (5d.).**  
Macmillan

Paper-backed Readers, with illustrations.

**Material for Précis-Writing, compiled by H. A. Treble, 3/6**  
Rivingtons  
A series of graded exercises prepared for the use of candidates for the London Matriculation and the Central Welsh Board Examinations.

**Then and Now Stories: Junior: RULERS OF THEN AND NOW (3d.). Intermediate: EUROPE THEN AND NOW (4d.). Senior: GOVERNMENT THEN AND NOW, an Introduction to Civics, by J. S. Townsend (5d.).**  
Macmillan  
Illustrated Readers, printed in large, clear type.

## FICTION.

**Bartimeus, NAVAL OCCASIONS AND SOME TRAITS OF THE SAILOR-MAN, 1/ net.**  
Blackwood  
The majority of these sketches of naval life, relating to "ships mainly of the 'pre-Dreadnought' era," have already appeared in *The Pall Mall Gazette*.

**Bridges (Roy), THE FUGITIVE, 6/**  
Hodder & Stoughton  
The heroine accuses herself of murder in order to shield her lover, whom she believes to be guilty of the crime. The scenes are laid in the time of the East India Company.

**Carey (Rosa Nouchette), ESTHER CAMERON'S STORY, a Tale of Life and Influence, 1/ net.**  
R.T.S.  
A cheap reprint.

**Carey (Rosa Nouchette), AUNT DIANA, 1/ net.**  
R.T.S.

A cheap reprint.

**Carey (Rosa N.), AVERIL, 1/ net.**  
R.T.S.  
A cheap reprint.

**Saunders (Margaret Baillie), THE BELFRY, 6/**  
Hodder & Stoughton  
See p. 232.

**Stanton (Coralie) and Hosken (Heath), TIGLIES, 6/**  
Stanley Paul  
This novel is described in the sub-title as 'A Study of the Artistic Temperament.' It also concerns the victims of gambling and opium dens, and the doings of a Chinese secret society.

**Trent (Paul), WHEAT AND TARES, 6/**  
Ward & Lock  
The hero is a conscientious clergyman who accidentally becomes associated with an aristocratic card-sharper.

**Vane (Derek), LADY VARLEY, 6/**  
Stanley Paul  
A story of an erring wife and unforgiving husband. It deals with the mysterious murder of the former's friend.

**Wallace (Frederick William), BLUE WATER, 6/**  
Hodder & Stoughton  
See p. 232.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Antiquary, SEPTEMBER, 6d.**  
Elliot Stock  
Some of the articles are 'Eastbury House, near Barking, Essex,' by Mr. C. Roessler de Graviile; 'Geology and Prehistory,' by Mr. J. Reid Moir; and 'Notes from Cordova and Granada,' by Mr. T. F. Legard.

**Cornhill Magazine, SEPTEMBER, 1/**  
Smith & Elder  
The chief features of this number are noted in last week's Literary Gossip.

**Fortnightly Review, 2/6**  
Chapman & Hall  
'It Had to Be,' by Mr. Sidney Whitman; 'The Errors and Miscalculations of German Diplomacy,' by Mr. Lancelot Lawton; 'Vorticism,' by Mr. Ezra Pound; and 'Epistle to the Cymry,' by Mr. George Moore, are features of this issue.

**Indlaman, AUGUST, 6d.**  
16-17, Devonshire Square, E.C.  
Includes articles on 'The Military Possibilities of India,' 'The Press and India,' and 'India and Sea Power.'

**Life-Boat, AUGUST, 3d.**  
Royal National Life-Boat Institution  
This month's issue opens with a report of the activities of the Institution during 1912-13, which is illustrated by a Wreck Chart of the British Isles. Other features are an article on 'Drill' and a summary of the meetings of the Committee of Management.

**North American Review, AUGUST, 1/ net.**  
Heinemann  
Some of the features are 'The Future of Austria-Hungary,' by Mr. Sydney Brooks; 'The Genius of Joseph Conrad,' by Mr. James Huneker; and 'Commodore MacDonough at Plattsburg,' by Rear-Admiral A. T. Mahan.

**Review of Reviews for Australasia, JULY, 6d.**  
Melbourne, Swanston St.  
'The Future of the Northern Territory,' by Dr. David Starr Jordan; 'William Alexander Watt,' by Mr. Richard Hain; and 'Who will Dare?' by Mr. Henry Stead, are among the contents.

## PAMPHLETS.

**Anglo-Hellenic League (The): THE NEW GREECE, by Ronald M. Burrows.**  
A paper reprinted from *The Quarterly Review* of last April.

## SCIENCE.

**Chapman (Frederick), AUSTRALASIAN FOSSILS, a Students' Manual of Palaeontology.**

George Robertson  
This textbook is illustrated mainly from forms occurring in the Southern Hemisphere. Prof. E. W. Skeats contributes the Introduction.

**Geological Survey of India: MEMOIRS, Vol. XLI. Part II.; and Vol. XLII. Part I., 1/ each.**

Agents, Kegan Paul  
The former contains a monograph by Dr. L. Leigh Fernor, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, 'On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces,' and the latter an account of 'The Burma Earthquakes of May, 1912,' by Mr. J. Coggin Brown. Both volumes are illustrated with maps and plates.



Mott (F. W.), NATURE AND NURTURE IN MENTAL DEVELOPMENT, 3/6 net. Murray  
An amplification of three Chadwick Trust Lectures delivered last year.

Solar Physics Committee: AREAS OF CALCIUM FLOCCULI ON SPECTROHELIOGRAMS, 1906-1908, measured and reduced at the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington, 9d.

Eyre & Spottiswoode  
The report and curves have been prepared by Mr. C. P. Butler, and Sir Norman Lockyer has written the Introduction.

Solar Physics Committee: I. COMPARISON OF THE SPECTRA OF RIGELIAN, CRUCIAN, AND ALNITAMIAN STARS; II. A DISCUSSION OF THE LINE SPECTRUM OF  $\alpha$  ORIONIS AND ITS RELATION TO THAT OF ARCTURUS AND THE FRAUNHOFER SPECTRUM; III. THE SPECTRUM OF  $\gamma$  CASSIOPELE, by Frank E. Baxandall, 3/6

Eyre & Spottiswoode  
These three papers are "a continuation of memoirs dealing with the classification of stars based on their chemistry, as exhibited in their spectra." The Preface is by Sir Norman Lockyer.

Solar Physics Committee: ON SOME OF THE PHENOMENA OF NEW STARS. 5/

Eyre & Spottiswoode  
This memoir has been prepared by Mr. Rolston under the supervision of Sir Norman Lockyer, and is illustrated with plates.

Walcott (Charles D.), CAMBRIAN GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY: III. No. 2. PRE-CAMBRIAN ALGONKIAN ALGAL FLORA.

City of Washington, Smithsonian Inst.  
This is "a preliminary paper on a fossil algal flora from the Algonkian formations of the Cordilleran area of Western America." It is illustrated with twenty plates.

## THE IDENTIFICATION OF SIR PERCEVAL.

### PART I.

#### HIS PARENTAGE AND EARLY LIFE.

"FOR that he is so fair and frank, for the love of me, ye shall call him Libeaus Desconus. Wit ye well that the reading of that is the Fair Unknown: of a surety so shall he be called."

So wrote a mediæval romancer of Sir Perceval, to use the earliest French and more familiar form of his name. The genius of Wagner has cast a halo round his saintly head; but to the vast inquiring world of the twentieth century he is still the "Fair Unknown." Screened behind ventail and habergeon, the Arthurian knight was not to be recognized by friend and foe in his tournaments, and he has preserved his inscrutable disguise through the intervening centuries. The researches of Miss Jessie Weston and countless Romance scholars have resulted in no tangible clue to the unmasking of his identity.

Light, however, has come from an unexpected quarter. The chronicle preserved for centuries in the archives of an ancient Irish monastery has divulged the secret, and it is now possible not only to trace the career of Sir Perceval, but also to fix the long-disputed chronology of the Arthurian romances. Readers must be content for the present with a paucity of proof; restrictions of space demand a curt statement of facts and conclusions.

Perceval was the son of William, Earl Marshal, and his mother was Queen Eleanor. The former was the Sir Launcelot of the romances, and the latter Queen Guenevere. Henry II. was undoubtedly the King Arthur of this period. In 1173 Eleanor instigated her sons to rebel against their father, and for this act of treason was doomed to close confinement. Earl Marshal was the beloved seneschal of the Queen, the valiant friend of her son Henry, and doubtless the chief contriver of this revolt. In 1175 Henry applied to the Pope for a divorce on suspicion from his hated Queen. For State reasons this application was not granted.

History does not disclose the Queen's lover, but both romance and ballad supply the deficiency. The guilty relations between Queen Guenevere and Sir Launcelot in Arthurian romances need only be mentioned. Launcelot confesses in 'Perceval le Gallois':

"This sin I will reveal to you of my lips. I love my Lady, which is the Queen, more than aught else that liveth, and albeit one of the best Kings alive hath her to wife."

In one of the Percy ballads, 'Queen Eleanor's Confession,' a first clue is found. The Queen was sick, and sought absolution at the hands of French friars. Henry and Earl Marshal came to her in disguise, and she confessed to them.

Do you see yonder little boye,  
A tossing of the ballle?  
That is the Earl Marshal's eldest son,  
And I love him the best of all.

Then she points out John "as Henry's youngest son, and I love him the least of all." To which Henry replies, "No matter for that, I love him the better therefore." The King's paternal affection for John is an historical verity; the "Good Mother's" passionate love for her "Beau fis" is one of the felicities of the Perceval story. The circumstance of the discovery as related in the ballad may be doubted; the fact of the relationship in the light of what follows can scarcely be contested. In 1175 Henry first learnt of the Queen's infidelity and took action.

The birth of Eleanor's children followed rapidly in regular sequence. John, the youngest, was born in 1166; a blank occurs between 1161 and 1166, and Perceval may have been born in this interval; but it is more probable that his birth followed John's, about the year 1168. At this time Eleanor was intimately associated with Earl Marshal. In 1167 he invaded Poitou, to revenge the death of his uncle. He was wounded, taken prisoner, and harshly treated in captivity. News was carried to Eleanor, who ransomed him, and, when he was released, furnished him with arms and money. About twenty years ago 'L'Histoire de Guillaume le Maréchal,' edited by Paul Meyer, was published from a thirteenth century MS. In it stands revealed the splendid manhood of Sir Launcelot. He who made him, says the writer, was a great master; he was beautiful as a statue, with a presence that would grace a Roman emperor. Small wonder that this impressionable Queen, with characteristic recklessness and amorous proclivities, took advantage of his youth to seduce him from the path of honour and fealty to his King.

In 'Le Chevalier de la Charette,' which relates how Sir Launcelot, after many adventures, gained access to the chamber of the Queen, "the matter" was supplied to Chrétien de Troyes by Countess Marie de Champagne, who was the daughter of Queen Eleanor by her first husband, Louis VII. This mischief-making dame, aware of her mother's infidelity, maliciously told these tales of the royal scandal to the court poets and trouvères. It is significant that Guenevere and Launcelot first appear in this romance. Possibly the Perceval story, first told by Chrétien de Troyes, originated from the same authoritative source.

The following coincidences which connect Earl Marshal with Sir Launcelot may be noted. Gahmuret, Prince of Anjou, father of Perceval, went to the Holy Land; it is recorded in the Welsh 'Chronicle of the Princes' ('Brut t Tywysogion') that Earl Marshal, accompanied by the Earl Carleon and Bryan d'Isle, joined the Crusade to Jerusalem in 1218; in the 'Roman de Perlesvaus' Launcelot and Briant of the Isles take part together in various tournaments.

Salisbury and Winchester are mentioned as Eleanor's place of prisonage. Guenevere is associated with Amesbury, a town about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Salisbury. Judging by the religious training of her son, and the marked change in her own after-life, it was here she was immured. The manor-house stood in the midst of a wild forest, but she was provided with a household worthy of a queen.

Henry died on July 6th, 1189, and the new King, Richard I., at once dispatched Earl Marshal to release Eleanor from her long captivity. There was method in the King's choice. Her enfranchisement meant separation from her beloved son. This compromising secret had to be jealously guarded. Perceval's existence was known only to the Royal family, and perhaps to a few high officers of state. It was imperative that this nameless youth should be parted from his mother, and deported to some distant country. For this act of renunciation Richard offered to his mother the absolute prerogatives of a queen. The courteous and astute William had a proposal to put before his royal mistress. He had proved a loyal and sturdy companion of Henry II. in the last turbulent years of his reign. In acknowledgment, the old King on his death-bed had promised to this landless knight the hand of Isabel, daughter of Strongbow, heiress to vast territories in Ireland and elsewhere. Richard confirmed the gift, and Earl Marshal was married in London at the "House of the Sheriff." In one of the Perceval romances he is described as "Guillaumes who was king of a part of Ireland."

The result of the deliberations was that the youth, who was then about 21 years of age, was stealthily conveyed across the Channel, and placed in the custody of an old knight named Gorneman. This Irish Prince was related to Isabel, Earl Marshal's newly married wife. The choice of him as tutor and guardian displayed sound judgment. Gorneman or Gurnemanz was attached to the Church, and devoted to the Norman interest. His castle was near Clondalkin, a village about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Dublin, and here the young knight was lodged. Gorneman was charged to instruct him in the laws of chivalry. In Ireland he was known as "the Son of the Widow Lady," which demonstrates that his arrival took place after the death of Henry II. In 1189 Earl Marshal "obtained seisin of his wife's Irish lands, and sent his bailiff to take possession."

The namby-pambyism of the youth bothered Gorneman. In every conversation he reiterated his mother's instructions. "His mother told him to do this or to do that"; he must cross himself, say his Credo, and at every church repeat a Paternoster; he was to avoid strange paths and dangerous fords. If he sees a fair lady, he is to pay court to her, to honour and serve her. Years of isolation from the world, the sole companionship of an idolizing mother, the softening influence of religious training, had made him "the Guileless Fool," as portrayed by Wagner. Gorneman sternly rebuked him for quoting his mother, and his instructions were obeyed. He gave him lessons in riding, hawking, hunting, and exercised him in arms. It is evident that he was educated to fulfil the duties of seneschal to his father. Perceval's early adventures can be traced in this district. He leaves the castle and goes to the Lady of Esclaire, the niece of his host. The place is certainly Esker (in Irish *Eiscir*, a ridge of high land), a few miles distant, in Gorneman's territory. The place-name Lady Hill still exists. Turning Castle and Lady Castle, both mentioned in the Perceval romances, are in the immediate neighbourhood.



Another adjacent Irish place-name, Clongowes, fixes the locality of a Perceval adventure—the welding of the legendary sword of Judas Maccabæus. Clongowes interpreted means the field of the smith. Close by rises the Norman moat of Mainham, on which probably stood a bailey or castle. Perceval comes to the castle, and is honourably entertained by the Lady Escolasse. Near at hand he sees a blue smoko rising above the trees, and is told that it is from the forge of a magic-working smith; he asks the name of the castle and the lake beneath it, and learns that both are named Cothoatre.

Next morning, fully armoured, he proceeds to the smithy, and presents the broken sword to Trebuchet the smith, who at once tells him that he originally forged the sword, and that he alone can weld it together again. Another version explains that the sword can be joined by plunging the blade just before the dawn of day into the spring lake of Karnant. To-day on the site of the forge stands Castle Brown, which a century ago was sold to the Jesuits, and is now known as Clongowes College. In a green meadow, under the shadow of ancient lime trees, is to be seen a silvery sheet of water—the spring lake which once mirrored the knightly figure of young Perceval. It is in County Kildare, a few miles from Sallins Station.

The place-name Cothoatre may be derived from *Cott*, an adjacent townland, and the Irish word *uachdar*, pronounced *oughter*=the top. As Clongowes stands on the crest of a high ridge, overlooking Clane, in which this townland is situated, there is justification for the conjecture. Karnant may come from *carn*, a heap of stones over a grave, also a place-name in the district, and *eanach* (*annagh*), literally a watery place. The mound here is claimed by some antiquaries as a Norman moat, by others as the grave of Buan, an Irish princess. "A watery place" precisely describes the lake. Karnant is probably a euphonized form of these two Irish place-names.

There is some historical basis for this adventure of Perceval. Richard Strongbow gave his friend Adam de Hereford "a rich fief," which included Mainham. Meyler FitzHenry evidently attempted to encroach on Adam's lands, or wholly oust him from his property. On March 8th, 1201/2, the King commands

"his faithful subjects of Ireland to maintain, protect, and defend the lands of Adam de Hereford, that they permit not that Adam, his brother, or tenants should be disturbed."

Isabel, who was apparently in Ireland at this time, was determined that her father's grants should be upheld. She dispatched Perceval, who was her husband's seneschal or bailiff, to maintain these rights. There was long and bitter antagonism between Earl Marshal and Meyler FitzHenry, who was undoubtedly the Sir Gavain of the romances.

W. A. HENDERSON.

#### SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY.'

1, St. John Street, Hereford.

MR. NETTLESHIP fences so gracefully and with so much generosity that it is a pleasure to disagree with him. He says "the nominal use of 'the same'" is "only to be found in business language," and adds: "I cannot help feeling that in poetry it is inadmissible."

May I quote the Psalmist (lxii. 11)?—"God spake once, and twice I have also heard the same: that power belongeth unto God." He will be too courteous to say that he who quotes Scripture for his purpose may possibly be in bad company, so it is for me to acknowledge the possibility.

PAUL M. CHAPMAN.

## Literary Gossip.

To this week's number we add the Index for the past half-year, arranged throughout in alphabetical order. Many of the books are grouped under subjects, and an exceptional amount of French literature is included.

NEXT WEEK we shall publish an article on the war as illustrated and criticized by the monthlies.

MESSRS. EDWARD STANFORD send us three maps: 'The North Sea,' 'The Franco-German Frontier and Western Germany,' and 'The Seat of War in Belgium.' The first gives a good idea of the regions likely to be the sphere of naval operations, and ranges from Ireland in the west to the Gulf of Bothnia above the Aland Islands and Helsingfors in the north-east. The second—in which Berlin occupies the middle of the extreme east—is good so far as Alsace and Lorraine are concerned, but stops short in the west at that part of the French and Belgian frontier which is now attracting the most attention.

The third map, however, is satisfactory in this respect; indeed, the best we have yet seen for the operations of to-day and to-morrow which began in Belgium. It includes a good deal of French territory, and more details of important heights than we find in similar maps. Rivers also are essential subjects of study, and we suggest that it would be well to make them stand out clearer by marking their course in some colour.

MR. PERCY W. LOVELL, the Secretary of the London Survey Committee (27, Abingdon Street, S.W.), is seeking for information as to the whereabouts of the Rate Books kept by the overseers of the poor for (a) the parish of Hammersmith (originally a chapel-of-ease of Fulham) and (b) the parish of St. Pancras. The books that are in the possession of the Borough Councils do not in the former case go back earlier than 1795, and in the latter are certainly not earlier than 1800.

THE Glenriddell Burns manuscripts were last week handed over by a representative of Mr. John Gribbel of Philadelphia to Lord Provost Inches of Edinburgh. It is not yet decided where these may be exhibited, but the Municipal Museum, City Chambers, or the Royal Scottish Museum have been suggested as suitable places. Already there is a considerable collection of Burns relics at the Municipal Museum.

A COLLECTION of 'Patriotic Poems,' selected by Mr. R. M. Leonard, will be issued by the Oxford University Press immediately at a popular price. This volume is one of the new series of "Oxford Garlands," in which others devoted to 'Religious Poems,' 'Sonnets,' 'Love Poems,' and 'Poems on Sports' will be published at the same time.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS hope to issue shortly 'Problems of Social Assimilation,' to be published for the

American Sociological Society by the University of Chicago Press. The contents of the volume include articles on 'The Assimilation of the American Indian,' by Mr. Fayette A. McKenzie; 'The Rising National Individualism,' by Mr. Herbert A. Miller; 'The Prussian-Polish Situation, an Experiment in Assimilation,' by Mr. William I. Thomas; and 'An Outline of Social Study for Elementary Schools,' by Mr. John M. Gillette.

MANY important books will undoubtedly be postponed owing to the war, but Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton announce that they will publish this autumn Mr. Balfour's Gifford Lectures under the title 'Theism and Humanism.'

INQUIRIES having been made as to the appearance of Dr. Wickham Legg's reply to Dr. Percy Dearmer's attack upon the use of the word "obey" in the Marriage Service, it may be said that the reply was sent to a publisher early in July, so that it might be ready for issue at the time of the Church Congress in October; but the outbreak of the war has determined the author to postpone the publication until the ear of the public is a little less preoccupied.

*Harper's Magazine* for September will include 'Miss Clara's Perseus: a Story in Two Parts,' I., by Mrs. Margaret Deland; 'Booked Through,' by Mr. Norman Duncan; 'American Holidays: Springs and Mountains,' by Mr. Harrison Rhodes; 'Positive Electricity,' illustrated with diagrams and photographs, by Sir J. J. Thomson; and 'In an Old-Time State Capital: First Paper,' by Mr. W. D. Howells.

THE account of Mr. Roosevelt's journey through unknown Brazil is continued in the September number of *Scribner's Magazine*. This is the sixth article, and deals principally with mule work and the long trek across Nhamiquara Land.

MESSRS. KARSLAKE & Co. announce that next year they will revert to the original plan of producing 'Book-Auction Records,' as adopted for the first two volumes. In future each volume will be issued in one alphabet, as well as in the usual quarterly parts, thus bringing all records of all editions of one work on to a single page, and thereby obviating the necessity for an index. Numerous cross-references will be incorporated in the alphabet, and a minimum of 15,000 records a year will be guaranteed as heretofore.

The annual volume will include all the illustrated articles on libraries and booksellers, the reviews of booksellers' catalogues, and the editor's 'Colloquialisms.' The price will remain unaltered.

THE Government publications on sale this week include: 'Handbook of the 10-pr. Jointed B.L. Gun Mule Equipment, 1914,' post free 1s. 9d.; 'Board of Education: Physical Training Memorandum,' post free 2½d.; four Proclamations concerning Enlistment and Mobilization in the Services, 1½d. each; and 'Memorandum on the Feeding of School Children in Scotland,' post free 1½d.



## SCIENCE

*British Association. Address by Prof. William Bateson, President. 2 parts.*

GREGOR MENDEL, who was born an obscure peasant in 1822, became a monk, and made some modest experiments in crossing varieties of the common pea in his cloister garden. These he published in 1865, and it was not until the twentieth century, when he had been dead several years, that his researches were perceived to be the most far-reaching in biology since the days of Darwin. Prof. Bateson has taken a leading part in the exposition of the doctrines now known as Mendelism, and his Address is devoted to the discoveries and deductions due to Mendelian or analytical methods of study. Starting with a discussion of evolutionary theory, he proceeds to the natural history of man, his conception of which leaves little room for the ordinary historian.

The first part of the Address is mainly destructive, and the Professor fully realizes that "destruction may be useful, but it is a low kind of work." Darwin's views of variation must go; embryology and cytology have not proved so enlightening as was expected; and ideas of descent as expressed in current language are out of date. The allotment of characteristics among offspring is due, says the lecturer, to a

"process of *cell-division*, in which numbers of these characters, or rather the elements upon which they depend, are sorted out among the resulting germ-cells in an orderly fashion. What these elements, or *factors* as we call them, are we do not know. That they are in some way directly transmitted by the material of the ovum and of the spermatozoon is obvious, but it seems to me unlikely that they are in any simple or literal sense material particles. I suspect rather that their properties depend on some phenomenon of arrangement. However that may be, analytical breeding proves that it is according to the distribution of these genetic factors, to use a non-committal term, that the characters of the offspring are decided. The first business of experimental genetics is to determine their number and interactions, and then to make an analysis of the various types of life."

Following on these lines we are told to do away with the idea of purity of "blood":—

"An organism is pure-bred when it has been formed by the union in fertilisation of two germ-cells which are alike in the factors they bear; and since the factors for the several characteristics are independent of each other, this question of purity must be separately considered for each of them. A man, for example, may be pure-bred in respect of his musical ability, and cross-bred in respect of the colour of his eyes or the shape of his mouth. Though we know nothing of the essential nature of these factors, we know a good deal of their powers. They may confer height, colour, shape, instincts, powers both of mind and body; indeed, so many of the attributes which

animals and plants possess that we feel justified in the expectation that with continued analysis they will be proved to be responsible for most if not all of the differences by which the varying individuals of any species are distinguished from each other."

Proceeding to detail, the Professor explains:—

"Since genetic factors are definite things, either present in or absent from any germ-cell, the individual may be either 'pure-bred' for any particular factor, or its absence, if he is constituted by the union of two germ-cells both possessing or both destitute of that factor. If the individual is thus pure, all his germ-cells will in that respect be identical, for they are simply bits of the similar germ-cells which united in fertilisation to produce the parent organism. We thus reach the essential principle, that an organism cannot pass on to offspring a factor which it did not itself receive in fertilisation. Parents, therefore, which are both destitute of a given factor can only produce offspring equally destitute of it; and, on the contrary, parents both pure-bred for the presence of a factor produce offspring equally pure-bred for its presence. Whereas the germ-cells of the pure-bred are all alike, those of the cross-bred, which results from the union of dissimilar germ-cells, are mixed in character. Each positive factor segregates from its negative opposite, so that some germ-cells carry the factor and some do not. Once the factors have been identified by their effects, the average composition of the several kinds of families formed from the various matings can be predicted."

The last quotation involves an assumption which the reader will find developed in the second part of the Address:—

"The factors which the individual receives from his parents and no others are those which he can transmit to his offspring."

The germ-plasm theory of Weismann has forced this belief on many men of science, but it is sufficient to say that many others reject it utterly, since on examination it leads to extraordinary difficulties. Performing dogs have been taught by man to do foolish and highly unnatural things. There is no question that their progeny inherit an aptitude for such actions beyond that of the ordinary dog. Yet surely these unnatural proceedings were learnt at some time by the first of performing dogs. We need not, however, travel outside the literature of the Association to find a disclaimer of Prof. Bateson's views.

Prof. F. O. Bower, in his address to the Botanical Section, remarks:—

"A belief in the 'inheritance of acquired characters,' or, as it is sometimes expressed, 'somatic inheritance,' is at present out of fashion in some quarters. But though powerful voices may seem to have forced it for the moment into the background, I would take leave to point out that such inheritance has not been disproved. All that has been done, so far as I understand the position, is to show that the evidence hitherto advanced in support of it is insufficient for a positive demonstration. That is a very different thing from proving the negative."

Later he expresses a belief in the effects of environment which would clearly not be endorsed by Prof. Bateson. The latter

minimizes the effects of nurture as compared with nature, and goes so far as to say that conditions of life and political institutions "do little unless they are such as to change the breed."

A Presidential Address, however, is expected to contain bold, if not startling generalizations, and the deductions concerning human history make excellent reading. Here, of course, we are in a highly debatable region, for, apart from the radical differences in constitution between the higher plants and higher animals which many affirm, there is the old quarrel between physical and mental excellence. "'Ealth, after personal appearance, is the greatest blessing as is," the barmaid said. Men eminent in mind are apt to neglect both. Turning for a moment to the Eugenists, Prof. Bateson reminds us that Beethoven had an habitual drunkard for a father, and a consumptive mother.

Speaking the other day of a proposal to act the Greek drama under Greek conditions with masked actors, we remarked that such a performance would need an Athenian audience. We were thinking of Galton's view of that audience as superior in appreciation to any we could produce to-day. Taking up this very point, the lecturer asks what it was that produced the wonderful flower of Attic genius in the fifth century B.C. He answers that it was due to

"rather close endogamy, a condition giving the best chance of producing a homogeneous population... How the intellectual strains should have acquired predominance we cannot tell, but in an in-breeding community homogeneity at least is not surprising. At the end of the sixth century came the 'reforms' of Cleisthenes (507 B.C.), which sanctioned foreign marriages and admitted to citizenship a number not only of resident aliens, but also of manumitted slaves."

Here, it is suggested, was the beginning of a series of genetic changes which in a few generations greatly altered the character of the people. Under Pericles the old law was restored, but war led to further laxity, and at the end of the fifth century the population "may well have become largely mongrelised." Mongrels, however, are the best all-round dogs, and the lecturer adds that our own population owes much of its strength to its extreme diversity, which implies a corresponding abundance of aptitudes. Supreme in art, the Athenians cannot be called great in government. They lacked the Roman virtues associated with a great empire, and brought vividly before our minds by the present crisis.

Prof. Bateson also treats in his brief, suggestive way the population of the United States; Japan and the Samurai; and our own peerage, to which

"art, learning, and science have contributed sparse ingredients, but these mostly chosen for celibacy or childlessness."

His style throughout is clear and pointed, and occasionally enlivened with dry humour. He has even managed, we notice, to include a reference to Mr. Harry Lauder.



## FINE ARTS

## ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY is to be congratulated on its Fifty-Ninth Exhibition, now on view in the R.B.A. gallery in Suffolk Street. Half of the entrance money is to go to the Prince of Wales's Fund, and the Society, anxious to attract as many visitors as possible, have hung exhibits which are interesting to many sections of the public. In addition to the Pictorial Section, they have formed others devoted to American work, trade exhibits, colour transparencies, and finally, scientific and technical matters. This last is admirable. Here we may see the results of spectrographic research, astronomical, geological, and survey records, and radiographs showing the great services which photography renders to the medical profession to-day. There are, moreover, attractive natural-history studies and photographs of rare flowers, including an almost complete series of British orchids taken *in situ* by Mr. Edward J. Bedford. But perhaps the most interesting of the exhibits at the moment are a number of photographs taken from aeroplanes. One of these, a *View of Aldershot*, was taken from a height of 6,000 ft.; another, a *Review on Perham Down*, was taken from a Maurice Farman biplane at a height of 4,500 ft., and the positions of the troops and aeroplanes are clearly defined. A photograph of *Down-ton Village*, taken from a height of 3,000 ft., enables us to distinguish clearly two bridges over roads and a road over a railway. All these photographs were taken by Lieut. G. T. Porter of the Royal Flying Corps, and we know that many such records are being used in deadly earnest to-day.

In the American Section several studies of aeroplanes in flight are included in Mr. Alvin Langdon Coburn's exhibits, which are up to the standard of this photographer's exceptional achievements, and demonstrate once more his ability to solve difficult problems and his originality and resource in search of new effects. Mr. Coburn avoids the usual errors of artistic photographers: he does not blur his contours, or falsify his values, or remove accents, and thus destroy the sense of solidity; his work is easily the best representing America, and perhaps the best in the whole Pictorial Section. Other good American photographs are *The East Side, New York*, by Mr. Karl Struss; *Brooklyn Bridge*, by Miss Blanche C. Hungerford; and *New York Central Yards*, by Mr. Alfred Stieglitz; while there is an elusive charm and suggestion of light and heat in *A Summer Afternoon*, by Mr. Paul L. Anderson.

The photographs in the Central Hall, comprising the main Pictorial Section, are not, on the whole, so free from the characteristic taints of "artistic" photography as Mr. Coburn's are. They really all lack definition and crispness, and there is little originality in most of the subjects. *Gondola Prows*, by Mr. John M. Knapp, and *At the Elephant Fountain, Chambéry*, by Mr. T. D. Ralli, are among the most successful, and make agreeable decorative patterns without appearing pretentious or affected.

The best prints in the room, however, are the six portrait studies by Mr. David O. Hill, and the six *Studies of Old Edinburgh*, by Mr. Thomas Keith. These twelve photographs, as the Catalogue informs us, "were printed in 1914 from the original paper negatives by Alvin Langdon Coburn," from which cryptic utterance we find it difficult to discover what part in their production was played by Mr. Coburn.

Finally, we have the usual experiments in colour photography. The exhibits of Autochrome, Dufayel, and Paget transparencies are marked by the unpleasant and untrue colorations which we associate with transparencies, and the various prints in colour on paper are still far from successful; indeed, they are less satisfactory than a straightforward Kodak snapshot. R. H. A. W.

## Fine Art Gossip.

THE Exhibition of Modern Spanish Art, which will open at the Grafton Galleries on October 3rd, already has the offer of many valuable loans. Among the pictures of particular interest promised are Palmaroli's 'Concert,' Zuloaga's 'Two Spanish Gossips' and 'Portrait of my Father,' Fortuny's 'Rocky Landscape,' and Luiz Jimenez's 'Tailor's Shop' and 'Engaged Couples,' as well as works by Pablo de Bejar, R. Madrazo, and Morena Carbonera.

Owing to the difficulties of transit at the present time, it is doubtful whether the additions expected from private collections in Spain will arrive in time for the opening of the exhibition.

THE MISSES LANE, daughters of Richard Lane, A.R.A. (1800-72), lithographer to Queen Victoria, have recently presented some hundreds of their father's lithographs, mostly in fine proof states, to the British Museum. Two other members of the family, Mrs. Reginald Poole and Mr. Austin Lane Poole, have contributed eighty-four additional specimens, all portraits, from their collection. A selection of the portraits given by Miss Lane and Miss Emily Lane is now exhibited in the new gallery of the Department of Prints and Drawings.

Lane, whose *œuvre* extends to considerably more than a thousand numbers, was an exceedingly skilful, as well as prolific, lithographer, and the few specimens for which room can at present be found in the gallery will give some idea of the variety, delicacy, and finish of his work. His sitters included most of the celebrities of the Early Victorian era, but many of the portraits were private commissions, and the prints are little known, while in numerous cases no record exists of their names. Even when anonymous, Lane's lithographs have much intrinsic merit, and possess the interest and charm inseparable from any genuine works of art that are frankly of their own period. It may be recalled that the Misses Lane gave to the National Gallery in 1896 several pictures by Gainsborough, of whom Lane was a great-nephew.

THE mural decoration of the new building of the Commonwealth of Australia is to be decided by competition. Artists born or now resident in Australia, or qualified by five years' residence there, are eligible for the competition, and their designs should be sent to the High Commissioner's office, London, not later than January 15th next. Twelve paintings are required of incidents in Australian history or features of Australian scenery and produce, and prizes of considerable value are offered, four pictures being rated at over 1,000l. each. The decision concerning the prizes will rest with a London committee.

BARON SCHLICHTING, a wealthy connoisseur who lived in Paris, has bequeathed to the Louvre his collection, which is regarded as of the highest value. It includes pictures, bronzes, furniture, and *objets d'art*, and the pictures alone are enough to establish the importance of the gift, as they include some of the finest examples of masters like Rubens and Fragonard.

## MUSIC

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## MESSRS. NOVELLO.

*The Fairy Queen: Vocal Score.* By Henry Purcell. 2s. 6d.—John Downes, who became prompter at Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre in 1662, says in his 'Roscius Anglicanus' that this was "a Comedy of Mr. Shakespear's made into an Opera." The particular comedy was 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' Who was responsible for the derangement is not known. One point may be mentioned: Purcell had not any line of Shakespeare to set to music. His music, however, includes some of his best work.

The opera was brought out at Dorset Gardens in 1692, and repeated, with additions, in the following year. Among the latter is the beautiful duet, "Come let us leave the town"; also the 'Scene of the Drunken Poet,' in which Purcell shows a true sense of humour. 'The Entrance of Night,' for soprano, with its delicate accompaniment for violins (muted) and viola, is one of the composer's finest inspirations. Another wonderful song is "Now Winter comes slowly," for bass. Throughout the opera, moreover, one can feel that Purcell wrote with ease and enjoyment. The full score of 'The Fairy Queen' was published for the first time by the Purcell Society in 1903.

*Songs in a Farmhouse.* By Frederic Austin. 1s.—The title of these songs leads one to expect music of a pleasant, homely kind, and there will be no disappointment, for it is a cycle of well-known traditional songs; and they will gladden the hearts of many who, like Burns, prefer familiar tunes of this kind to the grandest sonatas. Some are arranged as solos, some as choruses. The titles of two will give a fair idea of the contents: they are 'The Banks of Allan Water' and "Drink to me only with thine eyes." No. 1 is "Summer is a-coming in," arranged as a two-part canon. The composer has often shown that he can write clever music of a more elaborate kind. Even here, in the accompaniments and the choral settings, there are signs of skill, but Mr. Austin has nearly always done his best to temper his harmonies to the simple melodies.

Mr. Noel Johnson's *Two Songs: Remembrance, and A Song of Yesterday* (2s. net), are smooth, melodious, and tasteful.

## MESSRS. HODDER &amp; STOUGHTON.

*Lady Moon. The Owl and the Pussy-Cat.* By Johan Backer-Lund. 2s. net each.—These are the concluding numbers of a series of light settings of English poems by the Norwegian composer. They are smoothly written for the voice, and the accompaniments are tasteful.

## THE MUSICAL EXCHANGE.

*Étude in E flat. Idyll for the Pianoforte.* By Constance Keeping. Op. 21, Nos. 1 and 2, 1s. 6d. net each.—It is not given to all composers, as it was to Chopin, to write *Études* which are really little tone-poems. Miss Keeping's *Étude* is not particularly attractive as music, but it is sound and useful as an *Étude* in the narrower sense of the term. The 'Idyll' is at first of fairly light character, but the educational side afterwards becomes prominent.



## Musical Gossip.

LAST FRIDAY WEEK the Promenade Concert opened with Sir Charles Stanford's 'Irish Rhapsody,' No. 1, in D minor (Op. 78). This fine work was produced at the Norwich Festival of 1902, and, as on the present occasion, under the composer's direction. Its thematic material is characteristic, and the workmanship of the best. The excellent performance was much appreciated.

Master Solomon made his first appearance at these concerts, and played Beethoven's Concerto in B flat. It is known as the Second because it was published later than the one in C, and naturally has a higher opus-number; but it was composed first. Master Solomon's reading of the pianoforte part was most satisfactory; it was clear and correct; moreover, he made his audience feel, not only that he understood what he was playing, but also that he thoroughly enjoyed it.

ON Tuesday evening, after the National Anthem, the programme began with Mozart's bright 'Figaro' Overture. The novelty of the evening was a 'Symphonic Picture, A Fragment from the Apocalypse,' by M. Anatol Liadov, a composer known here principally by his pianoforte pieces. The sentence from Revelation musically illustrated begins thus:—

"And I saw another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud: and a rainbow was upon his head."

The final words "seven thunders uttered their voices" suggested that the music would be to some extent realistic, and such was the case. That, however, would not have attracted undue notice, had the thematic material proved of importance; but it was poor, and at times meretricious. One could not feel that the mystical text had been illumined or intensified. The performance under Sir Henry Wood was excellent.

Miss Viola Damory's rendering of "O righteous God," from 'Rienzi,' showed dramatic instinct rather than power; and the same might be said of the music itself. Mr. Sidney Freedman's interpretation of the solo part of Max Bruch's Violin Concerto in D minor, No. 2, was expressive and thoughtful.

WEDNESDAY EVENING'S programme included M. Igor Stravinsky's 'Scherzo Fantastique' for orchestra (Op. 3), which was given for the first time in England. The composer's 'Fireworks' Fantasia, also an early work, performed during last spring, was notable for its skill and dazzling colour, and those are still more characteristic features of the present work. The music has been aptly described as a *moto perpetuo*, and the themes, tossed about from one instrument to another with all possible lightness, constantly varying colour, and great speed, produced a brilliant effect. The delightful Trio, based on an expressive theme, offered admirable contrast. We believe the composer must have had some programme in his mind. A most delicate rendering was given of the work under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood.

There was a second novelty, a Rhapsody for Orchestra, 'From the Prairie,' by the late S. Coleridge-Taylor. The first performance took place last June at the Norfolk Musical Festival, Connecticut, for which it was specially written. In the stately Andante theme heard at the opening, and also later; in the melodious theme first given out by strings and oboe; and in the broad treatment towards the close, we were reminded of the 'Hiawatha Scenes' which

won for the composer a great and lasting reputation.

Miss Bessie Spence, who made a first appearance here, was fairly successful in the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto. Miss Dorothy Webster's rendering of Gluck's 'Divinités du Styx' was commendable.

SERGEI VASSILIEVICH RACHMANINOV, the Russian composer, whose Prelude in C sharp minor is well known, is at the present moment an active combatant. He was born in the Government of Novgorod in 1873, and studied first at the St. Petersburg, and afterwards at the Moscow Conservatoire. In 1899 he appeared in London at a Philharmonic Concert. He has written a Symphony, chamber music, two Concertos, and many pieces for the pianoforte.

M. ARTHUR DE GREEF, the well-known Belgian pianist, is another artist who has gone to the front.

IN times of war there is naturally a certain restlessness which cannot, one would think, conduce to the production of great musical works. Beethoven was not a recluse (until seriously troubled by deafness and other infirmities), and could not be indifferent to what was going on in the world. He was, in fact, a great reader of newspapers.

War affected him personally at an early period (1792), when Bonn was occupied by the French troops. Beethoven then left his native city and settled in Vienna, where he lived until his death. In Bonn he had many kind friends and influential patrons, notably the Elector and Count Waldstein. Rapid prosperity and the stimulating effect of living in a great and highly musical centre soon reconciled him, however, to the change.

In 1796 Vienna was in fear of an invasion by Napoleon after his victory at Arcola. Beethoven set to music a poem for the volunteers by the young Lieut. Friedelberg, but it met with little success. In the following year the French were still advancing, and Friedelberg wrote this time a patriotic song, "Ein grosses Deutsches Volk sind wir," for which the composer again wrote music; but Haydn's "Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser" threw it completely into the shade.

After the treaty of Campo-Formio Bernadotte was Ambassador at Vienna. He was very musical, and is said to have suggested to Beethoven to write a 'Bonaparte' Symphony. That suggestion, though not at the time, bore fruit in the 'Eroica,' of which the dedication to the Consul was torn up by the composer, when he heard that the great general had made himself an Emperor.

In 1804 there was again war between France and Austria. A week before the production of 'Fidelio' the French had taken possession of the capital, and Napoleon had issued a proclamation from the Schönbrunn Palace. The opera, of course, attracted little notice.

Five years later (1809) Vienna was besieged by Napoleon, and for the time Beethoven composed little. The 'Battle Symphony' which he wrote in commemoration of Wellington's victory at Vittoria in 1813 obtained a momentary success in Vienna and in London, being given at Drury Lane under the direction of Sir George Smart on February 10th, 1815. It soon, however, fell into oblivion.

The cantata 'Der glorreiche Augenblick,' performed during the Vienna Congress in 1814, proved a dull *pièce d'occasion*.

Of war and its alarms Beethoven had, therefore, good experience. It is curious to note that all his directly martial music was of little or no importance; on the other hand, the stirring times and the special interest he took in the early career of Napoleon indirectly account for the 'Eroica' and, no doubt, other great works of the same period.

THE Managing Director of the Carl Rosa Opera Company informs us that the response to his appeal, which we inserted last week, has been most satisfactory. He has received numbers of letters daily, assuring him of the support of the London public.

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914.

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## LITERATURE

*Memories of the Kaiser's Court.* By Anne Topham. (Methuen & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

THE writer of these memories of the Prussian Court shows much insight into German life. She was appointed in 1902 teacher of English to the daughter of the Emperor William—the lady who is now Duchess of Brunswick. We have in the past had too many books of gossip about European Courts; but Miss Topham's is far more trustworthy than most of its kind, and her anecdotes of the Kaiser and his family bear the stamp of sincerity. It is true that some of her stories are old, but their staleness may be forgiven in view of their humour.

With the Kaiser Miss Topham had frequent conversations on subjects which ranged from Suffragettes to armaments; and many talks with him are reported in vivid fashion. We are told that he has a horror of excessive indulgence in alcohol, and sets his face against it both by precept and example. But we may recall Mr. Whitman's account of the way in which the Kaiser made his officers drink German champagne, and how Bismarck, when he dined at the royal table, said to the Emperor, "With me, your Majesty, patriotism stops short of the stomach."

In the course of her long stay in the Fatherland Miss Topham visited thirty out of the Kaiser's forty residences, and she manages to convey to her reader a clear impression of the discomfort endured by those who are forced to dwell in German palaces. At some of the country houses of the Emperor life was, however, pleasant and simple. At Cadinen, for instance, it is recorded that the Empress and the Princess had with them their servants, but that peasant women of the neighbour-

hood waited upon the suite, and were strong, healthy-looking people, who usually worked barefoot in the fields for a wage of 3d. or 4d. a day. The Kaiser is always "improving" his estates, and at Cadinen he pulled down the pretty gabled cottages and erected in their place cottages of which the plans had been sent from England. An agreeable picture is drawn of the happy life of the royal children; and Princess Victoria thought the village blacksmith's shop "much better than learning the date of the Silesian wars," and used to help the man to blow his bellows.

Rominten, a favourite shooting-place of the Emperor's in East Prussia, is, we imagine, now occupied by Russians. Here the Emperor made himself very much at home, and there were no ceremonious occasions and no constant changes of costume. Miss Topham speaks of a merry supper in the train that took them there. The Emperor was in an extremely happy mood, and

"told one small anecdote after another, some of them almost childish, but irresistibly comic when accompanied by his infectious laugh."

Soon after her arrival in Germany, when the Boer War had only just come to an end, Miss Topham notes that there was a good deal of anti-English feeling exhibited everywhere, especially in the newspapers, but that at the Court itself,

"although the criticism of our military methods does not take... a very laudatory tone, there is a frank recognition of the difficulties of the situation and a genuine deprecation of the spiteful venom of the newspaper articles, which accuse English officers and soldiers of every form of ignoble conduct."

Many of the sketches of the Kaiser are a pleasant relief after those that now fill our papers. His affection for his small daughter was always noticeable, and Miss Topham says:—

"He wrote long letters to her when away, sent her picture-postcards and small trifling presents from places where he was staying. Her first letter to him in English was something of an event, written with the greatest care and after much anxious consultation with me as to the intricacies of 'that awful English spelling.' It received an immediate and flattering reply, also in English."

It is said of Strasburg that it is a beautiful town disfigured by an ugly modern palace, which the Emperor calls his "railway palace," as he considers it to be of that hideous style of architecture; and the author notes that he tells every one that "they built it before my time," and that it "makes me feel ill every time I see it."

Miss Topham was with the royal family at Metz when the Emperor reviewed an army corps, and she writes

"Their entry into this town must have seemed strange... accustomed as they are to smiling, shouting crowds. Here there was no welcome, no smile, not a single flag. The people who stood in the streets looked on idly, like spectators of a curious show.... Sometimes a lady remarked resentfully on the strange absence of enthusiasm. The

names over the doors were French, the faces were French, there was an atmosphere of French hostility."

The author attempts to explain the attitude of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, and says of the Prussian spirit that it is not conciliatory:—

"It has a knack of letting the conquered drink to the dregs the cup of humiliation; its press is bombastic, and has none of the large-minded tolerance which enables it to appreciate the acute sufferings of a proud, humiliated people."

Miss Topham believes that the key to a man's actions must always be found in his personal character, and she therefore took special note of the ways of the Emperor. She thinks that he has often been misunderstood, but adds that

"it is not at all unlikely that he does not particularly want to be understood—that he hardly understands himself."

In another place she remarks that

"one of the great charms of His Majesty is that he has no stereotyped line of conduct—if he does not feel like... making himself agreeable he does not do it. He is no slave to precedent."

His conversation at its best "has a certain quality of intoxication—is provocative of thought and wit": and the author has seen grave professors

"retire from talk with His Majesty with the somewhat dazedly ecstatic look of people who have indulged in champagne."

She describes the Kaiser as being much the same in all company, and as a man who has "no special reserves of character for domestic consumption only." On one occasion he said to this English lady:—

"Not one of your Ministers can tell how many ships of the line you have in your navy. I can tell him—he can't tell me. And your Minister of War can't even ride: I offered him a mount and every opportunity to see the manœuvres.... A Minister of War!—and can't ride! Unthinkable!"

Miss Topham believes that no one has ever accused the Emperor of being a diplomatist.

"He himself believes that he is very astute and can see farther than most men. He is, so to speak, a little blinded by his own brilliancy, by the versatility of his own powers, which are apt to lead him astray. He has never acquired the broad, tolerant outlook of a man who tries to view things from another's standpoint. He has, in fact, only one point of view—his own.... He has a marvellous memory for facts, deduces hasty inferences, is too prompt in decision, relies perhaps too entirely on his own judgment and his own personal desires and experiences; he does not.... give himself time.... to think things out, to weigh consequences, and he has.... few really great minds around him. Conscientious, hard-working men in plenty, but the man of imagination, or original conception, of new ideas.... does not seem to be admitted to his councils."

The whole book is full of interest, and it closes with a statement which reads oddly now—that among the Kaiser's "literary admirations Kipling's poem 'If' holds first place."



*How the War Began.* By J. M. Kennedy.  
 "Daily Telegraph" War Books."  
 (Hodder & Stoughton, 1s. net.)

THIS little volume gives in a convenient form a great number of the dispatches which appeared in the White Paper dealing with the origin of the present war. Personally, we prefer that official document, and think that its story cannot be improved by any comments. But the book before us contains also some interesting quotations from the German White Book, and the text of messages which passed between the Kaiser and the Tsar. It is unfortunate that it was published a day or two too soon to include the telegrams which showed the mistake made by the German ambassador in London, and that its author, Mr. Kennedy, was unable to comment on the way in which the German Government has attempted to mislead foreigners with regard to the efforts of Sir Edward Grey. Had the book been kept back for a week, it could have been improved. To make the story of 'How the War Began' complete, we want the dispatch of our ambassador in Berlin dated August 8th. It is important that the public should realize that the Germans accuse us of making war "just for a scrap of paper," and that we should have Sir Edward Goschen's picture of the way in which the Kaiser renounced his British titles. We learn as we go to press that a new edition will contain the story of the White Paper.

To Mr. Kennedy's work Mr. W. L. Courtney has contributed an introductory chapter in which he has traced, in excellent language, the main facts about our "splendid isolation" and its results, and has dealt with the origin of the Entente, and the way in which Germany was encircled. Prussia's aggressive policy and the trouble over Morocco are carefully analyzed by Mr. Courtney; while in the text of the book will be found most of the dates and facts which English readers will require when they wish to refresh their memories.

Mr. Courtney's Introduction reminds us that the main policy of Lord Salisbury, as Foreign Minister, was one of non-intervention in Continental disputes. Lord Salisbury's theory was that, as we were an island, we could afford to stand aloof and pursue our own aims as an imperial power, unaffected by Continental wars. Mr. Courtney remarks that the policy of isolation could be carried out only if two antecedent conditions should be granted. The first is that we had such a command of the sea that the links between the Mother Country and her dominions could be easily safeguarded. The second condition is that we possessed "a real army, whether based or not on conscription, comparable with that of European Powers." He thinks that neither of these conditions was realized. The growth of the German fleet proved that Berlin had pretensions to be a world-power; and Mr. Courtney suggests that during the Boer War we suddenly discovered that it might easily happen that in a European con-

flagration most of the Powers would be against us, and that, with our army engaged elsewhere, British isolation would be a source of danger. It is to these facts that he traces the national change of policy, usually associated with King Edward, but really the work of Lord Lansdowne.

The book endeavours to show why the German Emperor considered the moment favourable for war. In the first place he thought that Russia was not ready. In the next place recent revelations about the condition of French military resources seemed to prove that France was not prepared. The final reason, and one that seems to us less convincing, was that the Kaiser believed that England was on the verge of civil war. But if we differ from the book on details, we think the author proves that Berlin had made up its mind that Great Britain would remain neutral.

---

*The Theory of Poetry in England: its Development in Doctrines and Ideas from the Sixteenth Century to the Nineteenth Century.* By R. P. Cowl. (Macmillan & Co., 5s. net.)

THE latest generation of scholars has developed—we shall soon be told, in excess—a lively taste for the original document. Source-books are multiplied upon our hands—from the cleverly contrived series of weighty scraps put together for schoolchildren to the portly Calendars heavy with the long-buried treasures of the Record Office. Whether this confidence in the efficacy of *ipsissima verba* promises well or ill for historical and literary study depends on the degree of information and cultivation possessed by the mind to which they are presented. "Source-books," with the inexperienced, are apt to prove collections of a dead sort of stuff which needs for its vivifying the manipulation of a knowing and highly gifted teacher.

The question, What literary theories underlie the general mass of English work in poetry? if not absolutely novel, is yet pleasingly unhackneyed. Prof. Cowl has chosen to deal with it by means of a series of illustrative passages taken from the works of the chief writers of nearly four centuries—to make a "source-book" about it, in fact—rather than summarize and interpret their utterances in paragraphs of his own.

We are not sure that, if we had been consulted about it beforehand, we should have advised this course: first, because the clear, serried, and penetrative writing of his Introduction leads us to believe Prof. Cowl capable of interpretative work of unusual force and balance which no one would choose to miss; and secondly, because, till actually proved successful, the method of stringing passages seems a specially unlikely mode of argument in this particular subject. However, our author has abundantly justified his scheme; he has produced not merely a compendium which cannot fail to be

instructive and stimulating to any student who will use it attentively, but also a work which is in itself singular and charming.

From the latter point of view it has the two somewhat rare merits of real construction and of severity. The divisions of the subject-matter follow with a true cleavage what we may, perhaps, call organic lines, and these the lines proper to English poetry in particular; and, at the price of several obvious omissions, only passages strictly theoretical, and possessing more or less the value of formulæ, have been admitted. The marginal notes, on which, it is plain, hardly less consideration has been bestowed than on the texts themselves, are a pleasing feature. These resume the gist of the several passages, or emphasize separate points within them, mostly by quoting essential words of the text; and they have afforded Prof. Cowl the opportunity for conveying subtly, and often with a touch of humour, a judgment of his own upon the dicta. A section we found especially good is that on Nature and Art.

The subject of the book as a whole is divided up into a dozen sections, several of which have subsections; and within each division the sequence of authors is chronological. One may thus trace through four centuries or so the changes among us of idea and principle with regard to such matters as imitation of Nature, translation, style and diction, functions and principles of criticism—to take some of the headings of the sections. Three or four score authors—from Roger Ascham to Swinburne—sustain the line of argument.

Every student of English literature knows that the theory of poetry in England, no less than on the Continent, has oscillated, as it were, in long curves between the Neo-Classical and the Romantic. What is implicated in this is admirably and with commendable succinctness set forth in Prof. Cowl's Introduction; while from the book itself the student may gain a vivid knowledge of theory as an active principle, as held with instructive individual modifications by men actually engaged in work, and seen each in his place, between his predecessors and successors. Twentieth-century literature is likely to give us a curious criss-cross illustration of the relative value of the principles which respectively make the Classical and the Romantic schools, since recent scholarship—and especially the work of archaeologists—has brought out the essentially "romantic" origin and nature of many elements interwoven in the tradition we have received from Greece; while, despite—or perhaps on account of—the violence of some latter-day theorists and poets, criticism seems feeling its way to a renewed appreciation of form as form, though, till it is more assured on questions of pure construction, it will hardly arrive at the true classical quality.

On our forefathers' poetry we may not have improved: it seems indisputable that we have considerably improved upon



their critical theory. Addison's literary opinions are jejune beside those of Coleridge or Matthew Arnold. A passage quoted here from *The Spectator* perhaps illustrates one of the inner differences which have proved decisive. Addison could write such words as these:—

"...because the mind of man requires something more perfect in matter than what it finds there, and can never meet with any sight in nature which sufficiently answers its highest ideas of pleasantness; or, in other words, because the imagination can fancy to itself things more great, strange, or beautiful than the eye ever saw, and is still sensible of some defect in what it has seen."

It is hardly sufficient extenuation of this to plead that Addison's direct experience of natural beauty and sublimity was narrow compared with what is general among ourselves, or that, according to the intellectual fashion of the time, he would have shuddered at or despised landscapes which stir us to an almost painful degree of admiration. His experience was not narrower than Shakespeare's, and, at any rate, it included "the incomparable pomp of eve" and "the cold glories of the dawn" and "the army of the stars." If we take them seriously at their face-value, these expressions argue an outlook on Nature which differs so widely from what is virtually universal among ourselves as to suggest difference not merely of attention and observation, but even of faculty—as if writers of the eighteenth century possessed either imaginative power enhanced beyond ours, or sight which was, in some respect, amazingly inferior. Is it possible that their actual perception of colour was more restricted? At any rate, it would seem in a general way easier for the imagination to improve upon form as we see it in actual objects around us than upon colour and kindred effects of light. It used to be said that the Greeks never discovered that the sky was blue. Perhaps, difficult as it would be to demonstrate, the determining factor between the classically minded generation—closely regardful of form and outline, apt somewhat to over-emphasize human achievement and the value of intellectual systems in art—and the romantically minded one, to whom the universe appears overwhelming and beautiful beyond the furthest stretch of human imagination, is, at bottom, a difference in actual physical eyesight. That the eighteenth-century way of looking does not imply any superior liveliness of imagination is indicated, besides other ways, by the taste of the time for frigid and empty allegory—an example of which, in Johnson's 'Criticism' from *The Rambler*, Prof. Cowl has included here. He could not easily have found anything to surpass it as a piece of dreary and clumsy vanity composed by a pen of the first order. Among other things, it lacks what Shaftesbury called a "machine"—a scheme, that is, of supernatural agencies commonly believed in, which afford background, support, and, as it were,

articulation to a work of art. Shaftesbury, by the way, is not represented in this volume, nor, to come to our own day, is Coventry Patmore, who has said one or two things not unworthy of a place here.

Not many books inspire a reviewer with curiosity as to their future fortunes. We do, however, feel curiosity as to the influence which this unique and scholarly piece of work may exercise both on the individual student of English literature, and on the method of handling literary theory in teaching. We should expect it to start something of a tradition, and that a valuable one.

### THE NAVY AND THE ARMY.

"BREAK THE PENNANT!" is the signal for going into action; the one word "Break" suffices to picture the Fleet prepared for its work. The "Naval Officer" of the first book before us has, then, selected this title as typical of the Fleet in its service aspects. He gives us, in clear, short sketches, these many aspects—the attack, steam trials, "man and arm boats," night quarters, "clear for action," and so forth. We can see what our ships have done and may do in the work of every day and the day of battle. Without undue technicality, he acquaints us with much that is, in reality, technical, and acts as a guide even to boilers, pumps, and engines.

Mr. Kipling gave us some years ago, in his own style, an admirable presentment of our ships at work on manœuvres; his vivid and picturesque language, his grasp of details coupled with his ability to present these in a form that could not but appeal to the veriest landsman, did good service; the public were stirred to a pride of possession which few among them had suspected. As the years went on that pride, thus aroused, grew, as was but right and necessary for a nation whose chief defence was her Fleet. We do not need such stimulus to-day. But we do need information for our interest; we like to know what our sailors do, and how they do it, and the sketches in 'Break' go far to enlighten us as to the technique of naval life.

"Bartimæus," in 'Naval Occasions,' gives us the complement to this technique; he deals, so to speak, with the psychology of the Fleet in a series of episodes and short stories, most readable for their life-like freshness. We see the men at work and hear their language, calm or forceful according to occasion; also we see them at play, snatching a few hours' leave, or making the best of their time in port before leaving for the China stations.

We have only one criticism to make, and that answers itself—the stories are not always wholly spontaneous in their

"Break." By a Naval Officer. ('The Fleet,' 1s. net.)

*Naval Occasions.* By "Bartimæus." (Blackwood & Sons, 1s.)

*How to Keep Fit.* By Surgeon-Major White. (Gale & Polden, 3d.)

composition. The answer is that they were, for the most part, written for various periodicals, and they show a little too much in some cases the exigencies of plot, of a definite story with prearranged beginning and ending. Still, this is amply redeemed by the treatment, which shows expert and clear-sighted knowledge. "Bartimæus" is anything but blind.

'How to Keep Fit,' a tiny pocket-book of instructions for soldiers' guidance, deserves notice for the excellence of its information on many practical points. This information, given in concise, short sentences, is the more accessible for being arranged in alphabetical order, and we may well hope that it is served out to our Army.

The book has another merit as being a sign that our Army on the march or in camp or in the field is studied by those in authority, and with a keen eye to its material well-being. Ignorance and obstinate neglect have been relegated to the background of an ignoble past.

But all this attention to health and comfort leads us, especially to-day, to another consideration—the future of our soldiers. It is very well to talk of one's country, honour and glory, self-defence; those are questions of all that is highest and most vital in our national life; but we have also to look to the end when the work is done and the fighter returns to a life of peace. This is a great problem, and it must be said that the authorities in this country have not, as yet, attempted to solve it.

It was not so many years ago that a distinguished veteran was saved from a pauper's funeral by the intervention of a few who learnt of his record: but what of his life and the poverty of his declining years?

In countries where conscription exists, the difficulty of re-employment solves itself. The soldier comes from the shop or the desk; no one can replace him in his absence, he returns thither after the war. But in our country he is a volunteer among many who do not volunteer; the exigencies of business and the readiness of others fill the place he has left; he returns to find his occupation gone. Even the professional soldier is little better off; when his service ends, what can become of him? What special recognition does he get for risking his life?

It is well that we take care of the soldier when he is at work; we could scarcely do otherwise; but we should take care—even greater care—of him and his family when the work is over. If not, we can scarcely complain that men refuse to serve in the field, and those who do complain should remember the famous Funeral Speech of Pericles, which ends with the assurance that the sons of those who fell in the war will be educated by the State, free of charge, until the age of eighteen. The Athenians, with all their wonderful art, were slave-keepers. Is it for the English, who claim to be much more enlightened, to lag behind them in recognition of vital service?



*English Church Life from the Restoration to the Tractarian Movement.* By J. Wickham Legg. (Longmans & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

IN this book of some 450 pages Dr. Legg has set himself the task of attempting to disprove the usual charges of irreverence and slovenliness brought against so many of the clergy and their congregations from the period of the Restoration down to the beginning of the so-called "Catholic Revival" of last century. He has gathered with much labour an immense number of statements, both of a precise and vague nature, as to church services, church attendance, and church practices between 1660 and 1833. The evidence, however, which he has accumulated is chiefly culled from printed statements, many of which are drawn from well-known works, but more from little-known controversial or devotional pamphlets. This great accumulation of facts and statements has doubtless a certain value, and ought to find its place on the shelves of all fair-minded persons who take an interest in the religious observances and customs of the Established Church during the two centuries under observation. But Dr. Legg appears to have failed to consult or analyze the abundance of positive information which can be gleaned from the mass of extant churchwardens' accounts and parish registers, and from other official statements. Nor has he even consulted several authoritative books which have been issued on such subjects during recent years by members of the Church of which he is a devoted adherent.

Take, for instance, the evidence that he adduces to show that, in some few churches and among certain individuals, the habit was maintained of bowing to the altar. This line of argument might have been strengthened with a little diligence. Thus, among the Lichfield capitular muniments from 1660 to the end of the next century, a decanal visitation of the vicars in 1774 includes the question whether they were careful in "reverently bowing to the Holy Table" at entering or leaving the choir, or on crossing it, or on going to read the lessons. The vicars replied that the custom was "for the most part observed."

Considerable space is devoted to the question of the frequency of services, especially of the number of celebrations of the Holy Communion. Dr. Legg's statements under this head are *ex parte*, and for the most part gathered from private returns which have been often cited by other writers as to the number of churches in London and some other towns where there were frequent services, and monthly or even weekly celebrations. But the great rarity of the latter is made manifest throughout the country districts by hundreds of extant parish books, many of which have been printed. Official archidiaconal records during this period appear to have been unduly ignored, though

from these sources the actual truth can be gathered. The reading of such documents is a most humbling experience to a devout Churchman, for they tell frank tales of the grievous condition of a large proportion of the churches. Among the Guildhall MSS. is a list of the benefices of the diocese of London, giving a great variety of particulars, drawn up by order of the bishop in 1764. These returns include the total of communicants and the number of services in each parish. In the county of Essex half the churches, out of a total of 303, had only a single Sunday service, whilst at five there was but a fortnightly service, and at two only a monthly. There were but five churches where there was any kind of weekday or Saint's day service. As to the celebrations of Holy Communion, there were only twenty churches out of 300 which had monthly communions. In four churches there were 8 celebrations a year; in eight churches, 7; in six, 6; in three, 5; in two hundred and seven, 4; in fifty-two, 3; and in two, 2. In two parishes, Bardfield Saling and one of the Rodings, there was not a single celebration during the year. In the face of such official statements, which with a little trouble could be multiplied all over England, it is idle to argue in favour of the general vital religion of England as manifested by the Establishment during its truly "dark ages."

We have noted several particulars wherein the writer's statements might be improved and expanded; for instance, in the matter of Christmas and other decoration of churches, and later examples of white-sheet penances. Yet one distinctly grave matter calls for brief comment. Dr. Legg uses his evidence for a continuous argument that the present time shows no improvement, so far as church matters are concerned, upon the period with which he is dealing. In several cases he carries his arguments to excess, as in the instance of the condition of church fabrics and fittings; but a more serious matter is his verdict on communicants. He expresses the belief that their numbers, when the difference of population has been taken into account, were as satisfactory about the year 1660 as at the present. To maintain this he ought to have brought out far more figures, both in country and town, than he has cited. But, strange to say, he does not recognize the existence of that monstrous evil which played a prominent part in the number of communicants a century ago, the Corporation Test Acts, which were at last, after various futile struggles, blotted out in 1828. The Corporation Act of 1661 excluded from office in any municipal body every one who had not received the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England within a year before his election. This principle was considerably extended in 1673, when the Test Act became law, for every officer (civil or military) and all persons holding any kind of official place, including a village constable or beadle, had to hand in as a qualifica-

tion for office a certificate of having within six months received the Sacrament, under the signature of the minister and churchwardens and two other witnesses. Every earnest Churchman must realize the hypocrisy engendered in a wholesale fashion by these Acts. In counties where quarter sessions records exist these certificates are to be counted by the thousand. From 1660 to 1828 they thus affect the whole question of genuine communicants.

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*The Philosophy of Welsh History.* By the Rev. J. Vynwry Morgan. (John Lane, 12s. 6d. net.)

THIS work—so the author tells us—"does not pretend in any sense to be a history of Wales." Nor has it any better claim to be regarded as a "philosophy" of that history, for though a lavish use is made of metaphysical and scientific terms, the spirit and method of philosophical investigation are absent. Much of the work is but a partisan contribution to recent political controversy.

Dr. Morgan first of all falls foul of those who of recent years have been putting forward a claim for a larger measure of self-government for Wales. In this and other tendencies he finds evidence of an incipient "Celtic coalition" aiming at "a Pan-Celtic nationality"—a union of the Celts into "an organic whole for offensive and defensive purposes—politically and nationally." The author then devotes an Introduction of 42 pages to demonstrating how impracticable all this is. There are, he avers, "primordial differences of type between the Scots, the Irish, and the Welsh of to-day"—"differences not merely environmental in origin, but fundamental," amounting "almost to an antagonism," with the exception, however, that there is a family likeness between the Celts of Wales and of Ireland in one respect—they are alike in "their excesses and illusions," and in the utter "absence of the critical sense." The oracular conclusion reached is that the claim that

"the Welsh element possesses a higher capacity for the government of Wales than does the English is as preposterous as it is untrue to the history of Wales of itself."

It has not occurred to Dr. Morgan that claims for self-government are generally based on the ground that it is better for people to govern themselves, not on the ground of their greater fitness than others for such work.

For his opening chapter he finds a text in a statement contained in a well-known History of Wales, that "the Welsh people... have steadily progressed by the side of their conquerors in regard to all that goes to make up civilization." This he controverts with much vigour; and not content with merely showing that the development of Wales in certain



respects has been later than that of England, he asserts that its "civilization is of infinitely less importance to the world at large," for

"if Wales had never developed, there is not an art, not a science, not a system of philosophy, that would have suffered; literature, poetry or music would be none the poorer."

He devotes his next chapter to the refutation of the "groundless statements" made in Parliament by a Welsh member whose name he does not give,

"to the effect that the development of Wales is due entirely to her own internal character and efforts; that the Welsh people owe nothing to Parliament, nothing to England or the English, and nothing to the Established Church."

If such an obviously extravagant statement deserved serious notice in a work claiming to be "a philosophy of Welsh history," surely Dr. Morgan ought to have quoted the actual words of the speaker, instead of paraphrasing them.

There are portions of this work written in an entirely different spirit, and containing much sound criticism of movements and institutions in Wales to-day. The author's treatment of Welsh Nonconformity as a social and educative movement shows an intimate knowledge of Welsh life and a just appreciation of some of the obscurer factors that influence it. He notes the growth of a "spirit of professionalism among Nonconformist preachers," and "the undue absorption of the Nonconformist mind in purely political questions." He does not accept the view that the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church is bound to react favourably in the interests of Conservatism in the Principality, and points out that

"while the Church in Wales (whose interests, spirit, and ideals have been considered to be identical with those of Conservatism) has been making large and rapid advances in Wales, there has been no corresponding increase in Conservatism."

The reason he seems to assign for this, if we understand him rightly, is that in essence the Conservative policy as to Wales aims at establishing

"the dominion of a privileged class over an unprivileged class, of an alien element over the native...at overruling the rights and wishes of the inhabitants and absorbing their divergent interests in a fictitious unity."

Hence its failure. But we think that the author overlooks the innate Conservatism of the Welsh farmer and the existence of a number of anti-trade-unionist workers.

What the future has in store for Wales he wisely does not venture to prophesy. On one thing he is clear: "Salvation for the Welshman by way of his aspirations is hopeless." The cause of her national individuality, her liberty of soul, is a vital question for Wales, but the author is emphatic in the view that "an Independent Parliament is not vital to her individuality."

## FICTION.

*Lovers in Exile.* By the Author of 'The Letters which Never Reached Him.' (Eveleigh Nash, 6s.)

THE theme of this book—adapted from the author's novel in German 'Ille Mihi'—is the enslavement and subsequent emancipation of a young German girl. Induced to marry a well-to-do middle-aged landowner, she finds that the union means absolute subjection to him, his mother and relatives, and their stiff Junker traditions. They claim herself for the propagation of the family name, and her fortune for the maintenance of the family estates; she has to sacrifice her ideals beneath the heavy feet of their idols.

She meets her predestined lover, a young diplomatist, and finally joins him, undergoing every kind of trial with him. The divorce, extracted at a great price, does not release her from the carefully organized social ostracism, and secret but clumsy checks are applied to his diplomatic career; but the two achieve in the renunciation forced upon them some degree of happiness, owing largely to their own innate merit and strength.

As a story, the book is a success, being well planned and well developed, and it is an improvement on 'The Letters that Never Reached Him,' being excellent in many of its descriptive touches. The pictures of the inner working of the mighty Prussian machine and its effects on far countries are vivid and instructive. But, though these pictures are tinged with satire and reproach, they do not rise above the mere establishment of justice—justice on the facts of the case, justice to the letter and not in the spirit. This is the more interesting to those who may read the book to-day in that it shows how the Pan-Germanic spirit, on the lips and even in the hearts of those who reject prejudice, is only condemned for its defects, never for itself.

Apart from present events, we know that a World Federation, a vast Fraternal Union à la Tennyson (we are thinking of the Crystal Palace poem), is little more than a dream; nationality is, and perhaps always will be, too strong to be over-ridden by universal humanity. Every nation has, and must have, its ambitions and ideals—we might almost say its personal ideals. But we know that the pursuit of such ideals should not imply detriment to those of other nations; you can keep your own individuality, but work with the others; play your part without infringing on those of all the other actors. In this book we cannot but see "Deutschland über alles" clearly written; the merits of other nations are to be acknowledged, the faults of Germany are to be proclaimed and condemned; but her merits are to be supreme, to allow no approach or rivalry, nor even comparison except for the purpose of self-improvement; in fact, it is the exaltation of monopoly rather than the enhancement of competition, the ideal of suppression rather than combination.

In this connexion we may to-day blame our own nation, and especially a cultured section of it, with whom it was absolutely a cult to exalt all things foreign and deery all things national. The present reviewer remembers at the time of the Akaba incident (which might have dyed Africa with the blood of a Jihad) the comment of a highly placed official of the Civil Service in England: "Another case of England bullying a little Power, I suppose!" Such comments (and they were frequent a generation ago) cannot but excite the contempt of other nations, who never fail, as a matter of course, to stand by their own people; also they are evidence of that foolish spirit which cannot recognize the evil of destructive criticism, and the necessity of supplementing condemnation with aspiration, and punishment with purification.

*Gambier's Advocate.* By Ronald MacDonald. (Everett & Co., 6s.)

STEPHEN GAMBIER had by the time this story begins a large and growing practice at the Bar. In the first chapter we see him performing wonders at a by-election. But he is broken in health, and retires to the Riviera, where by an extraordinary chance he catches in his arms a married woman leaping in fear out of a motor-car. This knocks him over for some time and keeps him in her house, where his behaviour on his recovery leads to an awkward scene. He and another woman (who becomes his chief advocate) have to act a lie, but all turns out to his advantage. Women are easily devoted to this man with the beautiful face and social gifts, and the things they do for him, and allow him to do, in this story hardly strike us as calculated to increase his attractiveness as a hero. In particular his success from early days is due to a mistress, but he is able, with the help of the woman he marries, to conceal this connexion from the world. The narrative at this point becomes, if not unlikely, at least distasteful.

The book is fluently written, but fewer words and more simplicity of style would have improved it.

*Alaric.* Par Jacques de Morgan. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit et Cie., 3fr. 50.)

M. DE MORGAN, an erudite scholar, has attempted a reconstruction of life in Rome during the early years of the fifth century. In his anxiety to produce authorities for every touch he has subordinated the romantic element to his descriptions. The characters are all types, rather than individuals; their conversations are little more than historical dialogues; they recall the puppets in Becker's 'Gallus.' At times M. de Morgan digresses, letting historical episodes which are attractive slip past him in his effort to record authenticated facts. Thus the death of Stilicho is dismissed in three lines, and that of Alaric himself in two. The book is conscientious, but its pretensions as a novel cannot be taken seriously.



## THE MONTHLIES ON THE WAR.

MR SIDNEY WHITMAN leads off *The Fortnightly Review* with 'It Had to Be.' Among the causes which have formulated his axiomatic heading is one that we have not seen alluded to elsewhere, namely, the glorification of the German Emperor in our sensational press in terms far exceeding in sycophancy anything that has ever appeared in German newspapers. Otherwise the article is on lines of personal prophecies now fulfilled which are becoming too familiar. "Auditor Tantum" follows with 'The Political Transformation,' in which he sets out at length that extraordinary cessation of party politics which must have surprised our foes as much as it gratified our friends. Though we have nothing but criticism for Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's intervention, our disapproval would dissociate him from all other critics of the situation on the Radical and Labour benches. Ill-timed, even ill-judged their strictures may have been, but "contemptible," in our opinion, they were not.

We could have wished for a little more balance and breadth of view in Mr. Archibald Hurd's article on 'How England Prepared for War: Pages of History, Secret and Otherwise.' His numerous and contemptuous references to Pacifist idealists ignore the fact that in the life of nations, as of individuals, a courteous willingness to see an opponent's point of view has ever been mistaken for weakness. If it is worth while to apportion blame at this juncture, those responsible for our nearness to civil war, which is said to have been welcomed by the Kaiser as giving him his opportunity, should surely not have been entirely passed over. This is our main criticism of an article which displays the author's intimate knowledge. We miss, however, all mention of the comparatively recent disposition of our Navy which has given us so welcome a preponderance in the North Sea.

So far as Mr. Lancelot Lawton's article is concerned with his title, 'The Errors and Miscalculations of German Diplomacy,' he claims our interest and agreement, but when he goes on to state

"Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the stirring events of this period was the clear idea which existed in the mind of the proletariat as to the causes which had produced war,"

we fear he is alluding to a superficial view which must be dispelled if "the people" are to be saved from being made once more the dupes of individual aggrandizement. "Politicus," in 'The Causes of the War,' also only alludes to the incidents of the political game as played by King and potentates, though from that standpoint we could not wish for a better informant.

It is refreshing to turn to Mr. J. D. Whelpley on 'America and the European War.' From his article any one can recognize how that continent has solved the problem of internationalism. Speaking of the war, he says:—

"Out of the political whirlpool of Central Europe has this monster appeared, shorn of all disguise. Greed, jealousy, barbarity, and colossal selfishness are his attributes, and to for ever put him in chains will the services of the American nation be available at any opportune moment."

Mr. D. C. Boulger, who writes on 'German Designs on the Congo,' confirms us in our belief that he was much in the counsels of the late King Leopold. That astute monarch soon understood the Kaiser's covetous eye for a colony, and acted accordingly.

The Bishop of Winchester's article on 'The War and Conscience' makes a serious opening to *The Contemporary Review*. His words go to endorse the opinion of thoughtful people that our nation was not moral enough to make lasting peace desirable from a progressive ethical standpoint:—

"The luxury of those who 'could afford it' and the passionate pleasure-seeking throughout our people were constantly confessed and continually increased. Vast sums were indeed spent in charity, but it was hard to see signs, except among the poor, of their being raised by frugality or sacrifice. In amongst all this, stilling some of our problems, postponing others, installing sacrifice in general honour, and compelling us to simplicity, has come this great and challenging crisis."

Those who raised their voices in advocating a minimum of opportunity for all have been accounted advanced reformers. Should the war bring about an increased desire among our propertied class that all should obtain the maximum of happiness from life, then this appalling catastrophe may, indeed, do good. Dr. E. J. Dillon, in 'Causes of the European War,' hopes that a summary of the German policy which has led to the present war "may be helpful to-day." As we do not think it is, we confine ourselves to mentioning the article.

Mr. W. H. Dickinson, as a Pacifist, devotes his attention in 'The War and After' to the future. He rightly sees no need for the apology which "Auditor Tantum" deems necessary in *The Fortnightly*, though he admits that too great a concentration has been made upon treaties which, arranged by monarchs, are broken by monarchs when they prove disadvantageous to their ambitions. He adumbrates many lessons that may now be learnt, chief among which we account his opinion that it is the people whose voice must be heard in the future. As he says, much of his article may appear Utopian, and "it would be so under normal conditions; but out of great events spring great ideals."

Mr. H. N. Brailsford's 'The Empire of the East' is interesting in so far as it is an attempt to view things from the German point of view. Judiciously as the subject is dealt with, it convinces us more than any other utterance we have read that on most essential points it would be difficult for us to have found a better cause for fighting. Mr. Brailsford acknowledges, besides much else, that Germany bullied Russia in 1909, and failed to recognize that the operation could not be repeated; that Austria had made her rule "a little more than usually hateful to men of Serbian race"; and that Germany's "military caste" has been "moved by the superb [!] fear that is the typical emotion of every ruling class which bases itself on force." We are certainly surprised that he should "marvel at the illusions and curse the fatality which have made us belligerents in this struggle." We can conceive no better cause for our intervention than Germany's refusal to be bound by treaty engagements. In fact, the moral effect on the public of believing that there are members of our Government who attach so much importance to the fulfilment of engagements is, in our opinion, likely to be great.

The next two articles are severally by a Frenchman and a Russian. Prof. Guérard's contribution, 'France and the War of Revenge,' has an added interest from having been written some weeks before war broke out. If it represents (as we believe it does) a considerable section of enlightened opinion in France, it shows conclusively that the wish to eliminate the idea of retaliation was gaining strength. Dr. A. Markoff ('Why Russia has gone to War with Germany')

writes as one who, early schooled in Anglo-phobia, found good reason to alter his views on becoming a resident among us.

Mr. Theodore Cooke Taylor's 'War, Credit, Business,' should be read by all. Its broad ethical lines may not appeal to the expert in business and finance, who so often fails to see the wood because of the trees, but to the ordinary man, slackening perforce from his normal and all-engrossing occupation of making a living, it may well prove a revelation. Any one who has not yet recognized the vital truths inherent in the following simple statements can do no better than be guided to them by this writer:—

"There is a wide margin between what men need for bare existence, and what they desire beyond that need. Upon this margin the larger part of the business of supplying the material wants of the community is engaged."

"If workmen restrict the amount of work they do, or monopolist employers restrict production of goods, in each case to maintain an artificially high price, they to that extent rob those who use their products and *pro tanto* impoverish the whole community."

"An extreme use of credit is reprehensible, but its moderate use is legitimate and advantageous to the public."

"Food, clothing, shelter, transport, life's amenities are provided quite apart from the Stock Exchange, without which the world's welfare is at least thinkable!"

Mr. Percy Alden in 'War and the Wage-Earner' explains briefly the errors that had to be faced, and how the position is being met. As he truly says: "Under the menace of war, in a moment as it were, a Collective State sprang into being"—a result which will not be among the lesser benefits if the metamorphosis of politicians into statesmen continues.

Mr. Joseph King concludes the articles with special reference to the war, though some of the literary contributions have a distinct bearing on the subject. Mr. King in 'The War: Before and After,' formulates five postulates which, he considers, must be enforced if recurrence to the present state of things is to be prevented. These postulates are as much marked by sanity as the war is by selfish insanity.

*The Nineteenth Century* opens with 'God's Test by War: a Forecast and its Fulfilment,' by Mr. Harold F. Wyatt. The forecast was written in 1911; the fulfilment, of course, is contemporary. The author is of opinion that war is a God-sent test. We can only agree with him in the sense that the Deity has permitted sin a place in His evolutionary process, and we do not think such agreement will find favour with Mr. Wyatt. He thinks that competition has an ethical content which justifies war. For ourselves competition is only ethical when it takes place in the service of mankind, which is surely not the case in war. Again, Mr. Wyatt, we gather, believes that fighting endows a nation with moral and physical health; on the contrary, we believe that moral and physical health endows a nation with good fighting qualities in a just war, such as the present. The writer speaks of the military spirit, but does not sufficiently define what he means. He may class us among those possessed of "a spurious and bastard humanitarianism masquerading as religion"; but war for war's sake is to us "an anachronism and a barbaric sin." To find war defined as the "Court of God" by a reputable writer outside of the Old Testament really quite startled us, and we do not agree with him when he says: "No one is likely to face death in the battlefield for the sake of cosmopolitan ideals." In our opinion, there are now many Englishmen facing it in the cause of international



honour, which has been callously set at naught by Germany. He speaks of Germany's love of country, but is it not the Kaiser's covetousness of countries belonging to others which is responsible for the present catastrophe? Lest Mr. Wyatt should think we despise soldier-like qualities, we can assure him that we have consistently advocated compulsory military training. Had such a course been adopted with thoroughness, we believe the present war would have found us with a volunteer army as big as the nation's manhood.

Sir Harry H. Johnston contributes an article on 'The German War and its Consequences.' The brunt of it, he believes, will fall on the middle classes, from which have sprung

"all the most noteworthy persons of the present day in the Church, at the Bar, in the Army and Navy, in the schools of painting, in literature, in education, in science, surgery, chemistry, and mechanical inventions."

While, unfortunately, believing in the likelihood of his first statement, we must in justice to our aristocracy declare the second too sweeping. Mr. J. Ellis Barker spoils an otherwise well-written article on 'The Ultimate Ruin of Germany' by the too frequent introduction of the first personal pronoun. Just now we are distinctly overdone with prophets who are not content to leave it to the public to recognize fulfilments.

"Home Counties" (Mr. J. W. Robertson-Scott) writes on 'Our Rural Problems and the War.' We are not usually in favour of italicized passages, but we admit that those so emphasized in this article are particularly pregnant with meaning for the future. It is refreshing to find some one, like this writer, speaking intelligently of thrift. Often the word has been mistranslated into meaning an individual saving against a possible scarcity, instead of a need for eliminating waste. Capt. Cecil Price amply proves his case in 'The Practical Utility of the Boy Scouts during the War.' Particularly interesting is his account of the services rendered by their organization in Brussels.

Mr. A. Hilliard Atteridge has written in *The British Review* on 'The Man who Fortified Liège: General Brialmont.' Not only are his designs for Liège and Namur described, but also, what is more important now, the defences of Antwerp are outlined, and a diagram of them is furnished. Strictly, as the writer tells us, the present lines are not those laid down by Brialmont, but as his general scheme has been followed, and in addition some of the forts that were his outlying defences have been utilized as links in the extended chain which has taken the place of the original plan, a large measure of credit is due to him for this rallying-ground of the Belgian Army. Antwerp to-day is carrying out to the letter the part assigned to it by this far-seeing strategist, as did also the forts of Liège, and to a lesser degree Namur, in delaying the advance of the invaders. The outbreak of war found the editor of this magazine at Madrid, and in his 'Obiter Dicta' he tells us that the reason he heard expressed in Aragon for disappointment at King Alfonso taking an English bride still obtains, namely, that "Germany is strong, but England is weak." We join him in the fervid hope that the contrary may be proved.

\*\* Further notes on the Monthlies will appear next week.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

### THEOLOGY.

**Prayers for Use during the War**, compiled by the Rev. F. L. H. Millard, 1d. Mowbray  
This booklet contains prayers for each day of the week.

**Prayers in Time of War**, 2/ per 100. Mowbray  
A card containing two prayers.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Croydon County Borough, TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIES COMMITTEE, 1913-1914**, with Appendices, and **FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UPPER NORWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY (CROYDON AND LAMBETH), 1913-14**. Croydon, S. H. Purnell  
Includes statistical statements, and two diagrams showing Issues and Stock, 1891-1911, and the Daily Average Readers in the Reference Library, 1900-14.

**Russell Sage Foundation Library: BULLETIN No. 6, PENAL FARMS AND FARM COLONIES.**

New York, the Library  
Contains a selected bibliography dealing with this subject.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Champlain Society Publications: AN HISTORICAL JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGNS IN NORTH AMERICA FOR THE YEARS 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760**, by Capt. John Knox, edited, with Introduction, Appendix, and Index, by Arthur G. Doughty, Vol. I. Toronto, the Society  
Knox's 'Journal' was originally published in London in 1769, and has never until now been reprinted. This edition is illustrated with maps and plans, and is limited to members of the Society and subscribing libraries.

**Hamilton (J. G. de Rouillac), RECONSTRUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA**, 16/ King  
A history of North Carolina from 1860 to 1876. It is illustrated with a map, and an Index is included.

**Havell (H. L.), REPUBLICAN ROME, her Conquests, Manners, and Institutions from the Earliest Times to the Death of Cæsar**, 7/6 net. Harrap  
The selection of illustrations was undertaken after Mr. Havell's death by Mr. H. B. Cotterill, who has written explanatory notes on them, and has also assisted in the compilation of the maps.

**Hutchinson's History of the Nations**, edited by Walter Hutchinson, Vol. I., 10/6 net.  
We have noticed this work as it appeared in fortnightly parts. The contributors to the first volume are Prof. Flinders Petrie, Prof. H. A. Giles, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Leonard W. King, and Dr. J. P. Mahaffy.

### SOCIOLOGY.

**American Sociological Society Publications: VIII. PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL ASSIMILATION**, 6/ net.

Cambridge University Press, for the University of Chicago Press  
The volume contains the Papers and Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Society, held at Minneapolis, Minn., last December.

**Mangold (George B.), PROBLEMS OF CHILD WELFARE**, 8/6 net. Macmillan

A discussion by an American author on such problems as child mortality, child labour, and juvenile delinquency. The book is designed as a textbook "for use by college and university students in courses on constructive and preventive philanthropy."

### ECONOMICS.

**Sowers (Don C.), THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE FROM 1789 TO 1912**, 10/ King

The writer's aim is "to describe in as brief and concise a manner as possible the methods employed by the State of New York in acquiring revenues, the purposes for which these revenues have been expended, and the methods which have been employed in the management of the funds in the treasury."

### EDUCATION.

**Adams (J. G.) and Elliott (C. A.), CORRELATIVE LIGHT WORKBOOK**, 3/6 net. Harrap

The authors' aim in compiling this manual has been "to frame it on purely educational lines, making the co-ordinate work, with the other subjects of the curriculum, a prominent feature, with a view to meeting the suggestions contained in the Board of Education's Memorandum on Manual Instruction in Elementary Schools." The book includes an Introduction by Mr. W. J. Osborn, and a chapter on 'Literature and Hand-work' by the Rev. G. H. B. Coleridge, and is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

**McMurtry (Lida Brown), A METHOD FOR TEACHING PRIMARY READING**, 2/ net. Macmillan

The book is intended for teachers of reading in the primary grades of elementary schools. The author has tested her methods in the Primary Department of an American State Normal Training School.

### WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Bernhardt (General Friedrich von), GERMANY AND THE NEXT WAR**, translated by Allen H. Powles, 2/ net. Arnold

A popular edition. The book was reviewed in *The Athenæum* on Nov. 2, 1912, p. 513.

**Bull (Rev. Paul B.), GOD AND OUR SOLDIERS**, 1/ net. Mowbray

An account of the author's experiences as Chaplain to the Cavalry Division under General French in the South African War. The book was first published by Messrs. Methuen in 1901.

**Cook (Sir Edward), WHY BRITAIN IS AT WAR, the Causes and the Issues**, 2d. Macmillan

This pamphlet has been prepared primarily for circulation by the Victoria League, and includes extracts from the diplomatic correspondence and speeches of Ministers.

**Hooper (George), THE CAMPAIGN OF SEDAN, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1870**, "Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
A new edition. See long review in *Athenæum*, July 16, 1887.

**Stanford's War Maps: No. 7. THE SEAT OF WAR IN FRANCE**, 2/6  
See p. 251.

### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Albert (Edward), A PRACTICAL COURSE IN INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH**, 2/ Harrap

A manual for the lower classes of secondary schools. It is divided into five chapters on 'Grammar and Syntax,' 'Style,' 'The Complete Composition,' 'Prose and Poetry,' and 'Etymology.'

**Bourdache (E.), EXERCISES ON FRENCH IRREGULAR VERBS**, 1/3 Harrap

Each lesson contains a vocabulary, a passage in French for reading, a Questionnaire, and a list of idiomatic phrases. "The book is intended for second- or third-year work."

**Ebner-Eschenbach (Marie von), KRAMBAMBULI**, edited by A. R. Hohlfeld and Gustav Hein, 8d. Heath

Includes a Biographical Note, Notes and Exercises on the Text, and a Vocabulary.

**Kimpton (Edith), BOOK WAYS, an Introduction to the Study of English Literature**, 2/ Ralph & Holland

A second edition, containing a prefatory letter by Theodore Watts-Dunton.

**New Outlook Geography: THE HOME OF MAN, PART III. AMERICA**, by W. C. Brown and P. H. Johnson, 1/9; **PART IV. ASIA**, by L. A. Coles, 1/3 Harrap

Both volumes begin with a study of general oceanic and climatic conditions, and include statistical tables in an Appendix and an Index. At the end of each chapter practical exercises and revision questions are set. There are illustrations, diagrams, maps, &c.

**Ordonneau (Maurice), Valabrègue (Albin), and Kéroul (Henry), LES BOULINARD, Comédie-Vaudeville en Trois Actes**, edited by F. G. Harriman, 1/6 Harrap

The editor has written a brief Introduction, and added to the text Notes, Questionnaire, Exercises, and Vocabulary.

**Pickles (Frederick), COMPOSITION THROUGH READING: BOOK II. THE DIRECT METHOD OF TEACHING ENGLISH**, 1/9 net. Dent

The book contains extracts from well-known English authors, illustrating different types of prose and poetry. Each extract is followed by exercises for oral and written work.

**Regional Geography of the Six Continents: BOOK II. ASIA**, by E. W. Heaton, 9d. Ralph & Holland

This series is intended to be used with the author's 'Comparative Geography of the Six Continents.' The book is illustrated with maps, diagrams, and plates.

**Weisgerber (Louise J.), FÜNFZIG KLEINE DEUTSCHE BRIEFE, MIT AUFGABEN DARÜBER UND WÖRTERVERZEICHNIS, MIT ANHANG ENTHALTEND ZWÖLF KURZE GESCHÄFTSBRIEFE**, supplied by G. H., 1/ Harrap

A new edition, enlarged and revised.



## FICTION.

**Battersby (H. F. Prevost), THE LURE OF ROMANCE,** Lane 6/

A tale of revolution in the American tropics, showing how two women were saved by an English engineer and his two friends.

**Hocking (Silas), IN SELF-DEFENCE,** 3/6

Ward & Lock  
A young heiress is kidnapped for the sake of her money, but is rescued by the hero, who afterwards fears that she will not consider his love disinterested.

**Lovers in Exile,** by the Author of 'The Letters which Never Reached Him,' 6/ Nash  
See p. 247.

**Weyman (Stanley), SOPHIA,** 7d. Nelson

A cheap reprint. See notice in *The Athenæum*, April 14, 1900, p. 460.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Dickensian (The),** SEPTEMBER, 3d.

Chapman & Hall  
Includes 'David Copperfield on the Stage,' by Mr. S. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald; 'An Epitaph by Charles Dickens,' with facsimile of his draft of it, by Mr. O. Sack; and 'Dickens and Longfellow,' Part I., by Mr. W. Glyde Wilkins.

**Gypsy Lore Society, JOURNAL,** New Series, Vol. VII. No. 3. Liverpool, 21A, Alfred Street  
Containing a further instalment of the Rev. F. G. Ackerley's paper on 'The Dialect of the Norman Gypsy Coppersmiths, with Texts and Vocabulary'; a Bulgarian gypsy folk-tale, 'O Saranda-thai-jek Cor,' recorded by Mr. Bernard Gilliat-Smith; and reviews.

**Irish Book Lover,** SEPTEMBER, 2/6 per annum.

Salmond  
The contents include articles on 'Printing in Newry,' by the Rev. R. S. Maffett, and 'Ulster Printers and Poets,' by Mr. William Shaw; and two sonnets by Mr. Padraic Gregory.

**Nineteenth Century and After,** SEPTEMBER, 2/6

Spottiswoode  
Some of the features are 'The Economic Position of English Actors,' by Mr. William Poel; 'Theodore Watts-Dunton and the Spirit of the Age,' by Mr. John Drinkwater; and 'The Sacred Bo Tree,' by Lady Blake. Articles on the war are noticed on p. 248.

**Pedigree Register (The),** SEPTEMBER, edited by George Sherwood, 2/6 net. 227, Strand, W.C.  
Includes a list of 'Some Nonconformist Ministers and Quakers in 1662-3,' being a complete copy of a small volume in the Public Record Office, and a pedigree, with notes, of the family of Disney.

**School World (The),** SEPTEMBER, 6d. Macmillan  
Some of the features in this number are 'The London Trade Schools,' by Dr. C. W. Kimmins; 'Russian Experimental Pedagogics,' by Prof. A. Netschajeff; and 'Education and Modern Needs,' by Prof. John Perry.

## JUVENILE.

**Boy's Own Book of Heroism and Adventure,** edited by A. R. Buckland, 4/6 net. R.T.S.

The book includes contributions by the Bishop of Durham, Capt. F. S. Brereton, Mr. Lyulph Lumley, Mr. H. A. Woolley, and others, and is illustrated with coloured and black-and-white illustrations.

**Oates (David W.), CANADA TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY, RETOLD FROM THE JOURNALS OF TRAVELLERS,** &c., 1/3 Harrap

The story of Canada written for young readers "in the form of a series of adventures, retold from the journals of pioneers, explorers, and travellers."

## GENERAL.

**Petrovitch (Woislav M.), HERO TALES AND LEGENDS OF THE SERBIANS,** 10/6 net. Harrap  
The volume includes a Preface by Mr. Chedo Miyatovich, formerly Serbian Minister to the Court of St. James, and is illustrated in colour by Mr. William Sewell and Mr. Gilbert James.

**Taylor (I. E.), THE LATTER DAYS,** 2/6 net.

Allenson  
The author believes in the coming of a remarkable crisis in the world's history when disabilities, due to government by men only, will disappear.

## SCIENCE.

**Mercier (Charles Arthur), A TEXT-BOOK OF INSANITY AND OTHER MENTAL DISEASES,** 7/6 net.

Allen & Unwin  
A second and rewritten edition.

**Mukhopadhyaya (Girindranath), THE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE HINDUS,** with a Comparative Study of the Surgical Instruments of the Greek, Roman, Arab, and the Modern European Surgeons, in 2 vols. Calcutta Univ.  
The Griffith Prize Essay for 1909. The second volume consists of eighty-two plates illustrating the subject.

**Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections: VOL. LXIII. No. 1. ATMOSPHERIC AIR IN RELATION TO TUBERCULOSIS,** by Guy Hinsdale.

City of Washington, Smithsonian Inst.  
This essay was awarded half of the Hodgkins Fund Prize in 1908. The author has revised his manuscript "so as to indicate some of the advances made in the study of the subject during the past five years." The book is illustrated with ninety-three plates.

**Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections: VOL. LXIII. No. 7. NEW SPECIES OF MAMMALS FROM EQUATORIAL AFRICA,** by Edmund Heller.

City of Washington, Smithsonian Inst.  
A description of new forms of carnivores and rodents in the collection of mammals secured, under the direction of Col. Roosevelt and the Paul J. Rainey African Expedition, from British East Africa and Uganda, and preserved in the United States National Museum.

**Thomas (Northcote W.), ANTHROPOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE IBO-SPEAKING PEOPLES OF NIGERIA,** Parts IV., V., and VI.

Harrison & Sons  
Part IV. deals with the law, customs, superstitions, and social and political organization of the Ibo of the Asaba District, S. Nigeria, and is illustrated with photographs and a map; Part V. contains Addenda and Corrigenda to the Ibo Dictionary already published; and Part VI. proverbs and stories collected from natives in the Asaba District, and given in the original with translations, and a chapter on Tones in Ibo.

## FINE ARTS.

**Archæological Societies Congress, June 26, 1914, REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANCIENT EARTHWORKS AND FORTIFIED ENCLOSURES.**

Croydon, 30, The Waldrons  
Containing the report of the Committee; notes on preservation and record, destruction, and exploration in England, Wales, and Ireland; and a Bibliography.

**British Academy: SUPPLEMENTAL PAPERS, II. ROMAN BRITAIN IN 1913,** by Prof. F. Haverfield, 2/6 net. Milford

The book contains a 'Retrospect of Finds made in 1913,' an account of Roman inscriptions found in Britain during that year, and a summary of books and articles relating to Roman Britain. There are illustrations and plans.

**Essex Archæological Society: TRANSACTIONS, Vol. XIII. Part IV.,** New Series, 6/ Colchester, Castle Museum

This issue includes 'The Augustinian Priory Church of Little Dunmow,' by Mr. Alfred W. Clapham; 'On Certain Carvings in Saffron Walden Church,' by the Rev. G. M. Benton; and 'Laver Marney Tower,' by Mr. Wykeham Chancellor.

**Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin,** AUGUST, 10 cents.

Boston, the Museum  
Includes illustrated notes on the collection of Chinese bronzes and the new Egyptian galleries.

## MUSIC.

**Bryant (Hannah), THE WATER LILY,** from the German of August Graf von Platen, English Version by C. F. A., 1/6 net. Stainer & Bell

**Church Choir Library: No. 192. IN THE END OF THE SABBATH, Anthem for Easter,** Text selected by Henry Knight, Music by Ferris Tozer, 4d.; No. 194. O PRAISE THE LORD OF HEAVEN, Ps. CXLVIII., Music by R. Vaughan Williams, 6d. Stainer & Bell

The latter is a revised edition.

**Cox (Sydney T.), MAGNIFICAT,** 4d.

Stainer & Bell  
**Cripps (A. Redgrave), SONGS OF PARTING: 1 PENSIVE AND FALTERING; 2. THE UNTOLD WANT; 3. JOY, SHIPMATE, JOY,** Words by Walt Whitman, 2/ net. Stainer & Bell

**Dansie (Redgewell), CAVALIER TUNES: 1. MARCHING ALONG; 2. GIVE A ROUSE; 3. BOOT AND SADDLE,** Words by Robert Browning, 2/6 net. Stainer & Bell

**King (Oliver), FEU FOLLET, Étude** for the Piano-forte, 1/6 net. Stainer & Bell

**Kitson (C. H.), THE EVOLUTION OF HARMONY,"** a Treatise on the Material of Musical Composition, its Gradual Growth and Elementary Use, 8/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The author describes his book as "a sincere attempt to make the study of harmony practical and rational, as well as interesting and artistic."

**National Anthems of the Four Allies,** Music and English Words: BRITAIN, GOD SAVE THE KING; FRANCE, THE MARSEILLAISE; BELGIUM, THE BRABANÇONNE; RUSSIA, GOD, THE ALL-TERRIBLE, 3d. Francis Collas

## PLACE DE LA CONCORDE,

AUGUST 14, 1914.

[Since the Bombardment of Strasburg, August 14th, 1870, her statue in Paris, representing Alsace, has been draped in mourning by the French people.]

NEAR where the royal victims fell  
In days gone by, caught in the swell  
Of a ruthless tide  
Of human passion, deep and wide:  
There where we two  
A Nation's later sorrow knew,—  
To-day, O friend! I stood  
Amid a self-ruled multitude  
That by nor sound nor word  
Betrayed how mightily its heart was stirred.

A memory Time never could efface—  
A memory of grief—  
Like a great Silence brooded o'er the place;  
And men breathed hard, as seeking for relief  
From an emotion strong  
That would not cry, though held in check  
too long.

One felt that joy drew near,—  
A joy intense that seemed itself to fear,—  
Brightening in eyes that had been dull,  
As all with feeling gazed  
Upon the Strasburg figure, raised  
Above us,—mourning, beautiful!

Then one stood at the statue's base, and spoke—  
Men needed not to ask what word;  
Each in his breast the message heard,  
Writ for him by Despair,  
That evermore in moving phrase  
Breathes from the Invalides and Père-Lachaise,—  
Vainly it seemed, alas!  
But now, France looking on the image there,  
Hope gave her back the lost Alsace.

A deeper hush fell on the crowd:  
A sound—the lightest—seemed too loud  
(Would, friend, you had been there!)  
As to that form the speaker rose,  
Took from her, fold on fold,  
The mournful crape, grey-worn and old,  
Her, proudly, to disclose,  
And with the touch of tender care  
That fond emotion speaks,  
'Mid tears that none could quite command,  
Placed the Tri-colour in her hand,  
And kissed her on both cheeks!

FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

## NATIONAL CENSORSHIP.

ONE aspect of the vexed question of the Censorship during the present war has perhaps hardly had sufficient recognition. Complaint of the withholding of news on the one hand, complaint of the momentary banning of an English newspaper in France on the other, appear to me inconsistent in that they fail to recognize the different parts played by the press of the two countries. The present writer has just returned from a prolonged stay in a remote corner of France, and in studying the microcosm of a small



Breton fishing village found ample occasion to admire the tact with which news was conveyed to the public, with careful preparation for delays and possible reverses, and the studious avoidance of surprises. This village was remote from the scene of action, one of the last points of France likely to be touched by invasion. In its sea was fish, and in the fields much cabbage; but, when the indiscretion of a postman revealed a private telegram announcing the appearance of a German *corps d'armée* at Roubaix before we were prepared for the capture of Namur, the impression on the French was painful. It was too like 1870, and even those defended by education from windy panic suffered much as the farmers and fishermen.

Panic, in the personal sense of the word, there was none. Every man would have tumbled off cheerfully to his place in the fighting line at an hour's notice, and all would have shared their last cabbage with the families of the stranded English left among them. Yet there was panic of a sort which in other places might have been dangerous—showing itself in the loud declaration of a most patriotic Parisian shopkeeper that "every one who had opposed the 'loi de trois ans' should be set up against a wall and shot." It was not the hour for such recriminations.

Certain Englishmen there, especially such as had been bred in Army surroundings, showed a tendency to look down on this pessimism as indicating a heart less sound than our own. Yet could our shopkeeper friend have seen the attitude of the British public to the war, he would doubtless have been as scandalized at what he would think our criminal indifference to the country's peril. In each case, of course, the weakness is the natural result of the history of the last fifty years, and the press needed for the two countries is radically different. France needs to be steadied against disaster. England still needs waking up to facts, and every disaster should be head-lined (though perhaps even in this branch of activity it were well to some extent to stick to facts). A real Zeppelin over London, unpleasant as it sounds, might be our salvation. But, in proportion as the English newspaper makes itself an explosive "tract for the times," it becomes unsuited for transmission abroad. B.

#### 'WOMAN UNDER POLYGAMY.'

Britford, August 30, 1914.

WITHOUT raising at length the whole question of the status of the Hindu woman, material and spiritual, I should like to point out that it is scarcely fair for your reviewer ('Woman under Polygamy,' August 29th) to quote a few misogynistic texts—such as could be paralleled from the monastic literature of any country, to say nothing of the English proverb,

A woman, a dog, and a walnut tree,  
The more they are beaten, the better they be,

which contrasts with the Indian,

Thou shalt not strike a woman, even with a flower—

without mentioning also some of the more remarkable texts in which the spiritual status of woman is fully vindicated. I may instance Manu's:—

"A Master exceedeth ten tutors in claim to honour; the Father exceedeth a hundred masters; but the Mother exceedeth a thousand fathers in the right to reverence and in the function of teacher."

Nor is it possible to discuss the status of the Indian woman without a full consideration of the position of Devi ("The Goddess") in Hindu mythology.

ANANDA COOMARASWAMY.

## Literary Gossip.

FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS of Mr. Edward Carpenter presented to him on Saturday last a widely signed address of congratulation on his 70th birthday. His reply contains several interesting comments on the war and his own career. Viewing the war from the standpoint of the Labour movement, he writes:—

"Insane commercial and capitalistic rivalry, the piling up of power in the hands of mere speculators and financiers, and the actual trading for dividends in the engines of death—all these inevitable results of our present industrial system—have now for years been leading up to this war; and in that sense indeed all the nations concerned are responsible for it—England no less than the others. But the mad vanity of the Prussian military clique, and its brutal eagerness for imperial expansion at all costs, have precipitated the fatal move."

He sees already as the result that

"we have developed—most swiftly and in almost miraculous fashion—a whole programme of socialist institutions, and (what is more important) a powerful and democratic sentiment of public honour and duty."

As regards his own work, he explains that he has done it

"primarily and simply because of the joy I had in doing it, and to please myself. If the world or any part of it should in consequence insist on being reformed, that is not my fault."

Credit, he gracefully concludes, is due also to many who are nameless and unknown:

"We literary folk, I need hardly say, think a great deal too much about ourselves and our importance."

MANY of our readers will have noticed with regret the report in the daily press that the French, Russian, and English exhibits at the Leipsic Book Fair had been burnt. We are happy to be able to state on high authority that there is every reason to believe that the Commissioner for the British Section, Mr. Wyldbore Smith, was able before he left Leipsic to arrange for the safe custody of all the loan exhibits under his charge.

While we rejoice (we trust, with good reason) at the safety of the British contribution to this exhibition, we hasten to offer our sincere condolence to the *intellectuals* of other less fortunate nations who have suffered from the attacks of the *Kulturkampf*, little less relentless at Leipsic than at Louvain.

MESSRS. EDWARD STANFORD send us yet another useful map, 'The Seat of the War in France,' which will enable readers to realize the present positions and hopes of the German forces and the Allies. Paris is pretty near the centre of it, and it includes the whole of Belgium as well as a piece of Germany, Luxembourg, and the districts which at present bear the names of Lothringen and Elsass.

THE following resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Modern Language Association:—

"That this Committee records its abhorrence and detestation of the brutal crime

against humanity and civilization committed by the German Army in destroying Louvain, the ancient seat of learning and culture in Belgium."

'QUICK TRAINING FOR WAR' is the title of a small book by Sir Robert Baden-Powell that Mr. Herbert Jenkins will publish next week. It is intended to supplement the excellent War Office manuals and to expedite the turning of a civilian into a soldier at express speed, and may be easily slipped into the service-jacket pocket.

MR. FISHER UNWIN writes:—

"In the first days of the war it was announced in the press that Dr. Karl Baedeker, the famous publisher of the Guides, had been killed in action. You may like to inform friends that this was not correct. Unfortunately, it is true that Prof. Karl Baedeker of Jena, second son of the head of the firm, is dead."

ON Tuesday last the Tsar issued an order that the city we know as St. Petersburg was henceforth to be called "Petrograd." The German termination meaning "town" is replaced by a Slavonic equivalent.

DR. W. PETERSON has in the press a volume of addresses delivered at various centres in Canada and the United States during the twenty years in which he was Principal of McGill University. They deal partly with the problem of imperial organization, and partly with current educational issues. The book will be published by Messrs. Longmans.

Messrs. Longmans will also publish in the autumn a new edition of Stevenson's 'Fables,' with illustrations by Mr. E. R. Herman, who aims at producing decorative designs suggested by the spirit of the text.

In succession to the long list of Fairy Tale Books edited by Andrew Lang which they have published yearly, the same firm have arranged this year to bring out 'The Book of the Blue Sea,' by Mr. Henry Newbolt, with illustrations by Mr. Norman Wilkinson.

THE Editorial Committee of *The Vineyard* regret that, owing to the instability of the condition of the country, they are compelled temporarily to suspend the publication of the magazine. They have, however, every hope of resuming the work in a considerably enlarged and improved form, and with a wider appeal, with the beginning of next year.

VOL. VIII., April to September, 1914, will appear shortly, and is to be obtained from Messrs. Dent & Sons.

IN France, as with us, the war has reduced the output of literature on all sides. Thus one firm alone announces the temporary suspension of five magazines: *Femina*, *Je sais tout*, *Musica*, *Fermes et Châteaux*, and *La Vie au Grand Air*.

MESSRS. MURRAY & EVENDEN inform us that the price of 'The Co-Respondent,' a second edition of which we reviewed a fortnight ago, is not 6s., but 2s. net.



## FINE ARTS

*The Portraits and Caricatures of James McNeill Whistler: an Iconography.* By A. E. Gallatin. (John Lane, 10s. 6d. net.)

In this iconography Mr. A. E. Gallatin catalogues one hundred and eighty portraits of Whistler, reproducing twenty, of which ten have not hitherto been published.

The first twenty-nine in the series are paintings and drawings by the artist, and include the half-length in a grey jacket, formerly in the collection of the late George McCulloch; the "Brown and Gold" portrait, belonging to Mr. C. W. Vanderbilt; the two versions of the delightful interior with figures, known as 'Whistler in his Studio,' which were a feature of the Whistler Memorial Exhibition in 1905; and two early portraits, one of which is in the National Gallery of Art, Washington, while the other is in the collection of Mr. H. R. Ickelheimer of New York. The last-named picture, which is reproduced here for the first time, came to light only last spring; it represents Whistler smoking, and belonged originally to a French family, whence it passed into the hands of various dealers, and was finally acquired by its present owner. There was at first some question of its authenticity, but there can now be little doubt on the subject, as, to judge from the photograph, the painting is thoroughly characteristic of the master in his early manner, when he produced the 'Piano' picture and other charming works.

Whistler, it appears, sat to many artists, and he was a favourite figure with the cartoonists. Portraits and sketches exist from numerous hands, including Fantin-Latour, Boldini, Helleu, Rajon, Mr. William Nicholson, Mr. W. M. Chase, Du Maurier, Aubrey Beardsley, and, of course, Mr. Mortimer Menpes and Mr. Walter Greaves. Whistler himself regarded Mr. Nicholson's coloured woodblock as one of the most successful, and indeed it is admirable, and, though unpretentious, holds its own among more ambitious works; this woodblock forms one of the illustrations to Mr. Gallatin's book, as does also a hitherto unpublished dry-point by Boldini, but the large and brilliant portraits by this artist and Mr. William Chase are not reproduced. At the end of the book some twenty camera portraits of the artist are also chronicle.

It is difficult to say how much of the real Whistler is represented by the sum total of these portraits. Everywhere we see the superficial aspects of the master: we have in these pictures Whistler as he chose to face the world, the Whistler of 'The Gentle Art of making Enemies,' cynical and defiant, with monocle and white lock, the idol of his followers, and the *bête noire* of Ruskin and the Academics. But nowhere do we get a suggestion of the charming and lovable Whistler his friends tell us about, or of the gentle and fine-souled artist who

painted 'Miss Alexander' and 'Off Valparaiso,' and executed the pastels of Venice. Everywhere we see Whistler the wasp, but where is Whistler the butterfly?

The nearest approach is, perhaps, found in the "interior" portraits by the artist, referred to above. Here we see Whistler at work in his studio; he wears a light suit, rare china is on the wall, and two girls in white dresses are in the background. The whole atmosphere of this setting is gentle and intimate, and suggests a *milieu* created by a man of delicate feeling; but the characterization of the artist at his easel is not very searching, and we cannot elaim to get more than an impression of the inner Whistler from it. Nevertheless, we are grateful for this presentment of the painter engaged in the work he loved, simple in his own setting, and devoid of the trappings of a trueulent and rather vulgar personality which he adopted to annoy his enemies, and which eventually appeared as too conspicuous a part of his endowments in society.

## THE RAZING OF LOUVAIN.

THE forebodings of Mr. C. J. Holmes in the September number of *The Burlington Magazine* have, unfortunately, been already justified, though the particular town which has suffered most severely—Louvain—did not, oddly enough, appear in his survey of treasures threatened by the war. The attraction of Louvain for lovers of art consisted not so much in its possessing particular masterpieces of capital importance as in the multitude and variety of architectural monuments which mark continuity of culture through a long period of years. The Hôtel de Ville, built by Matthieu de Laens between 1448 and 1459, is stated (in more than one report) to be still standing. It is, perhaps, the best known of all buildings of its type, confessedly florid in design, but charming in its grace of detail, in spite of much restoration. Frequently the original stone carving, where it is preserved, is of great vigour and breadth, full of ingenuity in devising an easily legible narrative style in a few massive planes. The sculpture has thus occasionally (e.g., certain corbels) an economy and dignity beyond what the architecture as a whole can claim. The church of St. Pierre is rather earlier in date, and is reported as badly damaged, so that fire has probably devoured the fine choir-stalls wrought between 1439 and 1441 by Nicolas de Bruyn and Gérard Goris. The exuberant eighteenth-century pulpit may be less regretted, though it was in its way a perfect type of its ornate kind.

The façade of St. Michel offered, again, an instance of Jesuit architecture most valuable for historical illustration; it contrasted strongly with the dignified simplicity of the church of St. Quentin. The old "Halle aux Draps," so full of varied associations with its combination of a seventeenth-century top story on a fifteenth-century structure, is a building we should be sorry to think of as destroyed. So also with the sixteenth-century Hôtel de la Famille Van Sesley, while even the Tour de Jansénius might well linger in the memory with its old garden as a valuable item in the *ensemble* of a town full of old-world charm. The church of St. Gertrude is famous for the wood-carving of its choir-stalls by Matthieu de Waeger.

It is fortunate, perhaps, that some of the finest of Louvain's more portable works of art had been previously taken from her. Roger van der Weyden's 'Descent from the Cross' was ceded to Philip II. and is in Madrid; the astonishing carved oak retable in seven compartments by Jean Borman, which was formerly in the church of Notre Dame du Dehors, is at Brussels, where also are Dierick Bouts's two panels of the Legend of Otto II. (painted for the Hôtel de Ville) and Quentin Matsys's series of panels of subjects relating to St. Anne and St. Joachim. 'The Last Supper' by the latter artist was accounted the chief treasure of the Cathedral of St. Pierre, but was sold to the Brussels Museum for nearly 10,000*fr.*

St. Pierre still had in its ambulatory 'The Last Supper' and the perhaps finer 'Martyrdom of St. Erasmus' of Dierick Bouts, which long passed as by Memling, and we earnestly hope that these paintings have escaped the general ruin.

## MUSIC

*The Evolution of Harmony.* By C. H. Kitson. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 8s. 6d. net.)

THE author, after many years of experience in teaching harmony, has found the old methods of studying "unsatisfactory both from a positive and a negative point of view," and in the course of this book he gives instances which strengthen that dissatisfaction. The forced meanings which have been given to chords to fit some theory are pointed out (the Day theory of two roots for the chord of augmented 6th is a notable instance); theorists have taken old figured basses to express something different from that which they originally meant. Moreover, they have treated essential and unessential notes alike, although in analyzing chords the latter ought, of course, to be eliminated. Dr. Kitson gives only a few extracts from well-known composers in the chapters on the Higher Dominant Discords, concerning which there has been much difference of opinion among theorists; yet by such illustrations students would be better helped to remember the particular points touched upon than by dry chords. For instance, on p. 283 an "irregular resolution of the 7th" is mentioned with a plain two-chord example. But on p. 249, in referring to various resolutions of a 7th, he gives the very same example (except in key), and states the fact that in Handel's time it was common; moreover he adds an example from 'The Messiah,' which would be recalled to the memory of an attentive student whenever he happened to hear the oratorio.

The possible modulations by means of the chords of diminished 7th are mentioned, but with the caution that all are not necessarily judicious. Modern composers have made excessive use of such means, in striking contrast to Bach.

These chapters on the Higher Dominant Discords are instructive. Dr. Kitson shows that all—the 9th, the 11th, and the 13th—can be resolved, while the rest of the



chord remains, and therefore that in their first stage of evolution they were really "suspensions or appoggiaturas." This is undoubtedly the right way of studying discords of all kinds; for that was their origin. History is worth more than theories. The makeshifts, double roots, expedient false notation, &c., found necessary to legalize certain combinations of notes, compare unfavourably with the more natural method here advocated. Any one who has read the sections on these Dominant Discords in Macfarren's 'Rudiments of Harmony' will understand this.

The final chapter, 'Modern Tendencies,' is specially interesting. Dr. Kitson recognizes that art cannot remain at a standstill, but he reminds us that it may not be "necessarily always advancing." That is wise, for there is a strong tendency to regard anything new as progress. He believes that there will always be men with sufficient personality to use old diatonic material in a purely distinctive way, and names Sir Hubert Parry and his "constant use of diatonic discords"; moreover, he gives some apt illustrations of his *new* uses of them. The quotations from César Franck, Debussy, and Ravel are excellent. The attempts that are made to account for some of their strange combinations by the expedient of deriving them from tonic, supertonic, or dominant chords are, as he says, unnecessary if they are merely the outcome of appoggiaturas, chromatic passing notes, &c.

Dr. Kitson has something to say regarding composers of the present day. They can take a step forward, but it "would necessitate the use of quarter tones," an idea already in the air—or "a step backward," a dangerous one if taken deliberately, or adopt the "Via Media," i.e., "the formation of new scales from the fusion of the diatonic and chromatic formulæ." This course is occupying the attention of many composers.

We are in the "middle of a period of transition," says the author, and there is, we believe, a strong tendency to try to invent something new. Bach and Beethoven first wrote on the lines of their immediate predecessors, and when they did move forward, it was done unconsciously.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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*Three Pieces for the Pianoforte. Feu Follet: Étude for the Pianoforte.* Both by Joseph Speaight. 1s. 6d. net each.—The Three Pieces are short. No. 1, 'Evening Song,' is soothing and varied in rhythm; the final cadence, though modern, is quite clear. 'Old Dance' and 'Paspy' are both pleasing; the last is the longest and best of the three. 'Feu Follet' is a capital study for the fingers; as music, however, it is of little interest.

*In the Hartz: Suite for Pianoforte.* By Herbert W. Wareing. 1s. 6d. net.—This Suite consists of four short numbers. They cannot claim to be very original, but 'Evening in the Valley' and 'Farewell to the Mountains,' the best of the four, are engaging.

*Grandeur.* By Charles V. Stanford. 1s. 6d. net.—The poem by Mr. W. M. Letts is set by the composer with directness and telling simplicity.

*The Cavalier's Escape.* By Martin Shaw. 1s. 6d. net.—The music, with its realistic accompaniment, is a clever and effective setting of the poem by W. Thornbury.

*The Water Lily.* by Hannah Bryant (1s. 6d.), is a smooth, expressive setting of a poem by Von Platen. The original text, and an English version by C. F. A., are given.

MESSRS. NOVELLO & CO.

*Impressions (L'Abnatch aux Images).* By G. Ferrari. 1s.—This is a vocal suite for soli and chorus of ladies' voices. The poem is by Tristan Klingsor, the English version by Mr. W. G. Rothery. The opening number, 'Chanson de Printemps,' is smooth, pleasantly written for the voices, and provided with a tasteful accompaniment. There is nothing formal in the music, and this is partly achieved by clever changes of measure. In 'Le Mendiant,' for mezzo-soprano or baritone, the music is modern in character, yet the composer expresses himself without any apparent sense of labour. The temptation nowadays is to lay on the harmonic colour too thickly. 'Le Marchand de Sable' is dainty, and the soft changing enharmonic cadence new and effective. 'Le Violoneux' and the final number, 'Marguerite au Rouet,' are equally attractive.

Mr. Joseph Holbrooke's *Nocturne for Violin and Pianoforte* (2s. net) is a quiet, expressive piece in which the chromatic harmonies of the piano part are restrained, and therefore of good effect. The work has also been published for clarinet and pianoforte.

*Falmouth.* Poem by W. E. Henley. Set for Double Chorus Unaccompanied, or with Pianoforte Accompaniment, by R. T. Woodman. 1s.—The sea, whether in calm or in storm, has attracted many composers, and we have here an excellent setting of Henley's poem. Short phrases, sung at the beginning by tenors and basses of the first choir, colour well the words of the sailors, while the gently moving notes of the second choir suggest the rocking of ships in the bay; realism, however, is never rampant. There are some welcome modern touches in the part-writing and in the modulations. The music is not easy, so that, although the optional pianoforte part is not always a mere doubling of the voice parts, it would to many choirs prove a welcome help.

Of Organ Transcriptions we have three from 'Parsifal': the *Prelude*, *The Good Friday Music*, and *The Transformation Scene*, all by Dr. George J. Bennett (1s. 6d. net each). There are movements in instrumental works which, however cleverly they may be arranged, are spoilt by transcription; among such those under notice would not, however, be included. Dr. Bennett has managed to present the music effectively without making it difficult. 'The Transformation Scene' will be very welcome, for at the opera the eye is more busily engaged than the ear.

Dr. A. Herbert Brewer has transcribed Berlioz's *Hungarian March* (2s. net). This piece is bound to lose much of its life and brilliancy, but Dr. Brewer has shown no little skill. Organists not strong on the pedal-board will be thankful for the *ossia* indicated.

## Musical Gossip.

We suggested a fortnight ago that a work from the pen of César Franck would be appropriate at the present time, and for last Saturday evening's programme of the Promenade Concerts Sir Henry J. Wood selected his delightful symphonic poem 'Les Éolides,' which he wrote in 1876. The Belgian national air 'La Brabançonne,' scored by Sir Henry J. Wood, was also given. This dates from the revolution of 1830. It was composed by François van Campenhout, a native of Brussels. He appeared (as tenor singer) on the stage for many years, and also wrote operas, songs, and church music.

We heard last spring at the Æolian Hall some music by Béla Bartók which sounded to us vague and peculiar, but that was not the case with his Orchestral Suite, No. 1, Op. 3, given for the first time last Tuesday evening at the Promenade Concert under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood. The music is full of rhythmic life and colour. There is no lack of melody, for it consists of Hungarian folk-music, or clever imitation thereof. There were, it is true, some peculiar sounds—foreshadowings, possibly, of what the programme note refers to as Bartók's "latest style." These, however, did not interfere with the pleasant impression created by the music. Of the five movements of the Suite three are very animated; the first two are the best. If we may judge after a first hearing, two or three movements would prove more effective than the whole Suite; for, after all, the thematic matter, if interesting, is coloured rather than developed. The plaintive theme of the Moderato has charm, and there is much in the rhapsodical Adagio that is expressive, but the movement is rather long. The Moderato, by the way, reminded us in places of Schubert, who was fond of Hungarian music. The Suite was well performed and well received.

The programme of the Promenade Concert on Saturday, the 12th inst., will be largely devoted to French music. Dukas, Debussy, Bizet, Berlioz, and Bruneau will be represented.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY will, as we announced a fortnight ago, open their autumn tour at the Coronet Theatre next Monday evening, when Offenbach's popular 'Tales of Hoffmann' will be performed. The 'Tales' will be repeated at the matinée next Saturday. Gounod's 'Faust' will be given on Tuesday, Verdi's 'Aida' on Wednesday, Mozart's 'Magic Flute' on Thursday, 'Carmen' on Friday, and 'Il Trovatore' on Saturday. The conductors will be Messrs. Walter van Noorden and Eugene Goossens.

MR. ARTHUR SPIZZI announces a season of opera and opéra comique in English at the New Middlesex Theatre, Drury Lane. Next Monday will be the opening night. The repertory includes Donizetti's 'Daughter of the Regiment,' Gounod's 'Faust,' 'Il Trovatore,' 'Carmen,' and 'Rigoletto.' Artists from various opera companies at home and abroad have been engaged, and there will be a chorus of fifty. The conductors will be Messrs. Hamish McCunn and Harrison Frewin. Arrangements have already been made for four weeks, but, if sufficient support is forthcoming, the season will be further extended.

THE Musical Festivals which were to take place in October have been postponed.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.—Sat., Carl Rosa Company, Coronet Theatre.  
Mon.—Sat., opera in English, New Middlesex Theatre.  
Mon.—Sat., Promenade Concerts, S. Queen's Hall.



## DRAMA

### 'OUTCAST' AT WYNDHAM'S.

HITHERTO Mr. H. H. Davies has given us pictures of society like 'The Mollusc' and 'Doormats,' which are not devoid of morals, it is true, but lack the dismal earnestness of the latest school of drama. His psychology may not have been deep, but his humour has been easy and delightful.

Now, in 'Outcast,' Mr. Davies attacks serious problems of love and conduct—the things which modify profoundly the whole course of a life. Geoffrey (the programme is singularly indifferent to surnames) is the protagonist throughout. At the outset he is rapidly going to the devil through drugs and drink, for Valentine, whom he had known from girlhood, has jilted him for a rich husband. Two friends, a gay "nut" and a serious person, fail to comfort him. That difficult task is, however, achieved by Miriam, a woman who, introduced to his flat from Piccadilly by the whim of the moment, becomes his mistress, and stops him on the downward path. He returns to his old, cheery self, and does well in business, but the pair feel the difficulty that they only go to places where they are not likely to be seen together by respectable society. It is the story of Mrs. Tanqueray over again. The mistress hankers after marriage and the delights of ordinary social life. Geoffrey has treated her generously, but he still loves his old flame, and when Miriam knows that he has arranged to meet Valentine, she falls into a passion of jealousy. He insists on not being interfered with, and decides that they must part.

So far we have a problem posed with skill in three acts. The fourth is far from convincing as a solution of it. Valentine (Grace Lane) has left her husband and throws herself into Geoffrey's hands, and both express their love without restraint. They are eager to go off together; but Miriam, who intervenes in the extreme of distress, makes such an impression that Valentine returns to her husband. Geoffrey has an offer of good business at Buenos Ayres. He will go there with Miriam, who will "cleave to him," but does not want to be married now. The reasons offered for this change in the two women appear to us inadequate, and Valentine in particular does not make her action credible.

The play, however, should certainly be seen for the acting of Ethel Levey. Her wonderful go and vivacity were established for London audiences in 'Hullo, Tango!' but as Miriam she is a real artist, not only in clever little touches, but also in the tense emotion which is spoilt by exuberance.

Mr. Du Maurier is natural and effective as Geoffrey. As he is a master of detail, we may mention that "kinema" ought not to be pronounced as if it rhymed with "minima."

Mr. Jules Shaw gives an excellent little sketch of a hall-porter; and the two friends are sufficiently varied. The solemn one has the monologue of advice which used to be the speciality of Sir Charles Wyndham. But here the lecture is dull, and makes no appeal to us.

Mr. Davies has not throughout the certainty of touch which belongs to his light work, but his play is striking enough to make us hope for it.

### Dramatic Gossip.

'MY AUNT,' now occupying the Vaudeville, is a farce derived from the French, and deals, as might be expected, with a series of awkward situations in which young men are compromised with young women. Messrs. Sidney Blow and Douglas Hoare, the adapters, are now experienced at the business, and produce a light and amusing play. 'My Aunt,' however, does not seem to us so well sustained in liveliness as some of its predecessors—partly because the Aunt (Lottie Venne) is absent from most of the second act. She plays with all her old vivacity and skill, and is excellently supported by Mr. A. W. Baskcomb, who has to bear the brunt of the complications and difficulties. He has not much to say, but his air of resignation to fate is admirable. Yvonne Garricke, a French actress, is attractive in appearance, and, when her English has become less mechanical, ought to be a distinct success.

'MY AUNT' is preceded by a little piece by John Kendall entitled 'Laughter in Court.' It exhibits a magistrate who prides himself on being funny reduced to ridicule in his home and severely lectured by one of his victims. The magistrate rejoices in a collection of press cuttings, and it is suggested that the newspapers foster this kind of wit by giving it favourable notice.

NEXT TUESDAY 'The Impossible Woman,' a comedy by Mr. Haddon Chambers, founded on Anne Douglas Sedgwick's 'Tante,' will begin its career at the Haymarket.

ON the evening of Thursday, the 17th inst., Mr. Cyril Maude will open the Playhouse with a comedy in three acts, entitled 'Young Wisdom,' by Rachel Crothers, which has had a good run in New York. The cast will include Margery Maude and Madge Titheradge, Lena Halliday, and Mr. Fred Kerr. Mr. Maude himself is, of course, not available, as he is playing the chief part in 'Grumpy,' the success at the New Theatre. The comedy will be preceded at each performance by a military musical incident called 'On Duty,' arranged by Mr. Harry Grattan.

ALL members of the Army and Navy in uniform will be admitted half-price to the two theatres just mentioned.

As Mr. Oscar Asche requires the Globe for the final rehearsals of his new play which he hopes to produce about the end of this month, the run of 'Kismet' will terminate with the 550th performance next Saturday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. LE G. N.—F. E. C.—M. S. K.—J. H.—Received.

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<u>GERMANY</u>		<i>Date of Review</i>	<i>Single Copies containing Review, Post Free</i>
Germany and the Next War, by General F. von Bernhardi. Translated by Allen Powles		Nov. 2, 1912	6½d.
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Eight Years in Germany, by I. A. R. Wylie		May 16, 1914	9½d.
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The Hapsburg Monarchy, by Henry Wickham Steed		Jan. 3, 1914	9½d.
The Life of the Emperor Francis Joseph, by Francis Gribble }	}	Mar. 7, 1914	9½d.
Austrian Officer at Work and Play, by Dorothea Gerard			
Austria of the Austrians, and Hungary of the Hungarians, by L. Kellner and others		Jan. 17, 1914	9½d.
Hungary's Fight for National Existence, by Ladislav Baron Hengelmüller		Jan. 17, 1914	9½d.
<u>THE BRITISH NAVY</u>			
Naval Strategy, by Capt. A. T. Mahan		Feb. 10, 1910	6½d.
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<u>MILITARY AND GENERAL</u>			
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## LITERATURE

### NAPOLEON AND FRENCH STRATEGY TO-DAY.

IN three books published in 1912, on the campaigns of Ulm, Jena, and Leipsic, Col. Maude tells the story of the evolution of the modern French strategical doctrine which is now guiding the operations of the Allied Armies in France. Contrasting it with the method used by the German leaders, he shows that the latter procedure, though conventionally attributed to Moltke, is, in fact, but a replica of the system pursued by Napoleon in the Ulm campaign, and abandoned by him forthwith as utterly inadequate to the needs of the numerically great masses which he then for the first time commanded.

This idea will, no doubt, come as a surprise to the many literary men in this country who have devoted themselves to the Napoleonic legend. But Col. Maude's authority on tactical and strategical questions is accepted by military thinkers of all nations, including even the Japanese and Chinese; and the wealth of his bibliographical references, most of them hitherto unknown or unappreciated by English authors, makes it impossible to ignore the strength of the position which he has adopted.

Briefly, his point is this. Until the formation of the Grand Army and its distribution in army corps, having their headquarters at points of importance near Boulogne, in Holland and Belgium, and in Hanover, strategy in its present technical significance had no existence. The problem of combining the operations of

many corps moving by many roads on a relatively wide front upon a single battlefield had never before arisen. It was a necessity, coming as a corollary from the French method of living on the country; and it involved dangers against which no safeguard up to that time had been devised.

Napoleon met them by the obvious method of covering his advance with a cavalry screen forty to fifty miles ahead of his infantry and guns, and by relying on the reports brought in by the cavalry to enable him to find out where his enemy was posted in time enough to concentrate his forces for battle.

His cavalry, indeed, had no difficulty in finding the enemy, but the Emperor had entirely overlooked the fact that the mounted troops of those days lacked all power to *hold* an adversary, and that hence his opponent was left free to evade action in any direction he pleased. It should be noted that this idea of evasion was always in Mack's mind.

Mack, in fact, anticipated in practice Napoleon's ultimate idea of an "avant-garde générale." He knew quite well that, single-handed, his 60,000 not very homogeneous troops were no match for the three- or four-fold greater force with which the Emperor was advancing against him. From the first Mack wrote that he apprehended his mission solely as one for purchasing time by manœuvres to enable the main Austrian army and the Russians to combine on the Inn by the date which had been arranged by him before he left Vienna. Personally he was not in the least alarmed when the passage of the Danube by the French about Donauwerth cut him off from his direct lines of supply with Vienna. He retired into Ulm in order to refit, and sally out again when he saw his opportunity to do so.

The French cavalry having at last marked him down as being in Ulm or its vicinity, Napoleon now devised a wide-spread converging march of all his columns to isolate Mack completely. But with the over-confidence the Emperor so often showed in his early career, he left the back door open, and the Austrian general, having achieved as much of a refit as a corrupt commissariat and a consequently mutinous army would allow him to attain, seized the way of escape and marched through it—not, as Napoleon thought, with the idea of evasion, but with the express determination to swing in on the rear of the French columns and hit them as hard and as often as he was able. But for an unprecedented down-pour of rain he must have succeeded in carrying out his plan, as a rate of march of only two miles an hour for fifteen miles would have seen him clear of the trap. The country over which his column marched—Jurassic chalk and clay—poaches up under rain into the most clinging, sticky mud known in Europe; hence, instead of averaging two miles an hour, the Austrians barely covered six miles in fifteen hours.

The French, whom Napoleon immediately launched in pursuit, were moving over gravel and sand, the tail-end of the

great prehistoric glaciers of the Rhine Valley, and they struck in on the flank of the Austrian column, cutting it practically in half at the very point where the two formations meet.

Half the troops, under Werneck, got clear away, but the remainder, after some desultory fighting, were driven back into Ulm, and ultimately surrendered—about 20,000 Austrians to 180,000 French. It was no very ignoble fate. Another 20,000 Austrians were afterwards captured by the French pursuit, but only because they turned back and sacrificed themselves in desperate but unco-ordinated efforts to extricate their commander.

Col. Maude then illustrates with a diagram the exact similarity of Moltke's march on Metz in August, 1870, pointing out how in this case the French army, 180,000 strong, brought about a three-to-one superiority in numbers against the German right wing by inverting Mack's method of evasion and simply standing still, when Moltke anticipated that they would have found their best policy in continuing the retreat on Châlons.

Only the fearless resolution of Von Alvensleben, who, with 30,000 men of the Third Corps, calling on the troops nearest at hand to support him, threw himself upon the whole French army—clearly visible from his standpoint—averted a complete defeat. But for the next twenty-four hours the fate of the German army trembled in the balance, for by no possible feat of marching could Moltke have concentrated a sufficient number of men to have had a chance against the French had Bazaine decided to attack him. Whereas, however, neither Moltke nor his successors ever recognized the inherent weakness of the system they were pursuing—and, indeed, are pursuing in France at the present moment—Napoleon realized at once that 40,000 prisoners all told was a poor result for the exertions of 180,000 men after a march of 400 miles.

Consequently, before his next campaign opened, he had already devised in principle a method of fixing his enemy first of all, and not beginning to manœuvre to crush him until he had deprived him of all power to vary his position without incurring the risk of pursuit and consequent rout.

This new method forms the subject of Col. Maude's second volume, 'The Campaign of Jena,' in which he shows that, though Napoleon started with this definite idea before him, its manipulation was still strange to him, so that at the critical moment he changed his intention and reverted to the normal strategic ideas of his Italian campaigns.

His escape from defeat was due to the extraordinary ineptitude of the Prussian command, which, having brought up its whole army into a tactically excellent position, and being in fact quite ready to attack, deliberately divided its force in the afternoon of October 13th, thus handing it over to almost certain destruction in detail next morning on the fields of Jena and Auerstadt.

In 'The Campaign of Leipzig' the author shows the Napoleonic system working in

- The Campaign of Ulm, 1805.* By Col. F. N. Maude. (Allen & Co.)  
*The Campaign of Jena, 1806.* (Same author and publishers.)  
*The Campaign of Leipzig, 1813.* (Same author and publishers.)



its highest state of efficiency, for in spite of the ultimate defeat of the French in the great battle which gave its name to the campaign, Napoleon did, in fact, establish a two-to-one superiority in numbers at the decisive point of the battlefield, notwithstanding the very great numerical advantage of the Allies within marching distance of his forces.

His failure to achieve success Col. Maude traces to the excess of initiative of one of the Emperor's most trusted cavalry leaders, General Bourdesolles, which brought about such a welter of confusion in front of the French infantry masses just concentrated for the final blow that darkness practically put an end to the fighting.

It is this Napoleonic system which the Allied Armies in France—and probably the Russians also in the eastern theatre of war—are at present employing in country topographically suited to its method, and artificially prepared by roads, railways, &c., to enable it to work to the best advantage; and it may be confidently asserted that, if the real spirit now governing the French strategy had been understood in this country, we should have been spared many an anxious hour during the past three weeks.

### THE AMERICAN EXPANSION.

By the death of Whitelaw Reid his country lost a valuable servant, and other nations a familiar personality with which it was easy to have a feeling of kinship. We may say this with obvious truth for our own country, but it is hardly less true of France. What is more worth pointing out, however, is that he was one of the last outstanding representatives of an American generation the distinction and greatness of which have yet to be recognized. The men whose public lifetime linked the period before the Civil War with the period of extra-continental expansion at the century's close were in touch with three stages of national development and three phases of the national consciousness. The first and third of each are most important, as they refer back to origins and point forward to developments.

The American who reached adolescence in the fifties of last century, especially one whose home was well beyond the Alleghanies, had the roots of his experience and his mental life in conditions historically and peculiarly American. He saw, or listened to the talk of those who had seen, the extension of the civilized frontier by the spontaneous movement of individual men and small neighbourhood groups: the reclamation of the wilderness, the first rawness of things material and social, and then the building-up

which, having begun with the log-cabin or something more makeshift, ended in the State Capitol and many colleges, with all the economic and social constructive-ness that goes with such a process. To say this is to say that he had (in biological phrase) recapitulated the essential life-history of his country. So he was invested with the freedom of the past—the past of the first colonists, of the first frontiersmen, of the first Western state-founders—as with the freedom of a city. He was, in George Fox's quaint phrase, "at one with the creation," as it has typically presented itself in America. This was a heritage and an initiation which none can succeed to now, though its transmitted results are enjoyed. When to these contacts with material realities and social beginnings there was added in the individual career the informing power of general culture and an apprenticeship to affairs of national scope, the outcome was a type of man who was all the larger for being provincial, a man well-poised and well-grounded, whose competence was something implicit and organic. He "knew the world" in a fuller sense than having lived in a dozen capitals might have meant, and always stood for a great deal more than the thing he was doing. The thing he was doing—which elsewhere would have connoted the pride of a profession, and perhaps the limitation of a caste—was for him just the job he had in hand. He was fit for a great many other jobs; but this was good enough, and he meant to be good enough for it. Usually he was so, whether the job consisted in running a mill or a railway, editing a great newspaper, or going abroad as an ambassador.

The effect of this acquaintance with pioneer conditions, and so with the historical American process, can be verified in the biography of almost every leading man who was at his prime between the Civil and the Spanish Wars. The psychological note of the period, distinguishing it from those that preceded and followed, is a deepened sense of nationality, a more inward look, but a look that embraced the breadth of the continent. It was a time of infinite doing, of unparalleled exploitation of opportunity and waste of resource, and of an assured and unconcerned Americanism. But it was also a time when the sense of being a country and a people apart was more pervading and sustaining than ever before. Too strong now to fear any attack, too rich in every national resource to have anything to gain by further accessions of territory, too busy to waste time in killing or being killed in order to gain in the field what could be bought in the market, the American people had in effect set up a sort of Monroe Doctrine against themselves, and tacitly agreed (on grounds quite different from those of the "Farewell Address") that the affairs of the surrounding world were foreign domain which they might view as from a star—interested as spectators of the fact, but uncommingling and unaffected by the result.

This was a solid and satisfactory mood, but perhaps a little Chinese in its assumption of a finality in mundane arrangements and men's views. It was shattered against the external fact of the Spanish War, with its sudden legacy of acquisitions and duties. There followed some rapid transitional stages of perplexity and controversy; but in very few years Americans had lived their way into the part which history had assigned them, and were seeing themselves differently and thinking of the world "intra fines et extra" in a new mental idiom. It is by its reactions upon the manner and content of American thought, rather than because it eliminated Spain as a colonial power, that the Spanish-American War must rank as an important event in the history of the world. Its significance as a military achievement was small enough (though in the excitement of the active hour good patriots failed to notice this, and have since forgotten it), but as a factor in the development of the national consciousness and intellect it could hardly be over-estimated. To describe its main effect as a spreading of "imperialistic ideals" is to blind oneself to one of the most important and salutary events of our time by means of a familiar, and in this case empty, formula. The real effect of the war is to be read in the enriched quality of the best average American thought to-day: its greater tacit inclusiveness, its assumptions in regard to the reader's mental experience and powers of commentary and response, its independence of the old appeals, and, obviously, in the large temper with which social, national, and international questions are discussed in its press. We can now distinguish the voice of a nation no longer concerned chiefly with its own privileged aloofness and self-subsisting power, but conscious of its relations with the other great political communities of the world, and, through the burdens which it has accepted, of an adult nation's share in the higher tasks of mankind.

These remarks are general, but not irrelevant, since they outline the reflections which an intelligent reading of 'American and English Studies' is most calculated either to prompt or confirm. Whitelaw Reid's own contact with the inchoate phases of American social evolution is brought before us in the wise and witty address on 'An Old Ohio Town.' Here the distinguished son of Xenia, O., returning to perform some civic ceremony—in fact, the opening of the grand new city hall—looks round and congratulates his townsmen on the wonderful transformations wrought since his day. Then the only place for civic "occasions" was the so-called McMillan Hall,

"and we were careful to keep that under (or rather over) good moral influences by putting it in the loft, with one end resting on *The Torchlight* office and the other on the local depository of the American Bible Society."

Yet even that must have represented an advanced social state to the elders of that



time, who looked back to the days when the last jurymen in the old log courthouse were sworn in, and when

"Arthur St. Clair came up from Cincinnati in 1804, with cocked hat and sword, to serve as prosecuting attorney. He hunted in vain for a Bible, but at last found something that he thought would do, and upon it jury and witnesses 'took their Bible oath'—though the volume turned out to be a tattered copy of the 'Arabian Nights.'"

As to the kind of man and intelligence resulting from the training that took in *en passant* such acquaintance with the moral and material beginnings of social life, they are illustrated throughout these volumes in relation to a wide range of topics. The address just referred to is typical. Of ample length and varying mood it covers much of the ground on which a man might chat with his old townsmen or a statesman might advise the commonwealth.

The papers dealing with educational conditions and tendencies are of such quality that their value will remain when the conditions to which they refer have passed. This is true especially of the author's discussion of the national functions of the universities. The time, he thought, was ripe for an attempt to recapture the historical English type and ideal of a university—as made up of a cluster of colleges, with their corporate individualities and their mutual interactions—to supply the defects of the too-prevailing type, which America has imported from Germany, of one vast formless, soulless menagerie of specialists, each morally insulated within his own circle of interests, imparting knowledge to a drift of unconnected students.

Of another group of papers, which have for their subjects Lincoln, Jefferson, Talleyrand, Burke, and Byron, not one could be described as a production good for its occasion or its audience only. That on Burke is nearest to being slight, yet it is admirable in its tone, and choice of topics and examples. That on Lincoln is authoritative and refreshing: it removes a number of sentimental and highly popular misconceptions regarding the great man, but places his greatness in bolder relief than ever. Here also we have reproduced the comprehensive and delightful lecture on 'The Scot in America and the Ulster Scot.' We doubt the substitution of the term "Ulster Scots" for the well-understood "Scotch-Irish," which has been in use for a century and a half, and cannot now be rooted out of the historical literature and documents of America. But the matter and manner of this one essay alone should make these volumes a possession. Journalists will find in the four lectures at the end of vol. ii. a body of wise remark regarding the conditions and ideals of their calling, based on the experience of one of America's greatest editors, the worthy successor to the chair of the immense Horace Greeley himself. Journalists, indeed, already tend to claim Whitelaw Reid entirely, as the printers used to claim the whole man Franklin.

But in this case also statesmanship, the Constitution, and the history of his country will have something to say, and that brings us back to the observation with which we started. Whitelaw Reid not only participated in the Pioneer, the Consolidation, and the Expansionist phases of American life, but also, as we see here, played a great part in promoting and expressing the last of the three.

About half of the first volume is occupied with discussion of questions arising out of the Spanish War and its sequel in the Philippines. In such a man Chauvinist motives and emotions could have no place, but equally the scare-word "imperialism" had no terrors for him when it was plainly a question of shouldering or shirking a duty human in its quality and national in its call. His word in counsel was prompt for the forward policy which the hour demanded, and his pen was used with valiant and clarifying effect in showing to his countrymen how all these questions stood in relation to their best political traditions and ideals, their moral dignity as a nation in the present, their highest destiny as a power for good in the future. This splendid apostolate, conducted by a leader of manifold abilities, is already well justified by its results to all the countries concerned. In the political world he who builds well at all builds always better than he knows. Yet the faith which is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen, is never without its prophetic sense and passages of speech. Here we find more than one passage which shows how clearly Whitelaw Reid divined that the expansionist transition in America would exert upon American thought just that widening, steadying, and maturing influence of which we have noted the tokens—so giving to the world a nation not only greater than before, but also worthy of its greatness, as being in every sense more responsible.

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*The Secret of an Empress.* By Countess Zanardi Landi. (Cassell & Co., 16s. net.)

THE last of the children of the Emperor and Empress of Austria who figure in the 'Almanach de Gotha' was born in 1868; but the writer of the book before us claims to be the daughter of the Empress Elizabeth, and states that she was born in 1882. She informs the public that her birth took place at a château in Normandy, where her mother was staying under an assumed name, but she does not know her birthday. A few weeks later she was smuggled into the house of some people in Vienna, and it was announced to the Viennese that the lady of this house had given birth to a daughter—the author of this curious memoir. It is stated in the first chapter that the Emperor "came secretly" to see the Empress while she was at the château of Sassetot in the Seine Inférieure, but that "what passed between her and the Emperor now will never be revealed." It is suggested that the reason why the Empress

wished her child brought up without knowledge of her parentage was that the Empress did not want this last of her children to be educated at the Court, and preferred her childhood to be as different as possible from that of her other children.

The book is full of mysterious references to Ludwig II. of Bavaria and to the affection of the Empress for his memory, which cannot fail to make the reader ask what it is that the author means. She is, however, studiously vague, and declines to take the public into her confidence on the most important of all points, though she indulges in hundreds of pages of trivial details about her childhood. On one occasion, after the Empress had told her that she was her real mother, she ventured to ask, "Why were you so fond of Ludwig of Bavaria, mother?" She notes that the Empress "started violently at my words, and I felt that I should have liked to bite off my foolish tongue." But the Empress recovered her self-possession, and remarked that the question had been unexpected; that "she would like to talk to me about him. She knew I must be bewildered, and it was time that I should be enlightened a little." The enlightenment was "little," as all that it comes to, as reported by the author, is that, in the opinion of the Empress, Ludwig II. was not mad! But the Empress brought the conversation to a close with the significant words: "We two remain... to mourn for him."

In the account given of the death of this Bavarian king wide variations will be noticed from all the official statements. The author's account, derived, she says, from the Empress Elizabeth, is a convenient one; but to the public it may be incredible.

That the Empress was an odd woman, that she spent a large part of her life in wandering about the world, and in living quietly where she was unrecognized, is already known to the public; but there is much in this volume which will interest those who care for gossip, and will tell them for the first time why the Empress hid herself, and how she contrived to spend long holidays, often in the same hotel, with the child whom the Austrian Court refuses to recognize as being a member of the royal family.

The author lays stress on her account of the Mayerling tragedy, and what she calls the true solution of that mystery is that the Crown Prince Rudolph was murdered, and did not commit suicide. She believes that a party hostile to him was formed at the Court. The Crown Prince took no interest in military affairs, and he found the soldiers and the Emperor were against him. His unhappy marriage is described at length, and the way in which he became acquainted with Marie Vetsera. When she was staying with him at Mayerling, the Emperor is said to have sent Baron Bolfras to search the house and arrest the Crown Prince. Rudolph threatened to shoot the first man who entered the room. In a struggle the Crown Prince shot a gamekeeper, and



was himself shot, as was Marie Vetsera. This is the story of the Countess Zanardi Landi, and it is given as coming direct from the Empress Elizabeth.

The author reports that, shortly before the death of the Empress, her mother promised to introduce her to the world.

"Should I know my father and sisters?" I asked. "Yes, of course," she answered. "...I wonder how I shall get on with them?" "Very well, I hope, dear. Anyhow, they will not trouble us much."

The author asked the Empress how she was going to "bring her out," and the answer was:—

"Very simply. The Emperor will have to announce officially...that the Empress and he have a third daughter living, who has been educated away from the Court, and who will be introduced on the occasion of his Jubilee. It will not make any trouble whatever. All is in order, the papers and everything. That is all that will be necessary."

After the assassination of the Empress, the author wished to get into touch with her relatives, but the lady with whom she was boarding warned her in the following words to avoid trouble:—

"Your mother and the Emperor never agreed. Is it any wonder, then, that they went separate ways, and as far as possible sought consolation elsewhere?...You must keep quiet for your mother's sake, if you don't want the story in everybody's mouth."

According to the tale here told, the Empress left her child a fortune of 160,000*l.* She married a man for whom she did not care. The money was placed in his hands, and he at once lost it by speculation. In 1906 she went with him to Canada, but parted from him in 1908, and after a series of struggles was married again—to Count Zanardi Landi.

The Countess describes the legal action which she began in Vienna, and says that she refused 1½ million crowns to settle it. She gives the reasons why her lawyers dropped it—reasons which are not very convincing; and says that, when they had thrown her over, she was advised that her only course was to publish this work.

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*New Light on Drake: a Collection of Documents relating to his Voyage of Circumnavigation, 1577-1580.* Translated and edited by Zelia Nuttall. (Hakluyt Society.)

MORE than six years ago, in February, 1908, Mrs. Nuttall, whose reputation as a student of Mexican archæology is nearly as great in this country as in America, was in the National Archives of Mexico, carrying on her researches in the Aztec religion, and incidentally in the early trials for Aztec practices by the Inquisition, when a happy chance led her to pick up a dust-covered volume which lay on the floor, and to take it to a window so as better to see what it was. Turning over its leaves, she came across the "Declaration by Nuno da Silva as to how he was taken prisoner by English pirates on his way from Oporto to Brazil,

May 23, 1579," reading which she presently met the name of "Fran<sup>co</sup> Drac." Her interest, she tells us, was thoroughly aroused; the early caciques and their lapses into witchcraft suddenly faded, and she devoted herself and her proved talent for research to Drake and the incidents of his celebrated voyage. After an exhaustive search in the archives of Mexico she visited the more important libraries of the United States, and, passing on to Europe, worked for some weeks at Simancas, where the accommodation was bad and the food nasty; at Madrid, and at Seville, where a singular piece of good fortune led her direct to the very volume she most wanted; afterwards in Paris, and finally in London—in the British Museum and the Record Office. She claims to have examined all available evidence, of which, from the Spanish side of the question, the supply has hitherto been limited.

The result of this long search is what she has now put before us. We need not say that it is interesting in the extreme; many of the details are most curious. But from the historical point of view its value is rather as corroborative of what was already fairly well known than as conclusive in regard to points which admitted, or were subject to, a difference of opinion. It does, indeed, settle beyond cavil the question whether Drake exercised unnecessary harshness, cruelty, or bloodthirstiness against the Spaniards, as was alleged by his ill-wishers and the partisans of Doughty. There have not been many who believed this charge, preferred rather by innuendo than by direct accusation, and openly denied by the whole of his ship's company; but the very small number who may have still been ready with the hundred times discredited proverb as to "No smoke without fire" will surely be silenced by the testimony, on oath, of numerous Spaniards held prisoners by Drake for varying periods of time, who, without exception, speak of him as humane, courteous, and not inordinately greedy; in fact, a very decent fellow for a pirate. Mrs. Nuttall thinks that she has also settled for all time the burning question as to Doughty's execution: Had Drake legal authority for what he did? Had he, in fact, any written powers analogous to a commission? According to our own witnesses, Drake said that he had, but did not show it; Mr. Corbett, on a full examination of the different narratives, thinks he had not anything which explicitly gave him the power of life and death; Mr. Hannay refers to Raleigh—who could not know anything about it except by hearsay—and, in the charmingly categorical phrase which he affects, says that probably Drake "was lying." Mrs. Nuttall quotes Zarate as saying that Drake not only said he had full powers, but showed them to him, and (which seems still stronger) she quotes from the examination of Nuno da Silva:—

"Master Doughty challenged him [Drake] to show whence and by what power he could behead him; and...then the said Francis

Drake assembled all his men....Placing himself in a more elevated position than the others, he took out some papers, kissed them, put them on his head, and read them in a loud voice. After reading them he showed them to the others, and all saw and inspected them....All present said that those papers were his and from her, and that it was with her authority that he was executing [Doughty] and making the voyage."

Cooke's statement, which Mr. Corbett accepts, directly contravenes this, but we know that Cooke was a determined liar; we do not know that Nuno da Silva, on oath and having nothing to gain, did not tell the truth. We are inclined to believe that he did, and that his story is a strong corroboration of Drake's reported assertion that he had authority, though very possibly that authority may not have been in altogether exact form—possibly written by the Queen herself, a suggestion to which the story of Drake's kissing it lends probability. A man does not, as a rule, kiss a legally drawn document. But, of course, if any one chooses to prefer Raleigh's hearsay belief and Cooke's statement to Drake's reiterated assertion and to Nuno da Silva's oath, further argument is impossible. To us the one conclusive piece of evidence is that on Drake's return the Queen, in the most practical manner, asserted that he had had full powers, and had not misused them. Elizabeth did many curious things, but she did not with all possible and exceptional honour knight murderers.

Another question of some interest concerns the discovery of Cape Horn. We do not see that it can possibly be answered. It has been admitted all along that Drake did discover open sea to the south of Tierra del Fuego; but whether his Elizabeth Island was Cape Horn cannot be determined, and is not worth arguing about. After Drake, there could not be, and there was not, any doubt that there was an open passage from east to west south of the straits, and the interesting evidence of Nuno da Silva's log, which Mrs. Nuttall now puts before us, can do no more than confirm this.

Apart from these questions, we think that to many the most interesting fact that Mrs. Nuttall's evidence establishes is that John Oxenham, one of the heroes of our childhood, was not hanged in 1575, as has always been said, and as testified by Salvation Yeo, but dragged on a painful five years in the prisons and galleys of Peru, so as to take part in an *auto da fe* before being finally put to death in 1580. Don Francisco de Zarate appears to have been a decent sort of man, grossly abused—according to story—by Oxenham, and slandered by Yeo; and the real name of the Cacafuego was Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion, commanded by San Juan de Anton, who (the editor suggests) was very possibly a renegade Englishman, in reality St. John of Southampton. But the whole book is of great interest, and could only have been got together by one thoroughly conversant with the old Spanish, and possessing a very unusual skill in palæography.



## FICTION.

*The Lure of Romance.* By H. F. Prevost Battersby. (Lane, 6s.)

WE suspect the author of rather hurrying out this romance of a revolution in a small American republic in the belief that it may catch a public dallying between serious literature and war froth. If our surmise is correct, it has resulted in spoiling what has in it at least the genesis of good, sterling work. The author's callousness towards wholesale slaughter and general destruction is almost as Teutonic as his theory with regard to the training of an army, and strangely at variance with passages which show Feminist leanings. The characterization is unequal, the hero and heroine being much better than the rest of the puppets.

*The Gate of England.* By Morice Gerard. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

EXCEPT for the fact that the author has introduced a strand of love into the web of his romance, we should have imagined that this book was written for younger folk, or for those who by such means occasionally recreate their youth. It is a capital tale of the days of Drake, and will do much to bring home to our boys and girls, not only the difference in warfare in the days of Elizabeth, but also the fact that the spirit which carried us through the critical period of the Spanish Armada is the spirit that is going to carry us through the present crisis.

*Under Cover of Night.* By R. Murray Gilchrist. (John Long, 6s.)

MR. GILCHRIST aims here at sensation of a complex quality. An eccentric lord, a wicked secretary, two lovely damsels, a weak-kneed would-be-villain, and an idiot boy are the chief characters, and they shift to and fro like so many figures in a crudely coloured kaleidoscope.

But the story, in spite of its many promising elements, gives us very little thrill as a whole. The ingredients, in fact, are not well mixed or flavoured, and the *sauce piquante* has been forgotten. Mr. Gilchrist does not really shock us at all sufficiently.

*Un Cœur d'Homme.* Par Roger Lambelin. (Paris, Nouvelle Librairie Nationale, 3fr. 50.)

THIS book will be of some interest to those who know Egypt, and especially the Kom-Ombo district, which is the scene of most of the story. Otherwise it is, as a novel, rather too stiff in its movement and too slight in its interest. The hero's monarchical, religious, and economic views, and his general psychology, which leads him to an unjustifiable renunciation of love and marriage, have no particular point. The author might have made a really excellent book had he given a full description of the country in which his hero worked and the work he did—in fact, a presentment of Egypt as seen through French eyes. That has never yet been done thoroughly, to our knowledge, in French or English—at any rate, in the form of a novel.

*L'Abbaye des Dunes.* Par Marguerite Baulu. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 3fr. 50.)

IN this tale of the Flemish country-side and seaboard we find a curiously antique atmosphere—what we might call a "timeless" study of a region that seems as remote as D'Annunzio's country-sides in 'La Fiaccola sotto il Moggio' or 'La Figlia di Joriò.' The style, though in harmony with such demands as modernity makes upon it, is exalted and idealistic in tone, reminiscent at moments of certain passages in Huysmans; it is thus distinctly apt to the setting.

For the story, the personalities of the hero and his sister count for little; indeed, except in the opening chapters, they are shadowy. We find more interest in the doings of the boy, who has to prove himself a man before his time, the stiff speech of primitive peasants and fisher-folk, and their ways, sometimes crude and treacherous, now and again faithful to their master's interests on the farm and in the fishing fleet. Marie, the farm-servant who reorganizes and regenerates the whole life of her master's dependents, and then works for reconciliation between him and the rebellious master-fisherman, is an attractive character.

*Herr und Frau Wiedemann.* Von Olga Wohlbrück. "Wiking-Bücher." (Bremen and Leipsic, Post & Obermüller; London, Mudie, 1m.)

THE "Wiking-Bücher" series is likely to prove successful, for its form is handy, its print and paper good, its cloth binding inoffensive, and its matter, if one may judge by this initial volume, well above the average. Not that Olga Wohlbrück's novel is an altogether satisfactory piece of work; but it is at least readable, and bears evidence of some genuine gift of narrative and observation. The story, which is very simple, deals with the fortunes of a middle-aged widower of peasant origin who marries a wife with aristocratic connexions, and after some years of happiness gives up the work suited to his nature in the hope of acquiring wealth as the director of a fashionable hydro-pathic establishment. His inevitable failure to do so is cleverly described, the contrast between his hard, dogged, and somewhat unattractive personality and that of his meekly devoted wife giving occasion for some effective psychology, and the final reconciliation is well managed. The great fault of the book lies, we think, in the opening presentation of the hero, who appears in so repellent a light as pretty well to alienate our sympathies altogether; it would almost seem as if the author had subsequently altered her original conception of his character, and accordingly it takes the reader a considerable time to get into the proper mood for an intelligent understanding of the situation. For the rest the book is written, not, indeed, with any great distinction, but in a clear and simple style that is refreshing in these days.

## THE MONTHLIES ON THE WAR.

THE first article in *Blackwood's*—'Moral Qualities in War'—is not, in our opinion, remarkable for its high ethical value. The following quotation we regard as indicative of the root of the trouble:—

"After the South African War many things were proposed, and a few carried out, which aimed at developing the soldier's 'intelligence,' but which actually slackened discipline, of far greater importance for the rank and file than this same intelligence, the possession of which may even contribute to lower a man's fighting value."

In other words, we suspect the author of wishing to rely for discipline upon a physical drilling so stringent that in battle the rank and file will perform certain functions automatically, in response to words of command. We do not believe, as regards the present, that his reliance is wrong, but unless we go to work to train our men properly in high moral qualities, we are defeating our own ends in awakening their intelligence. Many are surprised at the comparatively low age-limit for recruits. We conceive an explanation lies in the fact that, though physically a man often is at his best after that limit, he is not so easily made into an automaton. Conversation with those of our picked troops who have returned wounded from the front affords proof that greater reliance in moral qualities can be amply justified. Again, to suggest, as does the writer of this article, that "many a misspent ignoble life has been atoned for by a soldier's death" seems to us dubious doctrine.

Major F. A. Symons, who belongs to the Army Medical Corps, has an article on 'The Care of the Wounded in War,' which is intended to show "the stay-at-home English public" what official measures are taken in the field for the care of the sick and wounded. Of their completeness and efficiency he has little doubt. In one particular only does there seem an immediate call for improvement, and that is a matter rather of transport than of doctoring. The journey in the ambulance wagon to the Field Dressing Station he describes as often an agonizing experience—"all the carriage-builders' brains in England have failed to produce a wagon strong enough for war which would not jolt." When the history of the war comes to be written many of the data upon which the regulations in the field are based will be altered, but in no department will readjustment of ideas be more needed than in the *modus operandi* of field ambulances.

Canon Scott Holland's 'Notes' in this month's *Commonwealth* deal with the war, and bear evidence, as all who know him would expect, of lofty thought and clear thinking. Perhaps he places a little too much emphasis on the blame to be credited to dynasties and Chancelleries, and expects a little too much from the workers. Mr. Arthur W. Hopkinson contributes the first article on 'The War and the Land Problem.' He gets to the core of a universal need when he urges that we should put to better uses the means we have, and distribute the resultant proceeds with more thought for ever-recurring demands both as regards men and material things.

The War number of *United Empire*, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, can, we think, hardly be surpassed for interest and authoritative statement. It opens with an exhortation 'To Arms!' by Earl Grey, the President of the Institute. This spirited address is followed by a lengthy editorial on 'The Empire and the War.' Part I. of this article entitled 'How the



War Began,' refers to the consequences of the violent annexation of Bosnia by Austria as the more immediately direct cause. Rarely, we imagine, has seeming acquiescence by first-class Powers in an act of arrogance reaped such a whirlwind. No doubt it is true enough to say that the murder of the heir to the Austrian throne in the capital of the annexed province merely furnished the wanted pretext, but, as we have internationally advanced far enough to need a pretext for slaughter, it is as well to remember who was directly responsible for furnishing it. Part II. of the same article deals with the action of our overseas Dominions—a record which has brought home to the world how close-knit are the ties of our Empire. This is followed by a 'Diary of the War'; on the copy which came into our hands some one has appended in pencil the following caustic comment: "September 2nd. German Naval Victory—16 fishing smacks." The actual date, we now know, was August 26th. In addition there are some half-dozen learned articles filling more than another score of pages which it would be useless to attempt to summarize. After 'Slav v. Teuton' the editor's article entitled 'The Achilles Heel of Germany' is reproduced from '1912? Germany and Sea Power,' published five years ago. This deals mostly with Poland and its people, and contains the author's comment on Bismarck's saying that a Polish woman who marries a foreigner makes him into a patriot in the twinkling of an eye. With a final quotation from Mr. A. Wyatt Tilby's article on 'The German Record in Colonising,' we must leave to our readers the articles on 'The French Colonial Empire,' by J. Saxon Mills; 'Food Supplies during the War,' by Dr. J. Watson Grice; 'The German Colony in China'; and 'Capture of Enemies' Foreign Trade,' by 'Imperial Economist.' Mr. Wyatt, commenting on national feeling, says:—

"Many Englishmen would die for England; no sane Englishman would die for the United Kingdom. Nationalist and provincial feeling is even stronger in Germany. Thousands of Germans have died, and thousands more will willingly die, to defend their Fatherland; but their last thoughts in the trenches will be not of the new Empire symbolised by the gilt domes and white marble and endless statues of Berlin, but of a pleasant garden sloping towards the waters of the Rhine, of stout, kindly peasant women in short skirts working in the fields by Eisenach, or a glimpse of sun striking through the red pines of Silesia and lighting up some peaceful cottage by the hasty Oder when the bees are swarming. That is the old, old Germany of faith and sentiment and good plain living—not so very remote either in character or instinct from old England." This should be a steadying passage to many.

The War section of *The English Review* opens with a reprint of the article which Mr. Frederic Harrison contributed at the beginning of 1913. The editor describes it as "curiously prophetic," and it certainly ends with the words: "A tremendous crisis is before us. And they who are blind to it or refuse to meet it may be guilty of one of the most awful catastrophes in history." Mr. Robert Crozier Long wrote two months before the war an article on 'German War Taxation.' The conclusions to be drawn from it are only too clear now.

The précis supplied of 'The Diplomatic Correspondence' is useful, as are also the comments furnished, and the most important documents, which are published in full. A seeming violence of statement does not encourage us to sympathy with the editor in his 'Psychology and Motives,' though we are in agreement with him, especially in his dictum that the war is due to "mate-

rialism based on force, as opposed to the old Germanic idealism of Goethe." 'The Task of the Allies,' we believe, comes from the same pen, as it also is marked by a certain amount of exuberant statement, bound though we are to admit the truth of the words:—

"Germany, who went into the war blessed by the Kaiser 'with God,' has shown up, as nothing else could, the inept anachronism of ecclesiastical Christianity, powerless to prevent this hideous crime, yet invoked grotesquely by Germans to lead and anoint them."

If the average tone of the war articles in *The World's Work* is somewhat lighter than that in the other monthlies here dealt with, their merit is at least as high. 'The March of Events' speaks of Sir Edward Grey, and we cannot help wondering what possible sort of "injustice" the editor thinks he has formerly been guilty of

"in rating him but as a fine type of English gentleman who was a stranger to diplomatic intricacies, given to meaning what he said and saying what he meant."

We believe it will be equally true to say that Sir Edward "was not spoiled by the greatness of his success." In 'Men at the Front' short biographies are given of the King of the Belgians, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Sir John French, and General Joffre, all of which are marked by admirable succinctness. 'The Navy Afloat and Aloft' (illustrated), by Mr. F. A. Talbot; 'Where our Food Comes From,' by "Home Counties"; 'The Scottish Naval Base at Rosyth' (illustrated), by Mr. T. Hannan; 'Where the Mounted Arm is Trained' (illustrated), by Major W. White; and 'Diet in War Time,' by Mr. Caryl Jordan, are all to the point to-day.

Many predictions which have been current concerning the fate of European crowned heads, and of the present Kaiser in particular, are being recalled and fragmentarily reproduced as matters of peculiar interest in the daily press. For those who like a résumé of the remarkable prophecies made concerning the war, *The Occult Review* for the present month may be recommended.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

### THEOLOGY.

**Burgess (Rev. H. T.), MY FRIENDS, a Study in Personal Relations, 6d. net.** Kelly

A booklet containing four chapters on 'A Transcendent Privilege,' 'Incomparable Sympathy,' 'No Friend so Powerful,' and 'No Friend so Constant.'

**Challenge (The) of the Age to Christianity, ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE COLISEUM, LEEDS, on July 21st, 1914: Chairman, the Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, 6d. net.** Kelly

Containing addresses by the Chairman, the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. W. B. Selbie, the Rev. James R. Gillies, and Dr. Henry Haigh.

**Devotions from Ancient Sources suitable for the Present Distress, translated and arranged by the Rev. Charles Plummer, 6d. net.** Oxford, Blackwell

A booklet containing prayers in time of war and trouble, and prayers for peace.

**Knox (Ronald), AN HOUR AT THE FRONT, 1d.** Society of SS. Peter and Paul

Containing suggestions for private prayer, so arranged as to occupy an hour. The profits on the sale are to be given to the Prince of Wales's Relief Fund.

**Messages from Home for our Soldiers and Sailors, 6d.** R.T.S.

A packet of forty cards, with texts printed on them.

**Raupert (J. Godfrey), CHRIST AND THE POWERS OF DARKNESS, 3/6 net.** Heath & Cranton

The author first considers the testimony of the New Testament and the early Christian writings respecting Evil Spirits, and then discusses 'Phenomena observed in Our Own Time' and 'Some Soul-Safeguards.'

**Prayers in Time of War, BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, BISHOP BOYD CARPENTER, THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER, AND OTHERS, 3d. net.** Jarrold

A collection of prayers for the Fleet, protection and victory, the Armies of our Allies, and for the peace of nations.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters, Rolls, Deeds... and Miscellaneous Papers, FORMING THE JACKSON COLLECTION AT THE SHEFFIELD PUBLIC REFERENCE LIBRARY, compiled by T. Walter Hall and A. Hermann Thomas.** Sheffield, Northend

A catalogue of a collection of local records. Mr. Henry Jackson contributes a Prefatory Note, and there are five photographic reproductions, an Index of over eighty pages, and a Table of Cross-References.

**Lincoln Public Library, TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.** Lincoln, Lincolnshire Press

This booklet gives, as well as the report and financial statement, long accounts of the 'Formal Opening of the Library' last February, and 'The Admission of Mr. Carnegie to the Honorary Freedom of the City' in June. There are several illustrations.

**Norwich Public Library Readers' Guide, SEPTEMBER, 1d.** Norwich, Library Com.

Includes the first portion of the Catalogue of the Sociological Section of the Lending Library, and a classified list of recent additions.

### POETRY.

**Oxford Garlands: RELIGIOUS POEMS; LOVE POEMS; POEMS ON SPORT; SONNETS; and PATRIOTIC POEMS, all selected by R. M. Leonard, 7d. net each.** Milford

These anthologies include extracts from the work of some living writers, and are briefly annotated by the editor.

**Poems of the Great War, 1/ net.** Chatto & Windus

This slim volume contains poems, most of which have already appeared in the press, by Mr. Robert Bridges, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Sir Owen Seaman, and others. It is published on behalf of the Prince of Wales's Fund.

**Whitman (Walt), LEAVES OF GRASS (SELECTED), 3/6** Kelly

There is an Introduction to the poems by the Rev. John Telford.

**Wolff (Harriot), ITALIANA, 2/6 net.** Mathews

The book contains translations from the work of various poets, including Paul Heyse, Frida Schanz, and Hermann Hesse; and renderings of portions of letters by Mr. Carl B. H. Wolff, the writer's son.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Francis (René), AUGUSTUS, "Heroes of All Time," 1/6 net.** Harrap

A study of the career and policy of Augustus.

**Secret History of the Court of Berlin, THE PRIVATE LIVES OF WILLIAM II. (THE KAISER) AND HIS CONSORT, from the Papers and Diaries of a Lady-in-Waiting on Her Majesty the Empress Queen, edited and arranged by Henry W. Fischer, 1/ net.** Long

This book was first published by Mr. Heinemann in 1904.

### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Canada To-day, 1914, 1/** 'Canada' Newspaper Co.

An annual reference-book, containing a series of illustrated articles on the progress and resources of the Dominion.

### ECONOMICS.

**Webb (M. de P.), INDIAN FINANCE AND CURRENCY, a Note on the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, 1913-14, 2/6** King

An explanation of "the actual findings and recommendations of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Commission." The Appendixes contain a note on the subject of a State Bank for India, and Sir James Begbie's 'Note of Dissent' appended to the Final Report of the Commission.

### PHILOLOGY.

**Journal of Philology, Vol. XXXIII. No. 66, 4/6** Macmillan

Includes, besides numerous discussions of texts and readings, 'Cicero's Commission and Movements at the Beginning of the Civil War' and 'Suetonius,' both by Mr. J. D. Duff; 'On some Ancient Plant-Names,' by Sir W. Thistlethorn-Dyer; 'The Composition and Chronology of the "Thoughts" of Marcus Aurelius,' by Mr. C. R. Haines; and two tributes to Dr. Aldis Wright, who for many years took the chief part in editing the *Journal*.



## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Call to Arms (A), A SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER AT THE GUILDHALL, SEPT. 4, 1914.** 1d.

Methuen  
An authorized edition, revised by Mr. Asquith.

**'Daily Mail' General War Map of Europe.** 6d. net.

Philip  
A second edition.

**'Daily Mail' Large-Scale Military Maps:** No. 1. THE FRANCO-BELGIAN AND GERMAN FRONTIERS; No. 2. AUSTRO-GERMAN AND RUSSIAN FRONTIERS; No. 3. FRANCO-BELGIAN THEATRE OF WAR. 3d. net each.

Philip

**Doyle (Arthur Conan), TO ARMS!** 1d.

Hodder & Stoughton  
An indictment of German policy, and an appeal to "the manhood of our people to return such an answer to the call to arms that there may be no question as to the issue of the conflict." Mr. F. E. Smith contributes a Preface.

**Fight (The) at Dame Europa's School, SHOWING HOW THE GERMAN BOY THRASHED THE FRENCH BOY, AND HOW THE ENGLISH BOY LOOKED ON.** 6d. net.

Simpkin & Marshall  
This celebrated pamphlet was originally published at the close of the Franco-Prussian War.

**German Spy System in France,** translated from the French of Paul Lanoir by an English Officer. 6d. net.

Mills & Boon

This book was published in France in 1903.

**How Armies Fight,** by Ubique. 1/ net.

Nelson  
This book, which describes a struggle between Germany and the allied forces of Great Britain and France, was first published in 1903 under the title of 'Modern Warfare.' The author is an officer of the Royal Engineers.

**Hurd (Archibald), THE FLEETS AT WAR,** "Daily Telegraph War Books." 1/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton  
The author is concerned mainly with a comparison of the British and German fleets, and gives a detailed description of the different types of ships of which they are composed. At the end is a tabular statement of the six fleets engaged in the present war. There are many illustrations.

**Medley (D. J.), WHY BRITAIN FIGHTS,** a Popular Account. 1d.

Glasgow, MacLehose  
A short paper on the general situation in Europe, and the reasons which led Great Britain to join in the present war.

**Useful French Phrases for Red Cross Work.**

Hugo's Language Inst.  
This little list of phrases for practical use, with helps to pronunciation, is supplied free to nurses.

**War Facts and Figures, AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF USEFUL INFORMATION,** edited by Charles K. Sugden. 6d. net.

Leopold B. Hill  
This booklet includes a short article on 'The Causes of the War,' by C. K. S., statistics about the various armies and navies engaged in fighting, a dictionary of 'People of Importance in the War,' and a gazetteer of 'Important Towns in the Area of Conflict.'

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Bell's English History Source Books: COMMERCIAL POLITICS (1837-1856),** by R. H. Grettton. 1/ net.

The book includes extracts from 'Hansard,' 'The Greville Memoirs,' the works of Beaconsfield, various biographies, and Queen Victoria's 'Letters.'

**De Ducibus (SELECTIONS FROM CORNELIUS NEPOS),** edited by W. G. Butler. 1/6

Bell  
Difficult and unusual constructions are omitted in the text, and questions on the grammar are printed opposite each piece of translation. Notes and a Vocabulary are supplied, and the illustrations form an important feature.

**Deshumbert (M.) and Ceppi (Marc), MODERN FRENCH GRAMMAR.** 2/6 net.

Bell  
In the Preface the authors point out some special features of this grammar-book. The 'Rules' and 'Examples' are printed on separate pages, facing each other, so that the former may be easily found; and the Rules for beginners, middle forms, and senior students are printed in different types. The book is intended to be used throughout a school course.

We have also received a copy of it, issued at the same price, under the title 'Grammaire Française Moderne,' and written entirely in French.

**English Literature for Schools,** edited by Arthur Burrell: SELECTIONS FROM OLD CHRONICLES OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE; and SELECTIONS FROM HAKLUYT'S VOYAGES. 6d. each.

Dent  
Each volume has a short Preface by the editor.

## Historical Association Constitutional Documents:

I. THE CORONATION CHARTER OF HENRY I. (1100); II. MAGNA CARTA (1215); III. THE PETITION OF RIGHT (1628); IV. HABEAS CORPUS ACT (1679); V. THE BILL OF RIGHTS (1689); and VI. THE ACT OF SETTLEMENT (1701). 1d. each.

Bell  
The text is preceded in each case by an historical note. The printing and folding are so arranged that pupils may view the whole document at one time.

**Hugo (Victor), BUG-JARGAL,** edited by R. R. N. Baron. 2/

Mills & Boon  
The editor contributes a brief biographical sketch of Victor Hugo, notes, Vocabulary, and exercises.

**Merchant of Venice (The), REVISED TEXT OF THE FOLIO OF 1623,** edited by G. H. Ball and H. G. Smith. 1/

Mills & Boon  
The editors have added questions and notes to each scene, and in the Appendices give information on 'The Jews in England,' 'Shakespeare's Use of Prose,' 'Usury,' and other matters.

**Noctes Latinæ,** written, adapted, and arranged by Walter Madeley. 1/6

Macmillan  
A collection of ten stories in Latin, "derived from some classical authority." They are illustrated, and notes and Vocabulary are added.

**Pendlebury's New Concrete Arithmetic,** by Charles Pendlebury and H. Leather: FIRST YEAR, SECOND YEAR, and THIRD YEAR. 1d. each, or in paper 3d.; FOURTH YEAR and FIFTH YEAR. 6d. each, or in paper 5d.

Bell  
The authors present each rule first in concrete form, introducing abstract processes gradually. The work for the year is arranged in three terms.

**Reynolds (J. B.), THE AMERICAS, "Junior Regional Geography,"** 1/4

Black  
Special attention has been given to the illustrations of the scenery and the life of the inhabitants. There are also numerous maps and diagrams. Questions and suggestions are inserted for revision work.

## FICTION.

**Gerard (Morice), THE GATE OF ENGLAND,** a Romance of the Days of Drake. 6/

Hodder & Stoughton  
See p. 263.

**"Jena" or "Sedan"?** from the German of Franz Adam Beyerlein. 2/ net.

Heinemann  
A cheaper edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Nov. 5, 1904, p. 620.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Catholic Bulletin and Book Review,** SEPTEMBER. 2/

Dublin, Gill  
Includes 'Europe is Ablaze!' by Mr. John Higgins; 'Reunion of Protestants with Rome,' by Dr. Daniel Cohalan; and 'A Pilgrimage to Lisieux,' by the Rev. J. A. Dowling.

**Constructive Quarterly,** SEPTEMBER, 3/ net.

Milford  
Some of the features are 'Spiritual Factors of Unity,' by Father Henry P. Bull; 'A Study in Anthropomorphism,' by Bishop David H. Greer; and 'An Experiment in Co-operation,' by the Rev. W. F. Lofthouse.

**Classical Review,** SEPTEMBER, 1/ net.

John Murray  
Apart from Notes and Reviews, the chief contributions are 'Socrates and the δαίμωνιον,' by Mr. R. E. Macnaghton; 'On Sappho's Ode,' the one recently published in vol. x. of the 'Oxyrhynchus Papyri,' by Mr. T. L. Agar; 'The Bright Aldebaran,' by Mr. J. E. Harry; and 'Portus Itius,' by Dr. T. Rice Holmes, a controversy which is now apparently concluded. Among the books reviewed is Prof. Murray's translation of the 'Rhesus.'

**Financial Review of Reviews,** SEPTEMBER, 1/ net.

Investment Registry  
Some of the features are 'The War: its Effect upon Industry,' by Sir Charles W. Macara; 'British Finance and Industry under Stress of War,' by Mr. Arnold Wright; and 'Britain's Food Supply Problem,' by Mr. T. Good.

**Geographical Journal,** SEPTEMBER, 2/

Geographical Society  
Contains an account of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-14, by Sir Douglas Mawson; 'The Land of the Ibibios, Southern Nigeria,' by Mr. P. Amaury Talbot; and reviews; and is illustrated with maps and plates.

**Hindustan Review,** AUGUST, 10 annas.

Allahabad, Ghosh  
Includes 'Early History of Photography,' by Prof. F. D. Murad; 'The Bahai Movement of Persia,' by Mrs. J. Stanard; and 'Ancient Public Libraries,' by Mr. C. I. Varughese.

**Library Assistant,** AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1/ per annum.

Library Assistants' Association  
Includes a paper on 'Form Classification,' by Mr. F. W. C. Pepper, and an account of the proceedings of the Association.

**Mariner's Mirror,** SEPTEMBER, 1/ net.

Society for Nautical Research  
Mr. R. C. Anderson writes on the Naval Museums of Denmark, and Mr. R. Stuart Bruce on 'The Sixern of Shetland.'

**Peru To-day,** Vol. VI. No. 1, 7½d.

Peru, Lima, West Coast Publishing Co.  
The contents include a biographical sketch of President Benavides, and 'The Department of Ancachs—a Survey.'

**Phoenix,** SEPTEMBER, 10c.

South Norwalk, Conn., Monahan  
The editor, Mr. Michael Monahan, writes a satirical article, entitled 'Her Grace of Cleveland,' on the marriage of American heiresses and English noblemen.

**Porch,** SEPTEMBER, 6d. net.

21, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Rd., W.C.  
This number contains 'Concerning the Eternal Birth,' 'Concerning Renewal in the Spirit,' and 'Concerning the Kingdom of God,' translated from the German of Meister Eckehart by Mr. C. de B. Evans.

**United Empire,** SEPTEMBER, 1/ net.

Pitman  
A "war number," some of the features of which are noticed on p. 263.

**United Service Magazine,** SEPTEMBER, 2/ Clowes  
'Boat Actions and River Fights,' by Commander E. Hamilton Currey; 'Napoleon's Strategy in 1805,' by Capt. F. W. O. Maycock; and 'Anglo-French Relations,' by Major-General T. F. Lloyd, are features of this issue.

## JUVENILE.

**Malone (H. L'Estrange), SHAGGY THE GREAT,** 3/6

Kelly  
Further adventures of Iris, the heroine of 'Nipping Bear.' There are coloured illustrations by Mr. Gordon Robinson.

## GENERAL.

**Besant (Annie), INDIA AND THE EMPIRE,** a Lecture, and Various Papers on Indian Grievances. 6d.

Theosophical Publishing Society  
This booklet includes Mrs. Besant's lecture, delivered in Queen's Hall last June, and entitled 'Shall India be a Buttress or a Menace to the Empire?' correspondence in *The Times*, and letters to *The Daily Chronicle*, *The Nation*, and other papers.

**Besant (Annie), MYSTICISM,** 2/6

Theosophical Publishing Society  
Five lectures on 'The Meaning and Method of Mysticism,' 'The God-Idea,' 'The Christ-Idea,' 'The Man-Idea,' and 'Interpretations,' which were delivered in Queen's Hall this summer.

**Besant (Annie), WOMEN AND POLITICS,** the Way out of the Present Difficulty. 1d.

Theosophical Publishing Society  
A lecture delivered in Queen's Hall last June.

**County Folk-Lore, Vol. VII. PRINTED EXTRACTS:** Nos. IX., X., XI. Examples of Printed Folk-Lore concerning Fife, with some Notes on Clackmannan and Kinross-shires, collected by John Ewart Simpkins. Sidgwick & Jackson

The volume includes an Introduction by Dr. Robert Craig MacLagan, and an Appendix from MS. collections by Dr. David Rorie, and is illustrated.

**Low's Handbook to the Charities of London, 1914,** 1/ net.

Sampson Low & Marston  
The book gives information on the income, expenditure, objects, date of formation, &c., of over 1,200 charitable institutions in London.

**Patanjali for Western Readers, THE YOGA APHORISMS OF PATANJALI,** paraphrased and modernised from Various English Translations and Recensions by Daniel R. Stephen. 6d.

Theosophical Publishing Society  
The aphorisms are preceded by a short Introduction on their origin.

**Warrington Museum Committee, REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND LIBRARIAN for the Year ending 30th June, 1914,** with a LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS.

Includes an account of recent gifts and loans to the Museum. A statistical table is given in the Appendix.

## PAMPHLETS.

**Slack (S. B.), HAD ANY ROMAN AND SEMITIC LEGENDS A COMMON CAUSE?**

Exeter, Eland Bros.  
This paper was read before the members of the Archaeological Institute of America at Montreal in the Christmas vacation, 1913-14.



## FINE ARTS.

Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913-14, 3d.

Peshawar, Anand  
Includes a general report, and Appendixes giving a statement of expenditure for the year, a list of photographs and drawings, and a list of Protected Monuments in the Frontier Circle.

## MUSIC.

Kahn (Gerald F.), HEAR THE BUGLES CALLING! Words by P. J. O'Reilly, 2/ Larway

Nunn (E. Cuthbert), TE DEUM LAUDAMUS, Chant Setting, No. 2, 2d. Stainer & Bell

Oliver (Herbert), THE SENTINEL, Song for Bass-Baritone; and RED ROSE OF ENGLAND, Words by Edward Teschemacher, 2/ net each. Larway

Rootham (Cyril Bradley), SWEET CONTENT, Words by Thomas Dekker, 6d. Stainer & Bell

Shaw (Martin), THE CAVALIER'S ESCAPE, Words by Walter Thornbury, 1/6 net. Stainer & Bell

Speaight (Joseph), THREE PIECES FOR THE PIANOFORTE: 1. EVENING SONG; 2. OLD DANCE; 3. PASPY, 1/6 net. Stainer & Bell

Stanford (Charles V.), GRANDEUR, Poem by W. M. Letts, 1/6 net. Stainer & Bell

Trelawny (Jack), OUR ISLAND HOME, Words by Charles Roff; THE DRUMMER OF THE FORTY-THIRD, Words by Francis Barron; and THE WOMEN WHO STAY AT HOME, Words by P. J. O'Reilly, 2/ net each. Larway

Wareing (Herbert W.), IN THE HARZ, Suite for Pianoforte: 1. THE OLD CASTLE; 2. EVENING IN THE VALLEY; 3. THE WAYSIDE INN; 4. FAREWELL TO THE MOUNTAINS, 1/6 net. Stainer & Bell

Whittaker (Walter), CHANSON DU PRINTEMPS, Serenade for Violin and Pianoforte, 1/6 net. Stainer & Bell

## FOREIGN.

## FINE ART.

Espérandieu (Émile), RECUEIL GÉNÉRAL DES BAS-RELIEFS, STATUES, ET BUSTES DE LA GAULE ROMAINE, Vol. V. Part I.

Paris, Imprimerie Nationale  
This volume contains numerous reproductions of ancient Belgian sculpture, which are described in the text. Each section has a Bibliography, and an Index is given.

Pillet (M. L.), LE PALAIS DE DARIUS I. À SUSE, Simple Notice, 5fr. Paris, Geuthner

This little book gives a sketch of the history of Susa, and a brief account of the excavations carried out among its ruins. It is illustrated with photographs and plans.

## DRAMA.

Beaumarchais, THÉÂTRE CHOISI, Introduction par Émile Faguet, 1fr. Nelson  
Containing 'Le Barbier de Séville,' 'Le Mariage de Figaro,' 'La Mère Coupable,' and 'Mélanges, Vers et Chansons.'

## MISS HENRIETTA KNIGHT.

MISS HENRIETTA KNIGHT, whose death on Friday, August 28th, has caused much sorrow to a large and varied number of friends and relatives, was the gifted author of many serial stories and many graceful and interesting articles, which appeared in *Country Life*, *The Spectator*, *The Times Literary Supplement*, *Atalanta*, and elsewhere. The signature she used was generally "H. I. Arden," adapted from the name of Henley-in-Arden, the village near which the property of her family lay. Arden was her homeland, to which she returned with her sisters some time ago, on leaving Malvern Wells. During several years Miss Knight edited for the Girls' Friendly Society, and her very sympathetic personality, as well as her good business capacity, made this work a most successful one. She allured to her staff many writers of distinction, among whom we may mention Lady Ritchie.

What she did in literature was, however, only a part of her life-work; much of it lay in helping and strengthening others. It may be told without indiscretion that the whole of the salary paid her as G.F.S. editor was devoted to generous uses, and that, indeed, in whatever she made by her pen, self was left behind. The phrase "a genius for friendship" may be growing out-worn, yet it truly applies to her, whose friends were not of one class or one kind only. She has left behind her fragrant memories, and there are many to rise up and call her blessed.

EMILY HICKEY.

## MR. WATTS-DUNTON.

I SEE in an article in a current review a mention of Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's "infirmities." If this unhappy noun calls up a dolorous picture of octogenarian decrepitude or physical ruin, it is very misleading. I know on the best authority that the weight of four-score years did not prevent the poet from habitually rising at 6.30 A.M., and working with businesslike regularity. His mental youthfulness was not under the dominion of Time, and his death inflicted a shock of surprise; to those who knew him intimately it did not seem natural that he should die. I did not know him long, but I knew him well; I marked the generous activities of his mind, and I assert that "infirmities" which allow a man to radiate as he radiated may justly be ignored by a critic or biographer with a proper sense of proportion.

W. H. CHESSON.

## SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY.'

130, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne, August 31, 1914.

DR. CHAPMAN'S compliments are somewhat embarrassing, and increase my regret that I am still compelled to disagree with him. The example of "the same" instead of "it," which he quotes from the Psalms, is not conclusive, for the language is archaic, and in the older English no doubt it was common enough. A quotation dated 1711 in *The Athenæum*, June 27, p. 895, supplies an instance (I modernize the spelling):—

"I have been lately assured (and there are some passages in the poem that seem to confirm the same), that in the person of Hudibras he intended Sir Henry Rosewell."

I have, however, found a second example in Shelley himself, and that, too, not as a rhyme, but standing on its own merits; but in what poem? 'Peter Bell the Third,' most of which is serio-comic or burlesque. Here it is:—

A printer's boy, folding those pages,  
Fell slumberously upon one side,  
Like those famed Seven who slept three ages:  
To wakeful frenzy's vigil-rages,  
As opiates, were the same applied.

I believe it would be difficult to find a genuine parallel to "I will record the same" in any serious modern composition, whether in verse or prose. We ought, however, to bear in mind that Shelley may have been thinking of some passage in an old poet, such as the following, quoted by Webster from Daniel, who wrote about 1600:—

Do but think how well the same he spends,  
Who spends his blood his country to relieve.

By a remarkable coincidence these words are exactly appropriate to the present crisis.

J. NETTLESHIP.

## THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

EVERYTHING had been prepared for a meeting of the Library Association at Oxford between August 31st and September 4th. An interesting programme—including papers and discussions on many subjects connected with books, reading, and library matters—had been arranged, and a large number of American, Canadian, Colonial, and foreign librarians had accepted invitations. A series of visits to libraries and colleges of Oxford, places in the neighbourhood, and sundry entertainments had been organized by an influential local committee, on which the University and the city were represented by Heads of Colleges, the Mayor, and other distinguished persons. The efforts of the local committee (whose hon. secretaries were Mr. Falconer Madan and Mr. J. L. Dougan), in conjunction with the Council in London, had completed elaborate preparations for a meeting at which 400 or 500 were expected to attend; but the war broke out, and it was decided to restrict the proceedings to a formal business meeting in London. This took place yesterday week at the City of Westminster Public Library, Buckingham Palace Road.

The chair was occupied, in the unavoidable absence of the President-Elect (Mr. Falconer Madan), by Mr. Henry R. Tedder, Chairman of the Council (Athenæum Club), who moved a cordial vote of thanks to the retiring President (the Earl of Malmesbury) for his services during the past year. He then moved on the part of the Council the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. H. Guppy (John Rylands Library, Manchester), and carried by acclamation:—

"The members of the Library Association, representing the principal libraries of the British Empire, in annual meeting assembled, desire to place on record their feelings of profound indignation at the wanton and unprovoked act of vandalism on the part of the German Army by the destruction of the city of Louvain, that ancient seat of learning, with its famous University and Library, whereby the world of scholarship has suffered irreparable loss."

The report of the Council showed that the total membership had slightly increased. The meeting last year had been highly successful, and Bournemouth had proved in its hospitality a worthy successor to the long list of towns at which the Association had assembled in the past. Eight monthly meetings had been held. The Public Libraries Acts had been adopted, since the date of the last annual report, at Grantham. *The Library Association Record* had again been issued monthly during the year under the editorship of the Publications Committee. The new section, 'The Library Book Exchange,' had been found useful. The Council had made an arrangement with Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, whereby the old Class Lists of Best Books would be revived in an enlarged shape. Monthly lists would appear each year from June to the following May in the *Record*, and would then be amalgamated into a volume—duly classified, edited, and indexed—to be published by Messrs. Nelson under the title of 'The Best Books of the Year.' The new guide would be strictly selective, and would include only such books as could be recommended for purchase by a public library of average resources. The general editor would be assisted by a number of contributors responsible for various sections.

Mr. William G. C. Gladstone had undertaken to take charge in the House of Commons of "The Libraries Bill, 1914," promoted by the Library Association. An interview had been held with the President of the Local Government Board, at which



Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Ian Malcolm, and Sir Gilbert Parker, together with some representatives of the Association, were present. The President of the Local Government Board suggested certain changes, which had since been adopted, and expressed approval of the general lines of the Bill. The Bill, as amended, was second on the list of Bills to be introduced on Friday, April 17th, but unfortunately the debate on another measure had occupied the whole time of the House of Commons. Subsequently, at the Annual Dinner of the Association, Mr. J. H. Lewis, Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board, assured the Association in his speech of his active sympathy with its objects and purport. The interest manifested by members of Parliament had increased, and the powers of the Bill having been extended to give greater facilities to county areas and sparsely populated districts, it was hoped that the assistance of the Government would not be further delayed. The speech recently delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply to a deputation on grants, in which the inequitable incidence of a fixed rate based upon rateable value in relation to population was fully shown, conceded the claim of the Library Association for the removal of the present limitation.

The Education Committee reported that the ordinary routine of lectures and examinations had gone steadily on. The Correspondence Classes had shown no falling off, and the entries for the annual examination this year numbered 313—a figure only once exceeded. The Periodicals Index Committee reported that negotiations with certain American publishing firms had not resulted in any satisfactory arrangements. Further negotiations, however, were now proceeding with an English firm, and the Committee proposed to issue a circular to the principal libraries of the United Kingdom asking for their support to the proposals. The position created by the passing of the Copyright Act of 1911 was still occupying the earnest consideration of the Copyright Committee. During the year the Committee had been in communication with Sir F. G. Kenyon in regard to the inclusion in the General Catalogue of the British Museum of material received under the Copyright Act. A new Committee had been appointed by the Council with the object of offering assistance, other than financial, in those cases where efforts were being made to adopt the Libraries Acts, or to give effect to the Acts when already adopted. Mr. Carnegie having made over to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust the entire management of the income accruing from the funds set aside by him for the furthering of the library movement in this country, the Trust had appointed Prof. W. G. S. Adams to prepare a report for their guidance, and the Council of the Library Association had been glad to lend their official support to the list of questions which Prof. Adams had sent out to the public libraries in the spring of the year. A resolution had been sent by the Council to the Departmental Committee of the Board of Education on the University of London, restating the views of the Council both with regard to the question of the centralization of the library resources of the University, and the advantage of forming a central collection of books to act as a depot for supplying important and expensive works required by students on loan to public libraries where the students happen to be readers.

Resolutions affecting certain bylaws were carried, and it was announced that the invitation to Oxford would hold good for 1915.

## Literary Gossip.

THE WAR has created a fresh interest in the 1870 campaign—so much so that Messrs. George Allen & Unwin have had to put in hand a large reprint of 'The Franco-German War, 1870,' written by generals and other officers who took part in the campaign, translated and edited by Major-General Maurice and others.

THE reappearance of 'The Green Curve' and other short stories by "Ole Luk-Oie" in a cheap form is singularly well-timed. These little tales, written of wars waged and wars imagined, instinct with the grim activity and yet grimmer destructiveness of modern arms, have their special appeal at this moment. We read day by day of assaults and repulses, and in the newspapers we see little more than the record of open triumph of men in the fort or in the field. What we need for realization of other aspects of war is the recital of the drudgery, the "office-work," of details here and there, of the trials and tragedies of detachments, batteries, stray companies, and squadrons sacrificed of necessity, and forgotten in the greater movements in which their part is as heroic as it is obscure.

MR. WILFRED MARK WEBB, honorary secretary of the Selborne Society, of 42, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., writes:—

"Many parents who, owing to the war, cannot send their children back to schools on the Continent, will be glad to know of some suitable places in England.

"The Selborne Society is in touch with a number of excellent schools where it has established Junior Branches, and I shall be very pleased to give any help or information to those who may require it."

WE have received three *Daily Mail* large-scale military maps published by Messrs. Philip & Son. In addition to the usual features of such maps, airship depots and the principal wireless stations are marked. No. 1 shows the Franco-Belgian and German Frontiers; 2 Austro-German and Russian Frontiers; and No. 3 the Franco-Belgian Theatre of War. The first and third have a scale of 12 miles to the inch, and the second 24 miles. The only criticism we make is that it would have been well to publish these maps linen-mounted.

MR. JOSEPH OFFORD writes:—

"In reference to the valuable notes upon the Arthurian legends, and Sir Perceval and King Henry II., your readers may like to know that further information as to the King and William the Marshal will undoubtedly be provided by the new book published by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, 'Recueil des Actes de Henri II., roi d'Angleterre et duc de Normandie, 1154-1189,' in 2 vols. This great work, an offering to the Entente, was begun by the late M. Léopold Delisle, and has been completed by M. Berger. The Introduction is by the former."

LAST WEEK Cardinal della Chiesa was elected Pope. The choice is somewhat of a surprise, as he was created a Cardinal only three months ago. He comes of

a noble Genesese family, and is not yet sixty. He has taken the title of Benedict XV.

IN *Notes and Queries* this week Mr. William Chislett, jun., an American correspondent, calls attention to the influence of Peacock on Meredith in a source which has just come to light, 'Up to Midnight,' by George Meredith, a "Series of Dialogues Contributed to 'The Graphic,' Now Reprinted for the First Time by John Luce and Company," Boston, 1913:—

"In their collected form these dialogues become a Peacockian novel, without Peacock's finish and Meredith's characteristic genius, but with an interest of their own as imitation. In the letter to Greenwood (1873) in which Meredith mentions these dialogues, he does not admit the influence of Peacock. However, he was just completing his imitative period, 'Harry Richmond' being then his last novel."

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY'S list of autumn books consists of something like eighty stories, ranging in price from 1d. to 6s., and a dozen more serious books.

MR. EVELEIGH NASH has in the press a volume entitled 'The Flag of England,' ballads of the brave and poems of patriotism selected by Mr. John Fawcett. Mr. Kipling, Mr. William Watson, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and Mr. Henry Newbolt are among the contributors.

MR. STEPHEN GRAHAM, author of 'With the Russian Pilgrims to Jerusalem,' recently travelled with a party of Russian emigrants to New York. He is now about to issue through Messrs. Macmillan a volume containing a description of this journey. The book will bear as title 'With Poor Immigrants to America,' and will include a number of illustrations from photographs by the author.

The second series of Lord Cromer's 'Political and Literary Essays' will be published next week by the same firm. It contains material of varied interest, but at the moment its chief attraction will probably be found in the papers on 'Imperial Germany,' 'The Home Policy of Germany,' and 'The Old Prussian Army.'

MR. F. SIEGLE has retired from the firm of Siegle, Hill & Co., of Langham Place, and the business will in future be carried on at the same address by the remaining partner—Mr. Leopold B. Hill—in his own name.

THE death of Sir John Henniker Heaton on Tuesday last removes a persistent and successful reformer of our postal system, to whom the public owes much.

WE are sorry also to hear of the death, on the same day, of Col. Robert Caldwell, due to a motoring accident in Aberdeenshire. Tenth Wrangler in 1865, he became in that year a Fellow of Corpus College, Cambridge, and was a mathematical lecturer for several years. He was appointed Master of his College in 1906, and, as a former commander of the Gordon Highlanders, had experience unusual in academic circles.



## SCIENCE

*The Age of the World.* By J. Logan Lobley. (Robert Ashley, 5s. net.)

THE author of this work, whose active life as a teacher of science was brought to a close last year, pleads earnestly for an extension of geological teaching with the view of correcting false notions about the age of the earth. In his latter days he was disturbed by the reflection that, the study of geology being little cultivated in this country, there still lingered a widespread belief that our planet had existed for only a few thousand years. We think that Mr. Lobley, at the ripe age at which he wrote this essay, hardly realized the extent to which the influence of modern science had spread. Surely there can be but few educated people nowadays who hold such narrow views as those the author assumes to be common; but, for all that, there is no doubt room for such a work as this—a work which sets forth in concise and popular form such a liberal scheme of terrestrial chronology as is advocated not only by the geologist, but also by such biologists and physicists as have had occasion to study the subject. At the same time, it must be admitted that, when we come to compare the estimates of the age of the globe suggested by different authorities, they are seen to differ too much among themselves to inspire much confidence in numerical values.

The reader will find in Mr. Lobley's careful compilation a clear sketch of geological history and an exposition of the views of geologists like Sir A. Geikie with regard to the time required for the formation of the huge pile of stratified rocks. But even if our estimate of the thickness of these strata and their average rate of deposition be approximately correct, who can dare to guess what strata have been torn away by denudation or melted by subterranean heat? The biologist again, who sees evidence of evolution in the animals and plants around him, needs a vast period for their gradual development, but his demands are as vague as they are vast. By the way, Prof. Poulton's name, wherever it occurs in these pages, is always printed "Paulton." The estimates of physicists like Lord Kelvin or Sir G. Darwin are of extreme interest and command the closest attention, but they are too indefinite to win general assent. The time required for the secular cooling of the earth from an assumed primitive condition, or the change in the length of the day brought about by tidal friction, may be uncertain elements in framing approximate estimates of the earth's age.

It seems strange not to find in these pages any allusion to radio-activity—a source of energy that must tend to modify seriously some of the older chronological estimates. The modern work on radio-active elements in the rocks of the earth's crust by such physicists as Prof. Strutt and Prof. Joly is unfortunately ignored,

but, on the other hand, an ample explanation is given of Prof. Joly's chemico-geographical method of estimating the age of the oceans. This ingenious method, which has been fully dealt with by Prof. Sollas, consists in determining the ratio between the total quantity of sodium, as salt, in the ocean and the quantity annually discharged into the sea by the rivers of the world.

On closing Mr. Lobley's book the reader will probably carry away the conclusion that in the present state of our knowledge the age of the world does not admit of expression by any method that can lay claim even to approximate accuracy. But although the estimates vary enormously, they all agree in assigning to our planet a vast antiquity. The long-accepted chronology of Ussher has by this time disappeared into the limbo of discredited guesses.

## FINE ARTS

## PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. C. KENDALL, whose "Bromoil" transfers are being shown at the Camera Club, claims for his method an "almost mechanical elimination of irritating detail, combined with—flexibility." To us the elimination is so mechanical as to offer no guarantee that it is the *irritating* details which are being removed. Photographers are, indeed, inclined to imagine a parallelism between their activity and that of the painter which does not exist. The elimination of details for the latter is often a source of strength, since it reduces the elements of his design to the few which are germane to his intention and within the control of his mind; he is perfectly free, moreover, to select only such elements as he requires. Let us take, for example, the silhouettes of figures in Mr. Kendall's *Passers-by* (14). A painter might gain by rendering them in a single flat tone and blurred outline, because he would be free to select just the few main contrasts of mass which suggest the principal plastic facts of the group, and might thus impose these, and these alone, on the mind of the spectator. The photographer, who must be more passive if he is to remain a photographer at all, will do well to retain a more copious statement, and leave the beholder to pick out fundamentals for himself. If, like Mr. Kendall in the print in question, he rivets attention on the few accidental shapes surviving an "almost mechanical elimination of detail," he is apt to find trivialities emerge more than essentials. Throughout the collection one can see how rarely the "massing of tones" by mechanical means gives any impression of volume. The least simplified prints, such as *The Arrival Berth* (40), *The Millpond* (3), or *Bunker Coals* (9), are among the best.

At the London Salon of Photography there are a certain number of prints which carry Mr. Kendall's views to even greater extremes. We can see no reason for using a camera at all to produce such a thing as Mr. E. P. L. Pelly's *Symphony in Green*. Any mediocre amateur landscape painter might "fudge" forms as significant as these out of his head. Such works are, however, in the minority. As a rule, the exhibitors tend in an increasing degree to respect the delicate and wonderful process at their command, though they show a considerable difference in the pitch of delicacy and

crispness to which they attain, and, of course, a great variety of opinion as to what is best worth recording. On both counts we must rank Mr. Craig Annan (282, 283, 285) a supremely accomplished practitioner. Mr. Charles Emanuel, in his use of a more blond tonality (251 and 252), and Mr. Ponting, in his preference for more violent and, as a rule, less beautiful lighting, follow him closely.

We are tempted to lay down arbitrary rules as to the legitimate subject-matter of the pictorial photographer, who, inasmuch as he is pictorial, must aim at unity of structure; while as a photographer he must find that unity in the facts of his subject—not, as does the painter, in a fictitious structure analogous to, yet differing from, that of Nature. In architectural subjects he may handle artificial schemes of form, while in certain effects of Nature—subjects of snow or ice, sea, sky, or sand—he is offered great organized movements of highly related and significant shapes which are obviously his true field. So also with foliage, but for the severe restrictions of a complicated scheme of projection often legible only by stereoscopic means. Indeed, whenever one object or scheme of form crosses and interrupts another, the element of meaningless accident is apt to confuse the issue.

The purist will be apt to regard efforts to break from this admittedly narrow field with tolerance rather than enthusiasm. In Heer Polak's combinations of figures and furniture in imitation of the pictures of Terburgh or Ver Meer (246-50), and in Signor Guido Rey's (267-9) carefully considered genre pieces in the manner of certain Victorian artists, we have an attempt at unity of design of a sort in the arrangement of a *tableau vivant*, the genre painter building up, as it were, his own architectural group. They are wonderful, but hardly worth the trouble they must have cost. On the other hand, there is the great army who take snapshots, snatching from this or that chance conglomeration of figures and objects something which almost suggests a typical relationship between the parts of the picture. The work of Mr. Alexander Keighley (71), and more noticeably still Mr. Ward Muir's modest *Edinburgh in Summer* (151), show an undoubted eye for a self-contained and vividly expressive subject. They almost persuade us of the value of picturesque photography; and there is much that is only a little less happy.

Portraiture is the true field of photography, but in the present show its examples are far outnumbered by the landscape and subject pictures. The great difficulty appears to be to get the sitter to forget that he is being photographed, and the level of technique is now sufficiently respectable to make this the most exacting demand of all. Mr. Helmar Lerski's portrait of a man (24) is the most successful example in this respect, and singularly sympathetic. Mr. Murchison's portrait of Mr. Ward Muir (126) is also good; but self-consciousness has settled on the great majority.

## ART AFTER ARMAGEDDON.

SPECULATION as to the probable effect upon the arts of the present cataclysm has hitherto mainly taken the form of anticipation of the destruction of ancient masterpieces—anticipations already amply realized. Whether such active artistic impulse as still exists among our contemporaries is likely to be as helpless against the moral attacks of this atmosphere of universal slaughter is a question which has less exercised the minds



of prophets. It is vaguely agreed that artists are "in for a bad time," as no one will buy pictures. It is agreed, however, that sculpture will thrive after the war, as there will be many memorials.

We confess to being resigned rather than exultant at the latter prospect, nor does the vision of a host of sentimental and carefully finished Academy pictures representing domesticated soldiers leaving for or returning from the fighting-line offer a sufficient answer to the question what effect the war will have on contemporary art. So long as we are spectators only, these superficial results may be all that are observable, but the struggle is on so titanic a scale that we are bound to participate in its hardships, even if it be only in the form of financial stress. In the press of conflict we find out what we really value, and it is usually assumed that art of every kind will be one of the first things we shall do without. We are shown the picture of a relapse into barbarism: a world fighting for existence, the necessities of life—a few of the coarser luxuries retained, the refinements of existence despised. How is it possible, we are, moreover, asked, for the artist to concentrate his mind on the pursuit of his ideal at a moment of acute anxiety, and with tales of carnage on every hand? In an age of brutal strife the art, if any, will be brutal also, the extremes of Futurism being alone suitable to express its spirit.

The present writer's premonition is the reverse of this, art appearing to him expressive, above all, of man's aspirations—in the direction in which they are cramped by circumstances. We have only to look at certain periods in the Middle Ages, when life and property were highly insecure, and fighting and violence incessant, to find that, even in such surroundings, artists could paint with most delicate care and patience, and their work, so far from reflecting the turmoil of the times, has an atmosphere of refined aspiration and the peace which passeth understanding. It is no answer to say that this was the result of the pictures being Church commissions: the Church painting done in the seventeenth century, when existence was far more stable and secure, has not at all the same air. It was certainly done, however, by men studiously retiring from a life of personal ambition and living with extreme simplicity.

In proportion as society dissolves in a welter of strife for material ends, the value of any little preserve of quiet thought, of delicacy, of scholarship, becomes apparent. When the first threatenings of the present struggle filled our minds with an apprehension almost worse than the reality, it was the fortune of the present writer to have for neighbour at a table d'hôte a cultured French writer keenly distressed by events, to whom the weekly arrival of *The Athenæum* was a constant joy. He could read it only with the greatest difficulty, but as he got one number after another in which the war did not, as elsewhere, monopolize attention, he would rub his hands and murmur: "Le tour d'ivoire ne se rend pas." It is in this spirit that we can imagine not a few, when debarred from fighting for what they esteem the cause of civilization, will devote themselves with almost monastic severity to keeping alive the sacred flame of scholarship and art. We fight for our lives, but, if the aggression of brute force were to be successfully met only by reducing ourselves to its level of brutality, would our lives be worth the saving? After every demonstration, too, of the extreme importance of the arts of war there follows a more convincing demonstration that the arts of peace are even more fundamental: that

we cannot all live by stealing one another's harvests. The recent somewhat irresponsible enthusiasm for mainly destructive artistic innovation can hardly fail to be affected by this demonstration. Sound craftsmanship, "nice" painting, moderation and restraint, may be valued more than violence.

Nor do we think they are less likely to be valued, even to the point of patronage, on account of an intervening period of acute financial difficulties. Many may be obliged to drop for a time habits of luxury, and find themselves physically and mentally so much better for it that a certain percentage may turn to the cultivation of less vulgar pleasures. The artistic profession itself, moreover, will automatically be purged of many members who remain in it, without real vocation, from mercenary motives. There should be fewer perfunctory exhibitors and less advertising.

### Musical Gossip.

NOVELTIES are rare in the Saturday evening programmes of the Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall; last week, however, a first performance was given of an Orchestral Suite by M. Florent Schmitt, an able French composer whose recent music shows modern tendencies. The work in question must be an early one. All four movements are in waltz time, and, though the music is light and pleasant, it becomes somewhat monotonous, especially as the last number is the least effective. The Järnefelt 'Praeludium,' which was in the programme, perhaps offers an extreme specimen of the advantage of brevity in music of a light kind; it ends almost too soon. Miss Jessie Grimson was heard in Max Bruch's First Violin Concerto in c minor. Her reading was sound, if not forcible; and the same may be said of Miss Violet Oppenshaw's rendering of Sir Edward Elgar's 'In Haven' and 'Where Corals Lie' from the 'Sea Pictures.'

Last Tuesday evening a Lyric Suite for orchestra by Grieg was given. Its history is somewhat curious. Of the four numbers, the second, third, and fourth were first orchestrated by Anton Seidl. Grieg recognized the merit of the great conductor's work, but, by permission of his widow, he radically altered those arrangements: the orchestration he found too heavy for his intentions. Grieg also substituted his 'The Shepherd Lad' for Seidl's first number. The 'Nocturne' and the characteristic 'March of the Dwarfs' are the most taking numbers, though the latter is less exciting than the final number of the 'Peer Gynt' Suite. Miss Myrtle Meggy gave a very good performance of the solo part of Rimsky-Korsakov's c sharp minor Pianoforte Concerto.

The programmes for next week are interesting. Amfortas's Prayer from 'Parsifal,' with Mr. Herbert Heyner as interpreter, will be given, for the first time at these concerts, on Monday. Sir Edward Elgar's Violin Concerto will be performed by Mr. Louis Pécskai on Tuesday. On Wednesday there will be 'Deux Images' for orchestra by M. Béla Bartók, whose Suite recently created a favourable impression. On Thursday Mr. Percy Pitt will conduct his new Suite de Ballet, 'Sakura'; and on Saturday Sir Frederic Cowen will conduct his second 'Language of Flowers' Suite de Ballet.

THE season of the Carl Rosa Company at the Coronet Theatre opened on Monday evening with Offenbach's 'Tales of Hoffmann.' This opera was heard for the first time in London at the Adelphi Theatre in 1907, but its great popularity only dates

from the performances in English given by Mr. Thomas Beecham at His Majesty's in 1910. 'Orphée aux Enfers,' 'La Grande Duchesse,' and 'La Belle Hélène' had already won fame for the composer. In 'The Tales of Hoffmann' Offenbach proved himself capable of higher, more lasting work, but unfortunately it was his last effort: he died before it was produced.

The performance was very good—in fact, the company was at its best under the able direction of Mr. Walter van Noorden. The arduous part of Hoffmann was cleverly taken by Mr. Edward Davies; the tone of his high notes was, however, somewhat hard. Miss Pauline Donnan deserves praise for the Doll scene.

THE season of grand opera and opéra comique at the New Middlesex Theatre, Drury Lane, opened on Monday evening with Donizetti's 'Daughter of the Regiment,' a work which for nearly half a century attracted the public; and during that period the title-part was taken by such distinguished singers as Jenny Lind, Sontag, Patti, and Madame Albani. Wagner's works as they became familiar naturally threw the light Italian operas of the day into the shade. The opera in question was produced in 1840, and it is a curious fact that in that very year Wagner was in Paris earning money by making various arrangements of Donizetti's 'La Favorite.' 'The Daughter of the Regiment' was evidently selected by Mr. Arthur Spizzi on account of its subject and the tunefulness of its melodies; moreover, it was given in English and by British artists. The performance, when one considers that it was an opening night and that the company was new, was creditable. There were good points in Miss Florence Morden's impersonation of Marie; Mr. Frederick Blamey as Tony proved an ardent lover, and Mr. Charles Magrath a brisk Sergeant. A good word must be said for the chorus. Mr. Harrison Frewin conducted.

MADAME ROSE K. FAREBROTHER, honorary secretary of the Leighton House Concerts, informs us that the dates of the autumn season will be November 6th and 13th and December 4th and 11th, and the proceeds of all four will be devoted to the Charing Cross Hospital and to H.R.H. the President's War Hospital Service. Single tickets will be sold for each concert at 3s. The programmes will be drawn up on a broader and more general scheme than those of the usual Leighton House Chamber Concerts.

WE note that three French artists well known on this side of the Channel—MM. Maurice Renaud, Bourbon, and Vanni Marcoux—have gone to the front, the first-named (who is exempt from military service) at his own wish. The last is Italian by birth, and a naturalized Frenchman.

As the Daleroze College at Hellerau is closed owing to the war, M. Jacques-Daleroze will be in London (23, Store Street, W.C.), and will take an active part in the teaching work here. If circumstances make it necessary, next year's examinations for the Certificate in Rhythmic Gymnastics and the Diploma in Eurhythmies will be held in London. The Director may be seen by appointment on and after the 15th inst. The term begins on the 28th.

ACCORDING to *Le Ménestrel* of the 5th inst. the concerts of the Berlin Philharmonic Society which had been announced will be abandoned. Opera performances even at the Royal Opera, Madrid; San Carlos, Lisbon; the Dal Verme at Milan, and at many other Italian cities, have been given up.



MENTION was made in these columns a fortnight ago of Beethoven in reference to Napoleon, whom he admired as Consul, and hated as Emperor; but of both feelings his 'Eroica' and 'Battle' Symphonies were the only musical expression. Joseph Carl Bernard, editor of a Viennese paper, and a great friend of the composer, wrote in a *Conversation Book* of 1820: "You ought to compose a Hymn to the much misunderstood Napoleon"; yet there is no sign of Beethoven's having done so. After 1815 began the tedious lawsuits concerning the guardianship of his nephew, which lasted up to 1821, and were followed by worries due to that very nephew who afterwards caused him much suffering. During the last years of his life infirmities account for his taking less and less interest in public matters.

Beethoven was not the only great composer who wrote battle music at the time of Napoleon. Carl Maria von Weber in 1814, by his settings of some numbers of Theodor Körner's cycle of poems 'Leyer und Schwert,' created a sensation; these were 'Lützows wilde Jagd' for male chorus, and 'Gebet vor der Schlacht' and 'Gebet während der Schlacht' for solo voice and pianoforte. In the following year, 1815, he wrote the cantata 'Kampf und Sieg zur Feier der Vernichtung des Feindes im Juni, 1815, bei Belle-Alliance und Waterloo' ('Fight and Victory to celebrate the Annihilation of the Enemy in June, 1815, at Belle-Alliance and Waterloo'), and it was produced at Prague on the 22nd of December of the same year. The Prussians also, elated at the overthrow of the tyrant, received it with enthusiasm. A realistic representation is given of the double struggle. In the final chorus, "Herr Gott, Dich wir loben," solo voices are heard uttering the prayer "Give and preserve the peace of the world."

Weber introduced into his cantata the melody of the 'Prayer before the Battle' mentioned above, also that of 'Lützows Jagd'—melodies which were fresh in the minds of those present. Though the agitated pianoforte part of the 'Prayer' is not represented in the cantata, an interesting remark concerning it may be quoted. It occurs in a letter written by Weber to Rochlitz on March 14th, 1815:—

"You must not look upon the pianoforte part of the 'Prayer' as a musical picture of the fight. No! I do not like painting, but the surging feeling in the soul of the man praying to God in beseeching, devout tones during the fight—that is what I wanted to express."

It reminds us of Gluck's restless accompaniment in 'Iphigénie en Tauride' while Orestes sings "Le calme rentre dans mon cœur."

With regard to realism in 'Kampf und Sieg,' Weber says elsewhere that, "the work, in view of my aim, could not be of the usual cantata-type, for I had to combine deeds with feelings"—

in other words, to combine realistic and emotional music; and that he considered one of his greatest difficulties. The realism to which he refers included the national airs of each nation.

Max Maria von Weber in his father's biography tells us that, after the performance of the cantata at Prague, General Nostitz, who had distinguished himself at the battle of Leipsic, went up to the composer, and, comparing Weber's cantata with Beethoven's 'Battle' Symphony, which he had recently heard, remarked:—

"In your work I heard the voice of the people; in Beethoven's big boys playing with rattles."

## DRAMA

### 'THE IMPOSSIBLE WOMAN.'

THE play which began its career at the Haymarket last Tuesday has a welcome spice of novelty, since the woman in question is not "impossible" for the usual stage reason. Madame Mercedes Okraska is famous and courted everywhere as a pianist of genius, and her colossal egotism, which takes the form of insulting her devoted adherents, and using everybody else as an appendage to her own glory or comfort, has been ruinous to many lives by the time that the play begins. It shows her stubbornly confronted by the young barrister who marries Karen, her adopted daughter. She comes to stay with the young couple, and fills his house with undesirable guests whom he will not see. He is stating pretty clearly his objections to her behaviour when she comes in, makes a scene (she loves scenes, she plays them so well), departs in high dudgeon, and is followed somewhat abruptly by the indignant Karen, who is still deluded by the glamour of her "Tante."

The novel of that title is the foundation of Mr. Haddon Chambers's drama, and playgoers will add greatly to their pleasure and understanding if they read it before they go to the Haymarket. It has a subtlety and a humour which hardly belong to the dramatist. He has chosen and adapted with considerable skill the scenes of high emotion and scorn which we purposely refrain from mentioning, but his story, as a whole, is hardly clear enough without knowledge of the book to make the impression that it ought. Tante and the young husband who dislikes her are opposed, not only in their struggle for Karen, but also in their views of life and art. She represents the view that art is everything, and the respectabilities of normal civilization are nothing compared to it. He is a Philistine—how far we cannot say—and dislikes her cosmopolitan creed of artists and admirers as much as her way of wanting all the attention. His views are effectually emphasized in the novel by his sister-in-law, who does not appear here, and might have proved a variant on the train of Tante's supporters. Mrs. Talcot, however, the most faithful of them, turns against her at the end, and tells her what she is with attractive firmness.

Tante is the *clou* of the whole piece, and as played by Lillah McCarthy makes a fine, sumptuous figure, but hardly a credible one. With her, as now presented, it is not only "roses, roses, all the way," but poses as well. Yet to attach people to her as she did, she must have had charm, real powers of affection, naturalness. Tante is largely, we think, a self-deceiver. Her posing has in fact, when the play begins, become second nature, but the actress overdoes it so much that it appears to be deliberately engineered throughout. Tante is generally indifferent to applause because it is

so stale; she takes it for granted, and is only hurt when it is obviously refused. In the recital of her provoking chaff Lillah McCarthy is excellent, but, on the whole, she has not made a woman of her, and the play suffers.

Hilda Bayley plays Karen very prettily, but Mr. Godfrey Tearle as her husband strikes us as unnecessarily stiff. He might be easier, for he is a man of the world and of good education, we presume, though he is limited in his views of art.

The first act—a glorification of Tante at a reception—is lacking in movement, and merely preparatory. Afterwards things go quickly enough, though the curtains are not marked by any special neatness. Perhaps the modern school despises such expedients.

The whole cast is sound, excellent work being done by Mr. Malcolm Cherry as a decadent poet, and Mr. E. Henry Edwards as a Dutch musician, who would probably be a German if the present war were not on hand. As Mrs. Talcot, the ancient adherent who exposes the full obliquity of Tante's proceedings, May Whitty is admirable—a clear-cut character about which there can be no mistake. She scores all the time, yet she has an affection for the egotist she despises. In his other characters Mr. Chambers is not so certain. He has a strong hold on situations, but he has not the deft wit of our best writers of comedy.

### Dramatic Gossip.

'THE LITTLE MINISTER' was successfully revived last week at the Duke of York's Theatre. The chief parts, which in 1897 were played at the Haymarket by Mr. Cyril Maude and Winifred Emery, are now acted by Mr. Donald Calthrop and Marie Löhr. The honours fell to Marie Löhr for her delightful representation of the high-spirited and wayward heroine, and Mr. Calthrop made an admirable foil as the stalwart Little Minister, whose demeanour indicated the high seriousness of extreme youth. They were supported by an excellent cast. The various elders were well characterized, and acted with dry humour; and Mr. Norman MacOwan was most convincing as Rob Dow, the converted "man of sin." Jean Cadell took the part of Jean, and Collette Dorigny that of the resourceful French maid. It was disappointing that Sara Allgood as Nanny Webster had not more scope for her powers.

A PRESS VIEW of 'Forget-me-not' is due next Monday at the Little Theatre. A new version has been prepared by Messrs. Bernard Merivale and Frederick Fenn.

THE nuisance of late-comers at the theatre is becoming so frequent that some measures ought to be taken to stop it. After each pause also there are people stumbling about in the comparative darkness, and too selfish, apparently, to reach their seats in proper time. A little firmness and management—and every theatre seems to abound in managers—might at least reduce the evil.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—N. B.—H. B.—H. G.—R. F.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.—SAT. Carl Rosa Company, Coronet Theatre.  
MON.—SAT. Opera in English, New Middlesex Theatre.  
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914.

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## LITERATURE

## HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR.

Now that the attention of English historical scholars has been directed by Dr. G. W. Prothero to a practical use for the historian's craft in the *diplomatique* of the Great War, some interesting speculations will arise from their learned discussion of the historical facts, as they are known to us. It may be worth while, therefore, to inquire what definition of an historical fact, and what evidence in support of it, can be put forward in a form that will command universal acceptance. For, after all, every serious historical narrative or discussion must be founded upon facts, which, in turn, must be based upon documentary or legal evidence. Any other method, such as the expression of national sentiment or personal opinion and the use of hearsay evidence or unofficial documents, is, as a rule, valueless for the purpose in hand. This, be it remembered, is nothing less than the presentment of the case of Great Britain and her Allies in regard to the causes and effects of the existing hostilities, for the information of public opinion in this country and abroad. Sooner or later this cause must be heard before a universal tribunal of civilization and learning, and it is of great importance that the statement of our case should be convincing by reason of its veracity and moderation. It is not enough that it should be rendered pleasing or effective by means of brilliant rhetoric or graphic exposition.

In the first place, we have to dispose of the weighty dictum of older historians to the effect that no satisfactory history of any national crisis can be written for many years after the event. In effect, however, this counsel of perfection has for a long time past been rendered futile by the altered conditions of archive

economy. As matters stand, the historian who lays down his pen and waits for his materials to attain a certain degree of maturity will run a serious risk of losing a considerable portion of them altogether. The reason is that the documentary evidence is no longer preserved, as in former times, practically intact, for, owing to various causes, a considerable proportion of the documents is not available after a certain date.

Now, if we could suppose that all the official documents relating to the causes and the incidents of the war are still extant and available for the use of our historians, does it follow *ex hypothesi* that these documents would supply the historical facts required for an exhaustive and impartial statement of the British case?

We might, perhaps, venture to answer that they would, provided that a similar dossier were forthcoming from the national archives of each of the other belligerent states, which would have to be examined with equal attention. This, indeed, is a method of research commonly employed by modern historians, who are well aware that questions of the sort cannot be determined on evidence produced by one side only. That is to say, we must know the version of the facts and also the point of view recorded in the archives of the several European states whose national history forms an essential part of the general history of the period.

But it is evident that during a state of war the inspection of hostile archives is impracticable. It is, therefore, desirable to insist that the onus of publishing a complete and authentic series of documents for the above purpose rests with the nationalities concerned. Eventually the national case should be brought before an appointed neutral tribunal of learned opinion. There the statements advanced on either side could be heard and determined; for every alleged fact could be verified as far as possible, and suppression or falsification of documents could be detected by a skilled scrutiny. We noticed on August 29th an effort of the sort in the Report of the International Commission to inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars. Again, the recent Report of the Public Records Commission has shown that the most elusive documents can be traced by an expert method.

Yet even with documents how can one be sure of the motives which lie at the back of actions? Johnson with his bluff commonsense explained that "all history, so far as it is not supported by contemporary evidence, is conjecture," and, dealing again with the subject, he made the remark,

"We may know historical facts to be true, as we may know facts in common life to be true; motives are generally unknown."

Confident statements as to motives are easily made, especially when it is difficult from the nature of the case to refute them; but it does not follow that they are irrefutable.

At the same time, we must remember that the present situation has an immediate and compelling interest. Under the nervous tension of a fight *à outrance* the public will naturally be impatient of the careful scrutiny that must accompany every serious historical inquiry. Many will frankly prefer to believe what they like and to say what they please, and here is a great opportunity for our experts who can lecture.

In every crisis that arises we rely more and more surely upon the subconscious effect of public opinion; but hitherto we have neglected to instruct this giant force, or—should we say?—the voice of the worthy instructors has hardly been heard among the loud clamours of those who seek popularity by the easy means of sentimentalism, exaggeration, and exacerbation. The present movement, therefore, has infinite possibilities; and in any case no pains can be too great to secure the recognition of truth and justice. But "What is Truth?" The echo of this callous jest is wafted from its author's legendary tomb overlooking the strife of Western Europe. Our historians should see to it that no uncertain answer is given to the question, for rumour was never swifter or kinder to that profession whose business, Balzac tells us, it is to regard possibilities as facts.

We may take it, however, that the immediate object of the proposed inquiry is not to demonstrate the vanity of patriotic bathos. The public will doubtless continue to rejoice at "great victories" over an unbeaten and wily foe, and will be surprised and distressed if the victory is converted into a reverse. But no great harm is done by journalism devoid of a sense of proportion so long as the public keeps its head. The danger lies in the tendency of the unsophisticated public at home and abroad to be hypnotized by the baleful influence of the expedient lie. It is this last peril that has excited so much attention amongst thinking men and women. But the dissemination of untruths for political purposes has aroused a feeling of repugnance in every age, and at the present moment our cause has need of a more expert champion than the pamphleteer.

A Committee of historical experts is already engaged in planning a series of scholarly lectures. Such educational propaganda is of undoubted value, but some more authoritative expression of opinion will be needed before the war reaches its close. Surely it is desirable that the Government should lend the weight of its authority to the movement. What is needed is, in the first place, an Historical Intelligence Department, and, later, a Royal Commission duly equipped and empowered to formulate the evidence received, and issue an official report in the form of a Blue-book.

Thus the solid framework of a "British case" would be provided, and we should also be prepared for any developments of an international character that might offer a suitable opportunity for its judicial exposition.



## REPUBLICAN ROME AND AUGUSTUS.

AGAIN are we called on to review a book on 'Republican Rome,' this time due to the late H. L. Howell. Such books come out three or four times every year, so that publishers seem to have found in the public an insatiable desire for them. To us there seems a surfeit of them, especially as few of them contain the fresh combinations and large suggestions of the book by the Bryn Mawr Professor which we noticed in these columns on June 27th last (p. 882). That was a book difficult for its readers to lay down; it is not so with the rest, at least in recent times. The first duty of the reviewer is, therefore, to find out in what way a new volume on a threadbare subject differs from its predecessors. This is not difficult in the case before us.

Owing to the author's sad death by accident, the publishers asked Mr. H. B. Cotterill to complete the choice of the illustrations, and to write notes upon them. As might be expected from his work on Greece noticed in *The Athenæum* of August 9th, 1913 (p. 127), Mr. Cotterill has done his task most capably. The notes on the various well-selected pictures throughout the book are extremely interesting, though crammed into a few pages at the outset. So is the appendix on Roman coins. These are the features which distinguish this volume from its rivals, and give it distinct interest and value.

As regards the rest, though we must speak with all respect of Mr. Havell's learning and care, there is nothing remarkable to be noted. He was, of course, well versed in the subject, and had the habit of teaching, which makes his exposition simple and clear. But nowhere does he rouse our emotions or give us that peculiar flush of pleasure which we feel when a new view or a fine passage meets our sober progress through a book. We cannot forget the old Greek (and Roman) conviction that history is a branch of eloquence as well as a narrative of facts, and demands a bright imagination and a glowing style, as well as diligence in research. The last quality is, of course, of great importance in a history either unfamiliar, or so familiar that many a reader is more or less a critic. From this point of view we occasionally have fault to find with Mr. Havell. He held the exploded theory that the Etruscans came from the North through Alpine passes into Italy. It would be hard to find another man so learned who was not familiar with the later discussions, which establish, in our opinion, that the Etruscans were a sea-going nation who came from the East in "Ægean days," and first landed on the Campanian coast, from which they spread northward. But

though they may have come from Phrygia, we will not accept Mr. Cotterill's statement that the Phrygian and Etruscan languages were akin. The few words we have of old Phrygian are surely Aryan, and the Etruscan tongue was certainly non-Aryan. The Cyclopean walls of Volterra given in the illustrations are not necessarily Etruscan, being similar to the finer specimens at Sestri and Alatri, in Volscian country (S.E. of Rome), which can hardly have been Etruscan. Such building is common to many countries, and belongs rather to a stage of civilization than a peculiar people.

Coming to the clear light of history, Mr. Havell speaks of the Tarentine people thus: "These descendants of the Spartans had forgotten the stern discipline of their ancestors." Now though the Tarentines were a Dorian colony, there is no probability that any but a very small proportion of them were strictly Spartans; and the author should have known that this discipline was in no sense Dorian, and that "turbulence and levity" were not uncommon in other Dorian settlements, *e.g.*, Syracuse and Cyrene.

We have fault to find with the treatment of Carthage as a world power, and we even find fault with the English of this sentence:—

"Herodotus saw with amazement a whole mountain turned upside down by the Phœnicians in their eager search for gold, and this is but one example of the restless avarice which pursued its end in defiance of hardships," &c.

To call mining for gold a display of "avarice" is quite wrong. It may be greed; it may be ambition to gain the means of power. Avarice surely means something very different. But Mr. Havell's English is rarely at fault. A foot-note, however, on the first page pulls us up rudely: we know not whether author or editor is responsible for it. Here it is: "Pronounce *Aborigines*—no connection with *origo*." We were so taken aback that we referred to the Oxford Dictionary, which gives the current etymology, with no allusion to any other. Surely the author of this derivation should have supported it with argument.

The writer places the depopulation of Italy, in our opinion, too early; and he is wrong in calling Hannibal an old man when he died. He was only in middle life, and might still have been a serious danger for another twenty years.

These small points do not detract seriously from the solid value of the book.

As we have hinted, ancient Rome is being overdone by the publishers of to-day. There is always, however, room for a book by a writer who combines with adequate knowledge the gift for popularization. Mr. René Francis has made good use of his opportunity in 'Augustus: his Life and his Work.' He writes at once effectively and clearly, and he uses as little Latin as possible, which is wise. He sees that the story of Augustus cannot be told without

knowledge of the conditions which led up to his empire, and he devotes chapters to the development of the Republic and the beginning of individualism before he comes to Cæsar.

The book is short—less than two hundred pages of excellent print—but in view of its size it includes a good deal of information, and gives us a distinct impression of the main points. It is not entirely consistent in the knowledge it implies. References are, perhaps, tedious in a popular book, and explanations should be reduced to a minimum; but what will the reader make of "the Monument of Ancyra" without a word as to its purport or origin? Nothing is said of the reform of the Calendar, though the names of July and August are a perpetual reminder of the two great figures of the period. Mr. Francis rightly sees that Augustus was not a genius like Cæsar, unless genius consists in taking infinite pains. Augustus was a first-rate man of business, but hardly a first-rate soldier. The quotations from G. W. Steevens's 'Dialogues of the Dead' and the author's unconventional summary of a typical Roman view of the situation are both bright and informing. We wish, however, for some of those personal anecdotes which reveal the man Augustus to us. The brief mention of famous writers of the day might have included the characteristic Epistle addressed by Horace to Augustus. The hints provided by the intercourse of the two are singularly valuable, for Horace was a good judge of men. The ode quoted, 'Parvus Deorum,' is less effective as inculcating the necessity of reverence than 'Delicta Majorum.' Cicero's Letters, so far as they go, afford an unusual insight into the politics of the period, but after his death we have often to be content with second-rate writers and authorities.

We doubt very much if Augustus ever inspired affection to any great extent. Two of his wives are mentioned on p. 81; as a matter of fact, he had three by the time he was twenty-six; the last (Livia) he married in scandalous circumstances. Nor could Rome easily forget the ruthless days of his triumvirate. Mr. Francis calls Cicero "the last of the orator-philosopher-statesmen," but what of Seneca? The epigram of Tacitus (p. 155) refers to Galba, though it may be fairly true of Tiberius. The reference to Marcellus in the Sixth *Æneid* might have included "si qua fata aspera rumpas."

The illustrations are mainly reconstructions of Roman scenes. The Prefatory Note mentions the author's indebtedness to the 'Outlines of Roman History' by our old contributor Pelham, and Firth's biography of Augustus; but we should have been glad to see a brief bibliography of the best books for the period, if not of the actual sources, for we always hope that some unlearned readers of books like this will become real students. Others may be led to revive early and half-forgotten memories of the classics.

*Republican Rome.* By H. L. Havell. (Harrap & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

*Augustus: his Life and his Work.* By René Francis. (Same publishers, 1s. 6d. net.)



## WAR LITERATURE.

IF anybody imagines that even so experienced an officer as Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the author of 'Quick Training for War,' can supply a substitute for the arduous active training necessary, he will be quickly disillusioned. What Sir Robert does seek to do (and, in fact, does) is so to stir the intelligence and zeal of the young officer that no feeling of laboriousness will deter him from carrying out his training with the utmost thoroughness. One of the chief points he inculcates is that moral courage can be made to support, and to some extent replace, the physical hardihood which was considered all-important for the rank and file in earlier days.

He quotes more than one conversation with the German Emperor, but for absolute refutation of that monarch by current events the following, we think, holds first place:—

"He objected to the system in our training which teaches the men to spread out and to take cover in advancing to the attack. He said, 'You teach them to be afraid of the bullets before they have even heard one. In the German Army we march the men by rank after rank of their fellows; they cannot fail to carry the position.'"

So far the war seems to have upset all the Kaiser's preconceived notions as to machine-made courage overcoming individual moral force, and, if the negative of his proposition is established, the gain to the world will be great.

Sir Robert's hundred pages teem with evidence of how common sense helps. Many of his illustrations, which refer mostly to the Boer War, will perhaps not be exactly repeated, at least in the early stages of the present European struggle. It is likely to be far less natural (if we must still refer to fighting as natural) than that with the Boers. Some may call the present more civilized warfare; if they are correct, civilization has never had so much to answer for. Sir Robert has a lively style, and can, as his friends know, be amusing. The Kaiser once asked him the reason why in England we "put the artillery in the place of honour on the right of the line, the cavalry next, and then the engineers, and lastly the infantry." His suggestion that the order was alphabetical greatly tickled the German Emperor. We end by reproducing the note which accompanied a copy of Sir Robert's book sent to a relative, a lieutenant gazetted last week:—

"DEAR —, I have just read your note retailing your arduous round of lectures and

*Quick Training for War.* By Sir Robert Baden-Powell. (Herbert Jenkins, 1s. net.)

*Jena or Sedan?* By Franz Beyerlein. (Heinemann, 2s.)

*The Campaign of Sedan.* By George Hooper. "Daily Telegraph War Books." (Hodder & Stoughton, 1s. net.)

*The Fleets at War.* By Archibald Hurd. (Same series and publishers, 1s. net.)

*The German Spy System in France.* Translated from the French of Paul Lanoir by an English Officer. (Mills & Boon, 6d. net.)

drill, and the measure of physical discomfort you are enduring. You can read the enclosed in an hour—if you can follow the advice given, your new profession cannot fail to make your life of the highest moment to yourself and all you come in contact with."

'Jena or Sedan?' (reviewed in *The Athenæum* for Nov. 5, 1904) is a puzzle for the present. If the writer's arguments were really valid, would the German army have ever passed the Belgian frontier? One obvious answer is that the galvanic stimulus of war, of the "real thing," may completely change an army, and even a whole nation; it follows that degeneration shows itself in the conduct of the men, not on the battlefield, but in occupation of a temporarily conquered district. But in any case the statement that Germany had "played too long at being soldiers to be able really to be soldiers" is now disproved. The writer makes much of the fact that in manœuvres the rendezvous are all fixed beforehand. The present "time-table" campaign of Germany seems to suggest that such arrangements cannot wholly be condemned; even the Liège check did not disorganize the advance on Paris. But on the whole we may, perhaps, say that such time-table arrangements leave too little to chance—especially the chance of the other side's success.

Just as many people scoffed at the book when it appeared, so many others took it in deadly earnest. A middle course is suggested by the fact that odds and ends of scandals and defects may be selected in almost any army in the world, especially in peaceful times; but to collate these into a big book, and generalize about a whole nation, is fatal and shortsighted.

Hooper's 'Campaign of Sedan' (reviewed at length in our issue for July 16, 1887) evokes interesting comparisons on certain points, apart from the supreme contrast between the management of French affairs in 1870 and the hopeless inefficiency of the generals and authorities, and the general confidence felt to-day. The Germans in 1870 seem to have been notable for their excellent rifle-fire, which checked even the most impetuous charges of picked French troops. Also individuality, independence, and self-possession played a great part in the German success. The publishers have not mentioned on the title-page or in a bibliographical note that this book is a reprint.

Mr. Archibald Hurd's 'The Fleets at War' is of great use as presenting concisely and clearly the factors, merits, and demerits of the various great fleets, with details of each class of ship throughout. It is especially interesting to note the relative fighting values of the Goeben and the Gloucesters. Mr. Hurd bestows much praise on Mr. Winston Churchill's predecessor at the Admiralty, Mr. McKenna, who, according to him, had to face such an opposition in the Cabinet over his plans for national defence that "the

Admiralty actually resigned" for a time. With all due reserve as to Mr. Hurd's knowledge of the inward workings of these matters, we are inclined to suppose that there were other and more potent forces at work for naval defence than Mr. McKenna's personality, and we prefer to ascribe the power of the Navy and the general confidence therein to those forces and to the Cabinet changes in 1911.

Such a pamphlet as 'The German Spy System in France' (now reprinted from the edition of 1908) can hardly deserve review in itself, though it leads to interesting disquisition on the question of espionage in its various lights.

We can, perhaps, think of spying as twofold: the discovery of an enemy's secrets, the survey of his country, his defences, and so on; or the establishment within his country of certain persons, institutions, and bodies who can, by organized co-operation, cause disturbances or even disasters within his own frontiers, corresponding to attacks from without.

For example, in this country we have seen from time to time foreigners tried and punished for making too close an examination of our fortresses, and we have read every day in our papers of other foreigners who have prepared an armed rising to coincide with a German invasion.

One is inclined to ask how far the past expenditure on espionage is worth maintaining. Secrets of armament or attack probably are well worth a high price. But the other branch of spying—what we may call mining the enemy's country—does not seem to bear startlingly good fruit. We certainly do not think that heavy counter-expenditure is so useful as careful police supervision, on which instant and effective action can be taken.

Again, a country which parades its secrets is far more likely to be disturbed and anxious than one which keeps them well behind the scenes—the more efficacious for being unimpeded by public opinion.

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*Hero Tales and Legends of the Serbians.*

By Woislav M. Petrovitch. (Harrap & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

DURING the late Balkan Wars Serbia surprised her friends and foes alike by her military exploits; to-day she is surprising them still further, and the gallant fight she is making against Austria-Hungary has won for her many new friends and admirers in this country. The publication of Mr. Petrovitch's book comes, therefore, at an opportune moment. It is pleasant to be able to add that it is well worth attention for its own sake.

The first part is given up to tales of the national heroes who flourished before the coming of the Turk, or at least before he had planted his foot firmly on the country: Kraljevitich Marko, or Prince Marko of Prilip, Tsar Doushan, Tsar Lazar, Banovitich Strahinya, and others. These tales have been selected from the third edition



of Vouk Stephanovitch Karadgitch's great collection of the national ballads, and translated by the author; and though he more than once laments his inability to set them before us in metrical form, they are, even in their present dress, decidedly attractive. Indeed, comparing Mr. Petrovitch's translations with the metrical versions of Sir John Bowring—of which three specimens are included—we must confess to a preference for the former. A score of representative folk-tales follow the tales of the heroes, and finally we have some Servian popular anecdotes, which show, here and there, a pretty wit. The folk-tales are for the greater part strongly reminiscent of those of a similar class in other countries, but they are by no means lacking in interest. Moreover, we find in them striking traces of contact with the Turk, and through him with the Arab. Yet it must not be thought that they have no originality or character of their own; there is about them a sturdy morality, which characterizes the Hero Tales also, that is certainly not Oriental; and here and there they strike a note of tragedy that is rare in our own tales of a similar class.

Amongst the heroes Kralyevitch Marko naturally takes first place. He is something more than the national hero; Servians regard him as the personification of the national character. If we adopt that view, we must certainly esteem the national character, for Marko, with all his faults, was a gallant knight indeed. It is interesting to learn that he—like several other national heroes and saints—is not dead, but sleeping, with his great sword plunged to the hilt in the rock beside him, ready to serve his country when necessary—"to re-establish the mediæval empire, lost at the battle of Kossovo." A foot-note tells us how he actually did appear during the late war, and led the Servian troops to victory against the Turks.

The information necessary to a proper enjoyment of the tales is given in the Introduction and the first three chapters. These contain a brief history of the Servians since they emigrated from Galicia, and many particulars of national customs and superstitions; and readers may well find this the most interesting part of the book, especially at the present time. Here is the author's estimate of his countrymen:—

"The average Serbian has a rather lively temperament; he is highly sensitive and very emotional. His enthusiasm is quickly roused, but most emotions with him are, as a rule, of short duration. However, he is extremely active and sometimes persistent. Truly patriotic, he is always ready to sacrifice his life and property for national interests, which he understands particularly well, thanks to his intimate knowledge of the ancient history of his people, transmitted to him from generation to generation through the pleasing medium of popular epic poetry composed in very simple decasyllabic verse—entirely Serbian in its origin. He is extremely courageous and always ready for war. Although patriarchal and conservative in everything national, he is ready and

willing to accept new ideas....Very submissive in his *Zadrooga* and obedient to his superiors, he is often despotic when elevated to power. The history of all the Southern Slavs pictures a series of violations, depositions, political upheavals, achieved sometimes by the most cruel means and acts of treachery; all mainly due to the innate and hitherto inexpugnable faults characteristic of the race, such as jealousy and an inordinate desire for power."

Such frankness wins our respect. When Mr. Petrovitch tells us boldly that "the worship of Nature...has not, even to our day, vanished from the popular creed of the Balkans," we feel safe in trusting ourselves to his guidance. The Balkans are generally so extremely anxious to prove themselves quite abreast of, if not a little ahead of, the times that they are apt to become tiresome. There is no reason why they should seek to ape the West in all things, or why they should be ashamed to confess that all their old beliefs and "superstitions" are not dead yet. The belief in vampires seems to have originated in this part of Europe. Unfortunately, Mr. Petrovitch tells us little about them. We should like to know more. How, for instance, does "the black horse without blemish" help to discover the grave in which the vampire is? As to our old friend the Dragon, the Servians know that the form in which he was always depicted for us (and is actually depicted by one of Mr. Petrovitch's illustrators) is "merely used as a misleading mask":—

"In his true character a dragon is a handsome youth, possessing superhuman strength and courage, and he is usually represented as in love with some beautiful princess or empress."

Evidently he is a refined monster. It may be noted, indeed, that these Servian stories, tales of the peasants though they be, commonly show a refinement and delicacy of feeling that are surprising. In this respect they resemble the Turkish tales, but not, of course, the Arab.

Another pleasing feature is the real love of animals which they reveal. Marko himself shares his glory, as he regularly shared his red wine, with "Sharatz," his marvellous piebald charger; Banovitch Strahinya owes his life to his faithful greyhound Caraman; and instances of birds and beasts befriending human beings are numerous.

The *veele* (the Servian nymphs) are not nearly so attractive as our own Queen Mab and her followers. "They believed in God and St. John, and abhorred the Turk," but "they could be very cruel"; they had an unpleasant way of foretelling the death of heroes and others; and they were given to destroying buildings—or, rather, to preventing their completion—unless the builders offered up a human sacrifice. It would be interesting, by the way, to learn where the superstition about offering up a human sacrifice to ensure the stability of a building had its origin, and at what period of the world's history. It was clearly widespread, for tales founded upon it are current in many parts of the Near and Middle East.

The author's descriptions of Servian customs and ceremonies observed on various festivals and feast days are noteworthy, and his comments are apt. Many of the customs are as picturesque as they are quaint, and it is to be hoped that they will not entirely disappear.

Mr. Petrovitch is perhaps inclined to be unfair to the Turk at times, as, for instance, when he talks of the monks, "inviolable within the sacred walls of their monasteries," being the only scribes and authors left under the "blighting domination of the Turk"; and forgets that the very existence of the monks and their "sacred walls" argues tolerance on the part of the Turk.

The illustrations are, for the most part, good, and the book is well printed, though mistakes in spelling are rather numerous. We are glad to see a useful map and Index.

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*La Vie à Paris, 1911–1912–1913.* Par Jules Claretie. (Paris, Fasquelle, 3fr. 50.)

M. GEORGES CLARETIE in his excellent Preface to his father's book remarks, "Il y a de l'opium dans l'encre." He follows his remark with a quotation from his father setting forth the more bellicose aspect of the inkpot—as effective in Luther's hands as the tongs of St. Dunstan. Indeed, pen and ink, under Claretie's skilled hand, can give us many kinds of sensation or emotion, of sympathy or pleasure.

It is useless to read his book chapter by chapter and then to attempt a solemn, consecutive précis of its contents: Claretie would have surely laughed with delight at the spectacle of any student making the effort. He begins with one subject; then, before we know we have left that subject, we are confronted with another of equal interest. We wander from our starting-point up one street and down another, along a wide boulevard, through some narrow ancient alley, taking no note of our course, but absorbing the stream of acute and apposite description and comment. For example, the first page mentions Sidney Street; on the third is the phrase "Saint Alcoolisme, patron du revolver, excuse-nous"; on the fifth we see the "bons malades" of Molière's day, dying according to the rules of the healing art, and we think of the long dead parson and doctor at Oxford, "cure without care, and care without 'cure'"; and the chapter ends with Madame Curie and the "baiser Lamourette de l'Institut"!

Then we meet Louis Blanc, and a moment later Hansi and Zislin, and we are told how the *Strassburger Post* arranged for letters from the Foreign Legion very much as Bismarck ordered letters from "a Liberal-minded Frenchman" or "an old Prussian noble."

"Charles de France," asserting his descent from the Bourbons, tells us how he wrote to the Pope and the Comte de Chambord. They did not answer; why? because they could not refute his claims. But Charles de France is much more placid than the average claimant: he



serves in no merchant ship, turns no barrel-organ handle, prefers his trades, and chiefly that of "tapissier"—a true Bourbon taste, even on escape from "le Temple."

Aviation introduces Verlaine and D'Annunzio, "moderne jusqu'aux ongles comme il est poète jusqu'à la pointe des ailes"; and with the aid of poets and aircraft we see "la route d'océan comme un itinéraire d'omnibus." But what would Claretie have said if he had lived to see "Madeleine—Bastille" or "Barnes—Liverpool Street" thundering at night, crammed with soldiers, through the forests of the Ardennes or the passes of the Vosges?

To judge from the deeper waters of his thought, he would have said much, for from all his phrases of peace and wit, of common and uncommon objects of normal life to-day and yesterday, we catch now and again the "cliquetis des armes." "A propos de Mars-la-Tour" brings up the poignant memory of those dread fields, now, as we write, peopled by great masses that seem like the ghosts of 1870 arising for new strife, perhaps for vengeance. That chapter—in which those deeper waters are, indeed, stirred—ends with the proposed remedy for all such evils, the Pasteur system:—

"Il aurait peut-être trouvé—et tué—le microbe de la tuerie, celui qui se loge, ténace, dans le cerveau des mégalomaines et des ambitieux."

Claretie mentions the tradesman who shut his shop and put up the notice: "Fermé pour cause de l'ouverture de la chasse." He would see many such notices now, and would surely welcome amongst them that of which we hear in Glasgow: "Closed during rearrangement of the map of Europe."

Of course, Claretie has phrases and reminiscences of every kind of artist. Bossuet—"qui fit des vers et ne fut un grand poète qu'en prose"—incites him to description of the exhumation when that tongue that had glorified the Church in ever-living words was found to be blackened and withered. Berlioz, Massenet, Victor Hugo, Théophile Gautier, Mlle. Georges (who would not turn her head to see Napoleon III. in all his glory: "J'ai vu l'autre")—these are a few among many on whom his opinions are very chronicles of illumination, justifying his own phrase: "Décidément on ne connaît les hommes que lorsqu'ils sont au cercueil et qu'on a ouvert leurs tiroirs"; but he does not forgive the indiscriminate collector of private letters: he knows which drawers to open and what papers to respect.

Yet for all his lighter moods he returns again and again to dwell a moment on that serious thought now a flame to all France—"l'épreuve que les optimistes déclarent imaginaire"; and here is, perhaps, one of the best of all his apophthegms, on the devotion of women, of "les patriotettes," who are "les suffragettes du dévouement." There is a description of the one and an ideal for the other combined in a single phrase.

*Ancient Legends of the Scottish Gael: Gille a' Bhuidseir, The Wizard's Gillie, and Other Tales.* Edited and translated by J. G. McKay. (St. Catherine Press, 2s. 6d. net.)

THIS book is an aftermath of the researches of the late J. F. Campbell of Islay, which resulted in the collection of nearly a thousand legends, stored for the most part in MS. form at the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, an institution to which the translator had access. Some of the tales here were comprised in the list of unpublished Gaelic stories at the end of Campbell's 'West Highland Tales,' vol. iv., others are from volumes with no published list of contents. All are folk-tales with a genuine Celtic ring, though presenting, of course, analogies to examples from distant lands. Thus of the 'Cogie Carlin's Rhapsody' ('Ròlais Chailleach [Caillich?] na Cuinneige'), telling of the high hopes built upon an unexpected piece of luck and their ludicrous downfall—in this case the kicking over by the day-dreamer of her cherished "cogies"—"Islay" remarks that "it comes from 'The Arabian Nights,' but is perfectly Highland in every particular"; and, it might be added, has several parallels in English story.

'The Wizard's Gillie' ('Gille a' Bhuidseir'), with which the volume opens, is a quaint story of a school of magic, with wonderful transformations of the gillie, a farmer's son fraudulently enthralled by the wizard. He sticks throughout his metamorphoses to his purpose to be free, and the death of the wizard and his daughters in doves' shape restores him to his loving, but most simple-minded and credulous parent.

None of these legends is of the Ossianic or Fingalian cycle, though of later traditions there are glimpses. Thus 'The Three-Score Fools' ('Tri fichead Buiraidh') is a clan-story of the Mac-Callums. The method by which the two brothers chose their lands, travelling in opposite directions until the girths of their packhorses broke, has its counterpart in many lands; and the internecine combat between the two bands of their descendants, travelling to make acquaintance without knowing one another's appearance (hence the proverb "Which was Callum?") recalls the combat between the knights on the gold and silver side of the shield. The story of Dòmhnall Caol Camshron is sufficiently gruesome, but gives opportunity for a dramatic illustration, wherein the husband in all good faith holds up the severed head of his wife's brother—all he has saved—for her consolation.

The notion of the 'Coluinn gun Cheann' ('The Headless Body'), which creeps into the bed of the heroine and turns into, and eventually becomes permanently, a handsome young bridegroom, has a parallel in the ponderous Bahr-Geist. "The act of coming under the blankets is probably equivalent to getting out of the sphere of enchantment." 'The Carpenter Macpheigh' is a fine tale of primitive juggling,

and 'Fear Gheusdo' an ancient form of the superstition of the fairy changeling. The death of the old *bodach*—sewn up in the supposititious cow's hide—is an echo of the terrible custom of killing decrepit members of a tribe.

Altogether this is an excellent and suggestive book, and in good Gaelic, well translated.

*Poems of the Great War.* (Chatto & Windus, 1s. net.)

THE 'Poems of the Great War' here collected hardly mark an epoch in achievement. Occasionally we come on a good stanza or a fine phrase, but on the whole the language is forced and unnatural, the inspiration fluctuating, and the expression mediocre. One poem stands out far above the rest—'The Wife of Flanders,' by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, who, in his hours, is a poet to be reckoned with. We remember two lines of those that prefaced his 'Napoleon of Notting Hill':—

Your tall young men  
Drank death like wine at Austerlitz.

In this poem we see the same deep-striking directness of thought and phrase: You, staring at your sword to find it brittle; and again the last two lines:—

You have no word to break, no heart to harden.  
Ride on and prosper. You have lost your spurs.  
The last stanza of Mr. Cecil Chesterton's poem has something of the same insight. The rest of the verses are, on the whole, academic diatribes against Germany or laudations of English qualities and aspirations.

We trust that some one may make a more complete collection later of "War Poetry." 'The Day,' by Mr. Henry Chappell, would deserve a foremost place, as would Mr. Barry Pain's biting lines with the notable finale:—

To Whom, whichever way the combat rolls,  
We, fighting to the last, commend our souls.

Other verses also, from writers less known than those who figure here, appear daily and weekly in the press. One of the Sunday papers had some stirring verses about the defence of Liège; *The Globe* has just published some lines on 'The Lying Spirit,' founded on the text "Go up to Ramoth-Gilead and prosper." Finally, we hope that the comic as well as the serious side may be duly represented. The Goeben has furnished at least one good set of verses:—

And the Turk he signed an I.O.U.,  
And took 'em with all hands;  
So that now Constantinople  
Has got two more German bands.

We must remember that, however powerful heroism and hatred may be as factors in the extinction of Prussian militarism, there is one factor more deadly and permanent than these—ridicule. It may be that the memories of Mons, Cambrai, Vitry, and Liège will have no more than their just place in the records of the world's great deeds; even Louvain may be classed as less horrible than Magdeburg; but there is one thing the world will never forget—the flight and sale of the Goeben and the Breslau: that should kill the last remnants of Prussian pride.



## THE STUDY OF TENNYSON.

It is pleasant to note that the efforts of scholarship and the ideals of education do not relax, however infructuous they seem. The Oxford Dictionary of English proceeds steadily towards its end, and supplies a guide to the resources of the English language which no other nation can rival; and everywhere good work in English literature is being done, though it is seldom separated from bad in the hasty accounts of present-day reporting. In 1908 we had from the United States a Concordance of Gray, one of the chief artists in English poetry; and we are very glad now to have from Mr. Baker, the Librarian of Taunton, a complete Concordance to Tennyson, a poet whose great style is in the great tradition. Poets deserve to be legislators of language, for they deal with the highest form of it; they achieve wonders like those of the magician who turned a heap of common leaves into gold; and they shrink by instinct from the excesses of vulgarity and distortion. A poet is born and made, said Tennyson, and never was there an artist who took more pains than he to add to his inborn genius. Shakespeare wrote with an eager haste which left his work sometimes incoherent, and he admitted such lapses even in his great plays that we turn desperately to the theory of another hand in collaboration. But Shakespeare is an exception, a law to himself. The immortal felicities of Milton and Keats, which seem inevitable once uttered, do not "flash upon the inward eye" in a moment. We can see how 'Lycidas' was corrected into its present perfection.

The successive editions of Tennyson show how incessantly he worked at such corrections. He even published a series of "trial-editions" which are unknown to the public, but are duly recorded in Mr. T. J. Wise's admirable 'Bibliography of Tennyson' (1908).

Mr. Baker, who does not mention the Concordance to Tennyson published by D. Barron Brightwell in 1869, has done his work with admirable completeness, and we can well believe that it was a labour of love. He prints the whole line in which a word occurs, adding thus materially to the value of his work for reference, and supplies the first two or three words of a poem which has a vague title such as 'Song.' The bulky volume, in his own words,

"consists of Verbal Indexes to the Poetical and Dramatic Works of the author comprised in the 'Complete Edition,' published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., to the

*A Concordance to the Poetical and Dramatic Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson.* By Arthur E. Baker. (Kegan Paul & Co., 11. 5s. net.)

*Tennyson: Poems published in 1842.* With an Introduction and Notes by A. M. D. Hughes. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 4s. 6d.)

*Tennyson: Enoch Arden.* Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Hugh Marwick. (Same publishers, 1s.)

'Poems' contained in the 'Life of Lord Tennyson' by his son, and published by the same publishers; also to the 'Suppressed Poems,' edited by J. C. Thomson, and published by Sands & Co."

This means that the work is arranged in three separate indexes. The list of words omitted is reasonable, and we are glad to learn that the compiler's original intention of omitting "various adjectives and other words" was, after a brief period, altered as the result of inquiries. All great stylists are strong in adjectives, and we shall return to this point.

We must not, however, delay further our appreciation of Mr. Baker's labours. With exceptional materials for testing his work, we have scrutinized it thoroughly, and in no case have we found it wanting. There are, of course, a few slips (how could it be otherwise in a work that contains 150,000 references, and occupies 1,212 pages?), but nothing material has escaped the industry of the compiler. Every library of any standing should at once secure the volume. By its means one can dismiss some wild statements as to Tennyson's vocabulary, and, more important, one can realize the happy precision of his style, the varieties and resources of his Muse.

The descriptions of the birds and flowers which delight the lover of English landscape are all worth careful scrutiny. The simple adjective here and elsewhere tells us much, and, when it is not original, is nobly borrowed. Thus "ignorance" is "heavy" (Shakespeare's word, too), and "blind and naked." The woodpecker is "ghostly" in 'The Princess,' "jubilant" in 'The Progress of Spring.'

Nouns and adjectives alike are compounded with a freedom which is unusual in English, and suggests now German, now Greek. Thus Tennyson speaks of an "eagle-height," a "head-blow," "Madonna-masterpieces," a "tongue-banger," and "woman-yells." "Mitre-sanctioned," "root-bitten," "rough-ruddy," "trespass-chiding," and "stubborn-shafted" are among his adjectives; and he even ventures such a use as

"Have at thee, then," said Kay: they shock'd,  
and Kay  
Fell shoulder-slipt.

Under "sweet," which occupies more than two pages in the principal of the three Indexes comprising the Concordance, will be found a list of compounds which shows, perhaps, a weakness in the poet's attitude to life—his tendency to cloying sentimentalism. In the diminutives of affection English is notably poor, and we rather wonder that he did not revive the "sweeting" of Shakespeare. The lover's outburst in 'Maud' descends to "my ownest own." The same poem ingeniously works in "snarling" as a rhyme to "darling."

Mr. Hughes has annotated with care 'Tennyson, Poems published in 1842,' and the schoolboy for whom the edition is, we presume, intended will find abundance of illustration of every kind. The Preface, however, is sufficient to indicate that the main work in this way has been

so thoroughly done by others that the task of editing is not difficult. Our own columns have from time to time supplied a number of notes which have been utilized elsewhere, and the "Eversley Edition" is a mine of information.

The 'Life of Tennyson' which precedes the text is judicious, though, since its details are well known, more space might have been given to the poetry. We are glad to see a 'Note on the Metres of 1832 and 1842,' and at the end a list of 'Variant Readings,' and a reproduction of *The Quarterly* article which annoyed and also instructed Tennyson. We add a few points in the poems themselves. In 'Mariana,' l. 31, "the gray-eyed morn" looks like a reminiscence of the same phrase in 'Romeo and Juliet.' In the 'Recollections of the Arabian Nights' "argent-lidded eyes" is like the "azure-lidded sleep" of Keats. 'A Character' is known to be founded on Sunderland, of whom Thackeray speaks as the hero of the Cambridge Union. The "purple twilights under the sea" of 'The Mermaid' are like the "purple darkness" in Schiller's ballad of 'The Diver.' The "full-sail'd verse" of 'Eleänore' recalls "the full sail of his great verse" in Shakespeare, Sonnet 86. In 'Mariana in the South' (90) "glitter'd on her tears" recalls the "glimmer on their tears" of Keats in 'Hyperion.' The Oxford Press, usually practical in such matters, has forgotten throughout to give references in the notes to the page of the text referred to.

It should be added that this volume does not follow the arrangement in the Copyright editions of Tennyson but is a reprint of the 1842 volume. It includes, for instance, a thing long dropped by the poet, 'The Skipping-Rope,' which has the unpoetical lines:—

Stand off, or else my skipping-rope  
Will hit you in the eye.

The little paper-covered edition of 'Enoch Arden' edited by Mr. Hugh Marwick is welcome. The simple story of the poem is one that appeals to everybody. Tennyson, however, has by no means told it simply throughout, and we so far associate ourselves with Bagehot's strictures as to regard a phrase like "ocean-spoil in ocean-smelling osier" as needlessly elaborate. Such language is not easily understood by an unsophisticated audience, which, moreover—we speak from experience—does not easily grasp lines so broken up as those of Tennyson, in which the sense often ends in the middle. Mr. Marwick's general remarks are good, and he does well in supplying illustrations of Tennyson's metrical felicity. The repetition of "Forgetful" (p. 7) as the first word of five lines running is described as "Miltonian." But it was Keats who began four lines running of 'Isabella' with "And she forgot." The last lines of the poem:—

And when they buried him, the little port  
Had seldom seen a costlier funeral,  
are described as "an unfortunate conclusion," introducing "a sordid mercenary note altogether alien to the high emotional



character of the rest of the poem." That is undoubtedly the first impression, but on further examination the adjective turns out to be a daring piece of realism, representing the mind of the village folk. A little girl of that class once used almost the same words in our hearing. The dead is honoured by the lavish expenditure on his funeral. The higher classes do the same, only the financial side of the affair is not so prominent when it appears in the form of white flowers.

A just criticism of the whole piece would be, we think, that it reproduces partly the admirable simplicities of the poor (who, for instance, call the Bible "the book"), partly the ordinary dialect of poetry which smooths over the crudities of life, and partly again the ornate language which would occur only to a lover of elaborate phrase.

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*The Thames Highway: General History.*  
By Fred S. Thacker. (Fred S. Thacker, 6s. net.)

MR. THACKER wrote a charming book on the Upper Thames a few years ago, on lines half historical and half descriptive (see *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, 1910, p. 8). He tells us now that it was said, and justly, that he then "offered no considered study of the navigation under its historical and economic aspect." It is this which he has now endeavoured to supply—at least in part—by writing a history of the various systems by which the river and the navigation of it have been controlled. We might call the book a story of weirs and locks, and of the Thames Conservancy. Within these limits Mr. Thacker has roamed freely, and he gives us a great deal of curious and pleasant information.

Three parties, he would say, have been struggling over the Thames navigation for centuries: the owners and tenants of land along the banks, the riverside population with no specific rights, and those engaged in the use of the river as a waterway. There are other interests involved too, as he shows: the millers and the fishermen have always had something to say in the matter. "Fish and flour go together as bye-products of nearly all our large rivers," says Mr. G. Cornish; and both the fisheries and the mills, as well as the navigation, have been declared to be the originators of the system of locks and weirs. Into the facts which bear upon this contested question Mr. Thacker goes at length, with laws and charters at his pen's end: his treatment of it is elaborate, careful, interesting. For the historian or the student it would have been more satisfactory if he had given exact references, but the ordinary reader will not mind the vague mentions of Acts of the Privy Council, 'City Letter-Book I,' and the like.

Mr. Thacker is, no doubt, right in thinking that weirs were originally set up by the millers, who needed them to keep up sufficient water for their mills; but

navigation of the Thames has been continuous since very early times, and it is not likely that it was ever possible for a large boat to pass freely up or down, unless some restriction of the current was practised at different places. The subject, indeed, is not so simple as it might seem at first sight, and Mr. Thacker deserves our thanks for his pains and patience in the elucidation of it.

As regards the jurisdiction over the river, he tells us that till 1350 this was enjoyed by the Crown, and exercised usually through special commissions. On the famous Clause XXIII. of Magna Carta he has a good deal to say that is interesting, and we think he is successful in proving that the *kidelli* there mentioned were not weirs, but "engines devoted and limited entirely to the catching of fish"—that is to say, that the clause was concerned, not with navigation, but with fishery. He quotes from the 'City of London Letter-Book A,' under date 1313, mention of a net "called a kidel," which was "seized because it was 'too close and insufficient for fishing, *pro destructione riparie*,'" and explains that "the kidel destroyed the bank and captured under-sized fish; it is not alleged that it obstructed the navigation." He has found later instances of *kidels*, and descriptions of them about a century ago, as

"short hedges or rows of hurdles, set sometimes zigzag but only partly across the current, in some cases several rows deep, and intended always, not to hold up heads of water, but to snare large quantities of fish."

Apparently there has always been an inclination in base and unsportsmanlike folk of every class not to fish fairly, but to poach. All credit is due to the angling preservation societies which set themselves against the practice.

The Crown have claimed since early days the bed and soil of the river. Mr. Thacker quotes a grant of 1411 which allowed two persons—one of them a certain Elizabeth Lasyngby, "a name of piquant association," as he says—to "make a weir on the King's soil across the Thames between the town of Stronde and the town of Mortlake."

From 1350 Parliament legislated concerning the river—in the first case to preserve it as a navigable highway. Commissions were appointed to see to the execution of different Acts. The Oxford-Burcot Commission of 1605, which was strengthened in 1623, was the "earliest approach to a permanent public control," but it dealt only with its own small district, and its members represented only their own locality. It was this body which began the building of locks on the modern plan. A genuine public authority was constituted in 1695, and the Thames Conservancy was founded in 1857. Such is the history in brief.

By the way we come across all sorts of curious tales, and we think of some, too, which Mr. Thacker has omitted. We are in hearty agreement with him in two matters: in his special affection for the

"stripling Thames," the stream above Oxford, and in his refusal to condemn the Conservancy for their treatment of the weirs and the banks. It is a plain fact that, so far as the country above Oxford at least is concerned, the beauty has not been spoilt by what the Conservators have done; and it is equally true that they have made it possible, even easy, to take boats where, twenty years ago, navigation was next to impossible. Those who know the "upper river" will be delighted with the list of weirs, *circa* 1821, which Mr. Thacker prints; it will help to preserve some charming old names which are in danger of being forgotten.

Weirs were often or generally named after their owners or the people who made them. This has been ignored by the Conservancy, we think, and thus "Pinkle" has become "Pinkhill," and Hart's Weir is now turned into Eaton. The last-named Weir Mr. Thacker speaks of as if it had ceased to be used in the old way. If so, the alteration is recent, for we saw it used for small boats in 1913, when the "tackle" was removed for the passage—quite a perilous one—up or down. How important the general change of system has been is very well expressed in a passage which will bear quotation:—

"It will be fully evident what an immense economy of water and of time might be anticipated from the modern locks which had now begun to be built upon the River. Under the old system barges on arrival at the weirs had often to wait as much as several days before the grudging miller would draw his paddles. Then it would take considerable time, perhaps an hour or more, to remove the tackle and reduce the upper water level to something near the lower. Lastly, at the expense of much drudgery, at more or less risk of life and property against a headlong and plunging current, the vessel would be hauled up through the opening. The waste of water was enormous: a fall of several inches, or even of two or three feet, along three or four miles of River, being sometimes requisite. Now, under the new system, whenever the millers were reasonable, a great economy would appear. The contents of each modern lock lower the upper level an inappreciable inch or two for a very small distance, and the time occupied need not be more than a quarter of an hour for a single barge. Another frequent inconvenience in the old system was that after two or three vessels had passed through the water might have fallen to such shallowness on the ground sill of the weir that nothing further could pass, and waiting barges would be condemned to delay many hours, or even days, before the River could recover itself. Nowadays a whole string can be paraded through without seriously affecting the floating depth above."

In his account of the use of the river for traffic in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Mr. Thacker, to our surprise, gives no reference, so far as we can see, to the passage of stone for the building of St. Paul's from Radeot Bridge. The accounts of Christopher Kempster, which were still to be seen a few years ago at "Kit's Quarries," near Burford, have many mentions of this.



*The Church of England and Episcopacy.*

By A. J. Mason. (Cambridge University Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

THE recent controversy in the Church of England as to the rubric in the Prayer Book requiring that no one should be admitted to Communion who was not either confirmed or ready and desirous to be confirmed is really but an old dispute under a new aspect. It was obvious that, when it came to be considered, precedent must be invoked to aid in settling what the rubric really meant. What had it in the past been taken to mean? The greatest ingenuity has been displayed by some, whom, we fear, the immortal Gibbon might have described as "theological insects," to prove that it did not mean what it said, or, at any rate, does not mean what it says. Obviously the *onus probandi* lies upon those who hold such a view. So far, to the best of our knowledge, the task has not been attempted outside the limits of a newspaper or a magazine. But the literature of the subject is large enough to require a considerable book for its elucidation. The difficulty is that English polemical writers nowadays have no very considerable acquaintance with the literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the formative period of the modern English Church.

A real step has been taken when a distinguished scholar like Dr. Mason enters the field. Studying on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury some aspects of the matters which were brought into public notice by the conference at Kikuyu, he has been led to form a sort of catena of passages bearing upon the attitude of the Church of England towards the doctrine of Episcopacy, from the Reformation to the Oxford Movement. He dedicates the result to the Primate of All England

"at a time which peculiarly needs those gifts of courage and caution, of largeness of mind and firmness of principle, with which it has pleased God to endow him."

He tells us that the impression left by the study he has engaged in, and the picture which he presents, is complex; but he is himself of opinion that "no one who follows the evidence can doubt that the Church of England stands for episcopacy with a resolution peculiarly its own."

The supreme need of a catena is that it should be honest; and we gladly acknowledge that Dr. Mason's references entirely stand that test. He might have greatly extended them, and made his book two volumes, or three. But we do not think that if he had the impression would be different. The conclusion is that, with such exceptions as were to be expected from the happy liberty which has rarely been refused to English religious writers, theologians have understood the rubric to mean what it says, and as to Episcopacy have with practical unanimity believed it to be of the *bene esse*, and generally have thought it to be of the *esse*, of the Christian Church as they understood it.

When we say this we are expressing no judgment on their wisdom or their wit; we are making no suggestion as to whether the twentieth century is free from earlier limitations or would be wise to abolish them. Whether the theologians of to-day understand the mind of the Founder of Christianity and His early followers better than those of the sixteenth or seventeenth century did is a question which admits of lengthy argument. But what the theologians of the Reformation and the Caroline Age thought of these matters is a question which admits of easy solution. *Solvitur legendo*, and Dr. Mason has given us the solution. He tells us that he has tried

"to show fairly how matters have stood, and to bring out not only the earnestness with which our writers have contended for the Apostolic and divine institution of Episcopacy, but also their wish to make out the best possible case for those who had a different polity, while aiming in the main at promoting a Scriptural and spiritual Christianity."

We think that he has succeeded. His main business is to quote, and he quotes fairly.

The historical evidence of opinion and interpretation which he has collected is easily divisible into six parts. He heads his chapters as follows: the Appeal to Antiquity, Episcopacy and the Elizabethans, Under James I. and Charles I., the Restoration Period, the Revolution and Since, and Modern Anglican Criticism. The list gives a clear view of the relative importance of the controversy at different periods of the life of the modern English Church. What was the aim of the English Reformers? To throw off Rome, says one writer. To preserve the continuity of the Church, says another. But the true answer is—to find out what the Primitive Church believed, and to follow that. That is the "appeal to sound learning" which Creighton was always asserting to be the distinctive note of the English Church. That, in the peculiar nature of English opinion, so conspicuously averse to revolutionary thinking and so conscientiously thorough in investigation, is likely to decide controversies as they arise now and to remain the distinguishing feature of the "Ecclesia Anglicana." Dr. Mason, who is an enthusiastic admirer of Cranmer—so enthusiastic that he seems sometimes to forget the archbishop's lamentable moral weakness and theological inconsistency in his admiration for the fine things he often said and the fine prayers he was responsible for—quotes his hero at the beginning of his book. The words are an appeal to

"the judgment of the most sacred word of God and of the holy catholic church, desiring none other thing than meekly and gently to be taught, if anywhere (which God forbid) I have swerved from the truth."

Cranmer declared that he could not be a heretic because he was ready to follow this judgment. In truth, the majority of "heretics" would have said the same, for what he meant was that he would follow *what he thought to be* the judgment

of God and the Church. Would he allow the Church to interpret her meaning? But let that pass. His successors in the English Church have certainly continued to make that appeal, and have never desired to make any restrictions on it.

In theory the opinion of the Church of England about Episcopacy is not hard to discover. It is stated clearly enough in the Preface to the Ordinal, and implied plainly in the instruction to preach how necessary the order of priesthood is in the Church of Christ, while providing that this order is to be conferred by the laying on of episcopal hands. When Whitgift argued that it was heretical to maintain that presbyters might ordain, he was certainly saying no new thing, nor anything which the English theologians of his time, with few exceptions, would resent. There were those, like Saravia, who were content to argue only the necessity of bishops when they can be had. On that line many English theologians have been content to stand. But where can they not be had? Since they undoubtedly can be had in England, what is the position of those who refuse to be ordained by them, who assert the equal validity of presbyterian orders, who repudiate ordinances wherein the bishop is an essential instrument? Is it possible, on primitive and Scriptural principles, to have two Churches in one place?

It will be easily seen that Dr. Mason's book is not one to be reviewed in an ordinary fashion. His aim is to tell us what other people have said more than what he thinks. He gives us all the material to found our judgment upon. There is no English theologian, in the formative period at least, passed by. The consequence of what he has put together is beyond doubt. No one who reads the book will be able to believe—what only ignorant people, indeed, ever did believe—that the doctrine of Apostolic succession, or the doctrine of the necessity of Episcopacy, was invented in the Reformed English Church by the Tractarians.

But how about the modern critical school? How about Lightfoot and Hatch? How about the writers of to-day? For these last we may safely leave Dr. Headlam and Mr. C. H. Turner—who write with so remarkable an absence of bias, almost with a cold reticence indeed—to answer. Hatch must be left to the criticism of a master who writes very much on the lines on which he wrote, Prof. Harnack; and Prof. Harnack does not now support him. Lightfoot's famous essay was, not strangely, perhaps, but rather naturally, misunderstood. Its author always refused to withdraw it, because he was dogged in believing and asserting that he meant simply what he said, not what other people thought he meant; and in 1881 he definitely asserted that the statement of the English Ordinal, that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of ministers in Christ's Church, bishops, priests, and deacons, was confirmed by the fullest investigation of the earliest history.



## FICTION.

*The Wall of Partition.* By Florence L. Barclay. (Putnam's Sons, 6s.)

A "NOVELIST WITHIN A NOVELIST" and Greek tragic irony over the telephone—such are the main girders of the structure erected by Mrs. Barclay. The hero, a successful writer of fiction, has been snatched from the arms of the heroine—not *coram populo*, but before the story begins—by a misunderstanding wickedly fostered by a blackmailing damsel, one of those who have a past, and live upon it for the present and future. He writes, anonymously, a book, a real "best-seller" heart-to-heart revelation of his mishaps; the chance of the telephone enables him to "confirm his previous conversation" with his lady-love of the "Kind Voice," whose identity he ignores until the end, when reunion and perfect harmony are duly effected.

Unfortunately, the development is inevitably foreseen almost from the start. The fact is that the author has depended too much on the technical devices she adopts: her plot outlines itself too swiftly, and the devices stand out, stripped and thin, at the outset. She has to introduce further devices—a bishop's wife, a poor woman restored to happiness by the hero's charity of a superfluous sovereign, a bad, bold little lady who tries to steal the hero's reputation over the anonymous "best-seller." In a word, she has not planned out the kind of book that "writes itself," nor does her treatment, though at times skilful and meritorious, redeem the defects.

Her book 'The Rosary,' in spite of faults of sentiment, certainly contained more than one scene of high dramatic value and much well-connected reading-matter. Attractive, and even strong in parts, it was never slight; in the present case 'The Wall of Partition' is far too thin.

*The Cost of a Promise.* By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

WE are in doubt as to how far the author hoped to combine instruction with entertainment; at any rate, her success in the latter object is the more considerable. The promise of the title is exacted from the heroine at the age of 10 by a man she attempts to murder. This act, on which the story hinges, is attributed to a child's listening to the crude diatribes of a shoemaker against the tyranny of the wealthy. No intelligent person should need convincing to-day of the evil of inferior prophets in social reform—the results of their work are apparent around us. The author, however, does not appear to have got very far as an expositor herself. The tale suggests to us that she shares, in common with the majority, a reverence for those who possess wealth, quite apart from the use they make of it.

There is also an apparent lack of knowledge concerning political movements and those who take part in them. For instance, a woman who had never con-

sidered the seriousness of marriage before she herself was engaged would hardly be so capable as is the heroine of maintaining herself unspoilt in the economic struggle, still less of proving an efficient guide to others on the question of suffrage. Mrs. Baillie Reynolds shows her usual aptitude in presenting us with a readable tale, though she surprises us by her hackneyed methods in bringing about the happy conclusion.

*Lore's Young Dream.* By Effie Adelaide Rowlands. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6s.)

THE story opens with the destruction by fire of the hero's ancestral home, in the ruins of which is found the headless body of his father. The hero and a detective from Scotland Yard set out independently to unravel the mystery, and with the frequent help of the latter the young man comes through his adventures successfully. He, however, has trouble with a widowed siren, who is able for a time to separate him from his true love. The book will, no doubt, please the kind of reader for whom it is intended.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Fisher (John, Bishop of Rochester), COMMENTARY ON THE SEVEN PENITENTIAL PSALMS,** edited by J. S. Phillimore, Vol. I., "The Catholic Library," 1/ net. Herder  
The volume has a Preface and a foot-note Glossary.

**Hoskler (H. C.), CODEX B AND ITS ALLIES,** 2 parts, 30/ net. Quaritch

The writer's aim is to refute the conclusions of Westcott and Hort. Part I. consists of a study and indictment of Codex B; and Part II. gives a sketch of the history of *N*, and indicates 3,000 differences between *N* and B in the Four Gospels, "with the evidence supporting each side, including the new manuscript evidence collected by Von Soden, and the collateral readings of other important authorities."

**Ompax (Konx), MODERN RELIGION.** Madgwick  
A collection of essays, including 'Religion for the Twentieth Century,' 'A Chat about Socialism,' and 'Thoughts on the Welsh Church Bill.'

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Wigan Public Libraries, QUARTERLY RECORD,** Vol. II. No. 17. Wigan, R. Platt  
Containing a further instalment of the 'Wigan Local Catalogue,' and classified lists of additions to three libraries.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Parish Register of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in the City of Chester, 1532-1837,** transcribed, indexed, and edited by L. M. Farrall, 25/ net. Chester, Holy Trinity Rectory, the Editor  
The volume includes nine Indexes, five of which have biographical and genealogical notes, and a Preface.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Wallace (Edward Wilson), THE NEW LIFE IN CHINA,** 1/ net.

United Council for Missionary Education  
This book on the new conditions of Chinese life is intended primarily for use in "Mission Study Circles."

## PHILOLOGY.

**Hossfeld's Technical Dictionary, ENGLISH-GERMAN AND GERMAN-ENGLISH,** compiled by C. N. Caspar, 4/ net. Hirschfeld

A pocket dictionary, comprising the most important words and phrases used in technology, engineering, aviation, navigation, and other sciences.

**Merrill (William A.), CORRUPTION IN THE MANUSCRIPTS OF LUCRETIUS.** Berkeley, Cal., University of California Press  
A collection of variants in the text of Lucretius.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**A.B.C. Guide to the Great War, BEING A CONCISE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF COUNTRIES, PERSONS, AND ARMIES CONCERNED IN THE PRESENT WAR,** compiled by Edmund B. D'Auvergne, 1/ net. Werner Laurie

This handbook is illustrated with a coloured map of Europe.

**Baden-Powell (Sir Robert), QUICK TRAINING FOR WAR,** 1/ net. Jenkins  
See p. 277.

**Battle of Dorking (The),** 6d. net.

Grant Richards  
This famous pamphlet, contributed by General Chesney to *Blackwood's Magazine* in May, 1871, is reprinted, with a Preface by Mr. G. H. Powell.

**Bloodshed, THE TRAGEDY OF A MODERN CÆSAR,** by Ignotus, 3d. Holden & Hardingham  
The writer compares the conduct of the Kaiser with that of Caligula.

**Bull (Paul P.), OUR DUTY AT HOME IN TIME OF WAR,** 2d. net. Mowbray

A pamphlet on what should be the Christian's attitude towards the present war.

**Bülow (Prince von), IMPERIAL GERMANY,** 2/ net. Cassell

We noticed this work on February 14 last, p. 222.

**Hamelius (Paul), THE SIEGE OF LIÈGE,** a Personal Narrative, 1/ net. Werner Laurie

The writer, who is the Professor of English Literature at the University of Liège, gives his own experiences during the storming and subsequent occupation of that city by the German troops.

**Hark! the Nation Calls!** Rural League  
A pamphlet addressed to the rural population of Great Britain, and containing an appeal to recruit, and information about rates of pay and conditions for joining the new army.

**Harrison (Frederic), THE MEANING OF THE WAR,** for Labour—Freedom—Country, 1d. Macmillan

A pamphlet written for the Victoria League.

**Johnston-Smith (Fred J.), UNION JACK LYRICS, AND A FOREWORD CONCERNING THE FLAG,** 6d. net. Erskine Macdonald

"These lyrics were chiefly written for a Souvenir of the First Imperial Council." They are patriotic songs of Great Britain, India, and the Colonies.

**King's Message (The) to his Peoples Oversea,** 1d. By His Majesty's command. Methuen  
A two-page pamphlet.

**Laurie (Jessie M.), A WAR COOKERY BOOK FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED,** compiled from the Cookery Books by Mrs. Edwards, Miss May Little, &c., 6d. net. Werner Laurie

Containing recipes of foods and dishes for invalids and convalescent patients.

**Patriotic Songs and Poems,** 1d. Erskine Macdonald

A small selection of famous patriotic songs, such as 'The Island,' 'The British Grenadiers,' and 'Ye Mariners of England.'

**Reich (Emil), GERMANY'S SWELLED HEAD,** 1/ net. Melrose

This work, originally published in 1907, has been revised, and a new chapter by J. B. R. added.

**Sanday (Dr.), THE DEEPER CAUSES OF THE WAR,** 3d. net. Milford

The writer discusses the motives of the various Powers which have engaged in the war in Europe.

**Usher (Roland G.), PAN-GERMANISM,** 2/ net. Constable

This book was reviewed in *The Athenæum* on April 26, 1913, p. 457.

**Verner (Rudolf H. C.), GUNS AND PROJECTILES,** 2/6 net. John Hogg

A brief account of the elementary principles of gunnery.

**War Book-of-Facts, 3,000 FIGURES AND FACTS ABOUT THE CONDUCT OF WAR, THE PRESENT CRISIS, AND ITS CAUSES,** 2/6 net. Shaw

A second edition. The book includes chapters on 'Modern Military Strategy,' 'Military Strength and Wealth of the Nations,' &c., a Glossary of "War Terms," and a map of Europe.



**War Lord (The), A CHARACTER-STUDY OF KAISER WILLIAM II. BY MEANS OF HIS SPEECHES, LETTERS, AND TELEGRAMS,** compiled by J. M. Kennedy, 7d. Palmer

There is a brief Introduction to this selection of the Kaiser's sayings.

**Why We are at War, GREAT BRITAIN'S CASE,** by Members of the Oxford Faculty of Modern History, 2/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The writers' aim is "to set forth the causes of the present war, and the principles which we believe to be at stake." The Appendix includes the authorized English translation of the White Book issued by the German Government.

#### FICTION.

**Atherton (Gertrude), PERCH OF THE DEVIL,** 6/

John Murray  
An American novel of a mining town in Montana.

**Benson (Robert Hugh), ODDSFISH,** 6/

Hutchinson  
An historical novel of the time of Charles II.

**Freeman (R. Austin), A SILENT WITNESS,** 6/

Hodder & Stoughton  
A story of a mysterious murder.

**Giberne (Agnes), THE DOINGS OF DORIS,** 3/6

R.T.S.  
Concerns the love-affairs of the daughter of a country rector and the mystery of the hero's parentage.

**Harrison (S. F.), RINGFIELD,** 6/

Hodder & Stoughton  
This story deals with people of Catholic and Protestant faith in an Anglo-French town of Canada.

**Lyall (David), FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE,** 3/6

Kelly  
A story of the married life of a young couple.

**Moore (E. Hamilton), THE GARDEN OF LOVE,** an

Idyll in Prose, 6/ Erskine Macdonald  
The love-story of an artist, told in the first person. Many of the scenes are laid in Spain.

**Packard (Frank L.), THE MIRACLE MAN,** 6/

Hodder & Stoughton  
An American novel in which a deaf-and-dumb village patriarch plays an important part.

**Reynolds (Mrs. Baillie), THE COST OF A PROMISE,** 6/

See p. 283.

**Steel (Flora Annie), THE POTTER'S THUMB,** 7d. net.

Nelson  
A cheap reprint.

**Vachell (Horace Annesley), BROTHERS,** 2/ net.

John Murray  
A cheap edition.

#### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society,** AUGUST, 4/ Longmans

'Some Notes on Game Animals of Jubaland,' by Mr. I. N. Dracopoli; 'The Chemosit,' by Mr. A. Blayne Percival; and 'The Kisingiri and Gwasi Districts of South Kavirondo,' by Mr. C. M. Dobbs, are among the contents.

**Ecclesiastical Review,** SEPTEMBER, 15/ per annum.

Washbourne  
'The Higher Culture of Early Man,' by Dr. J. M. Cooper; 'The Priest and the Newspaper,' by Mr. Horace Foster; and 'Some Historians of the Modern Papacy,' by Dr. Edwin Ryan, are features of this number.

**Forum,** SEPTEMBER, 25c. Mitchell Kennerley

Features of this issue are 'Whistler,' by Mr. Frank Harris; 'Bread and Butter and Art,' by Mr. Frederick J. Gregg; and a short story, 'Love the Pilgrim,' by Mrs. Havelock Ellis.

**Indian Magazine,** SEPTEMBER, 3d.

National Indian Association  
Includes 'The War: What Indians are Doing,' and 'Phonetics in India.'

**Librarian and Book World,** SEPTEMBER, 6d. net.

Stanley Paul  
Including 'Book Collectors of the Victorian Era,' by Mr. William McNamee, and 'On Seeing the Libraries of Belgium.'

**Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland,** Vol. VI., INDEX (1/), and Vol. VII. Part III. (2/6).

Viking Society for Northern Research  
The latter includes further instalments of 'An Orkney Township before the Division of the Community,' by Mr. John Firth; 'A Visit to Shetland in 1832,' by Dr. E. Charlton; and 'Orkney and Shetland Folk, 872-1350,' by Mr. A. W. Johnston.

**Round Table,** SEPTEMBER, 2/6

Macmillan  
Includes articles on 'The War in Europe,' 'Germany and the Prussian Spirit,' and 'The Austro-Servian Dispute.'

#### GENERAL.

**Cromer (Earl of), POLITICAL AND LITERARY ESSAYS,** Second Series, 10/6 net. Macmillan

These essays are republished from *The Spectator*, *The Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals.

**Douglas (Sholto O. G.), A THEORY OF CIVILISATION,** 5/ net. Fisher, Unwin

The author considers in detail what he describes as "the two psychic illusions which in the main have civilized Europe—the Olympian illusion and the Christian illusion." The second part of the book deals with the civilizations of ancient Egypt, Asia, and America.

#### GERMANY.

LEARNED and deep, O Teuton! but remember,

Thou but the rearguard of the army art!

Nor hope the flanking vanguard to dismember—

Nor cope with nations that from Thee did start!

Seek not Thy realms to found where Freedom lies!

Such gifts as She can give may not be Thine, While 'gainst Thy flank the old barbarian strives—

Mongol and Russian that in one combine.

Whilst Thou art dreaming on the Saxon world—

A wrestler strong that in his vision sees Renowned names laid low—the horde is hurled

Upon Thee from far Eastern plains that freeze

All life on which they flow. Watching, they wait,

To seize the moment of Thy weakened Fate.

MARSHALL BRUCE WILLIAMS.

#### TEACHERS AND THE WAR.

At 18, Lancaster Gate Terrace, Hyde Park, September 10, 1914.

It seems likely that two or three months hence there will be a serious shortage of teachers in boys' and mixed elementary schools, in consequence of masters being called to the war.

It seems to me that, when the supply of substitutes that now exists among elementary teachers becomes exhausted, the vacant posts might with advantage be filled by those experienced secondary teachers whom the present war has thrown out of work, and who would be thankful for temporary posts; and that, if the supply of these is insufficient, then retired teachers, whether secondary or primary, men or women, might offer to fill the gaps still left. These might take whatever salary is offered to substitutes, but give either all or the greater part of it to the dependents of those masters called away.

Such volunteers might offer themselves to the educational authorities in their own counties as a reserve force to be called upon when and if needed.

ALICE WOODS

(late Principal of the Maria Grey Training College).

#### SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY.'

IN reply to Mr. J. Nettleship's letter in last week's *Athenæum*, will you allow me to quote the following passage from Mr. Thomas Hardy's Preface to 'The Dynasts'?

"The abandonment of the masculine pronoun in allusions to the First or Fundamental Energy seemed a necessary and logical consequence of the long abandonment by thinkers of the anthropomorphic conception of the same."—P. ix of the 1910 edition of 'The Dynasts.'

A. C. GUTHKELCH.

#### THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS:

##### SECOND REPORT.

It is less than two years since this Commission produced its First Report, dealing with the administration of the Record Office. That Report was noticed at some length in these columns (*Athen.*, Oct. 5, 1912), but we may here remark that in their present Report the Commissioners frequently refer to the internal economy of the Record Office itself. In fact, they begin by taking count of such of the recommendations made by them in 1912 as have been carried out, and they note also such as have been hitherto ignored. The result of this reckoning is not so unfavourable as might have been expected, and it reflects much credit on the sagacity and good temper of the officials concerned. On the other hand, it is noticed that no steps have yet been taken to give effect to the most important recommendation of the Commission, which would have had the effect of creating a new and independent record authority. The constitution of this body, carefully outlined by the Commission in its First Report, and more hastily sketched in the present volume, would have strengthened the hands of the Deputy Keeper in dealing with the public departments, the delinquencies of which form the most noticeable feature of the Report before us. It is true that out of regard for the great judicial services of the present Master of the Rolls, and doubtless also in view of his advanced age, the Commissioners suggested a *moratorium* in respect of the recommendation which affects the nominal headship of the Record Office. It is evident, however, that this was merely an act of personal courtesy which does not affect the general principle of administration advocated by the Commission in its Reports.

The second of these Reports makes it clear that the Record Office has not derived so much advantage as might have been expected or desired from its judicial connexion, and it was left for the Royal Commissioners to point out the powers conferred on the Master of the Rolls by statute. These are supposed to include, under Section 4 of the Public Record Office Act of 1838, the power to arrange and even to catalogue all records included within the scope of the Act, but not as yet in the immediate custody of the Master of the Rolls. It will be remembered that the custody of these external collections was discussed in the First Report of the Commission, and some evidence and documents relating to this matter are there printed. From this circumstance we may perhaps infer that the Commissioners found the subject of the departmental records one of greater magnitude and importance than they had at first supposed.

Having spoken their minds with regard to the effect of former recommendations, the Commissioners proceed to deal with this new subject of inquiry. From a perusal of their First Report they might have been expected to pursue a searching method of investigation; for the value of any official inquiry must depend equally upon the sources of information that were available, and the use that has been made of them.

If we may judge from the proceedings of former Record Commissions, or those of other inquiries of more recent date, the system of investigation is not always complete, and therefore is often ineffectual. Much conflicting evidence is taken at the public meetings of the Commission, a few casual



inspections are made, and various communications and returns are collected or prepared. Presumably, too, there have been discussions at the private meetings of the Commission, resolutions have been passed, differences of opinion have been adjusted by successive compromises, and a Report is finally drafted containing certain conclusions and recommendations, unanimous or otherwise. Perhaps it may be assumed that, in the case of a public institution, the recommendations of a Royal Commission of Inquiry will usually be unanimous.

However, the plan of campaign of the present Commission was more impressive than this routine procedure. The Commissioners seem to have lost no time in collecting particulars about the long-neglected departmental records. In the first place they compiled a "classified list" of nearly 200 record-keeping courts and departments which, though somewhat cumbersome in form, has served as a convenient means of locating the respective documents. Then they advanced a step further and essayed a concise official history of these judicial courts and public offices. Possibly in this matter they went a little beyond their duties, and were at times almost out of their depth, but we imagine that many people will have cause to be grateful for this useful compilation. Having now discovered the actual or probable repositories of judicial or administrative records outside the Record Office itself, the Commissioners proceeded next to make personal visitations and inquiries in all directions.

It is perhaps fortunate both for the Commission and the students of these compendious Reports that its inquiries were confined to the records of England and Wales. The national records of Scotland and Ireland are, in fact, under the charge of separate establishments, and, although the conditions of their custody may be capable of much improvement, there was no immediate demand for a public inquiry in either case. The Parliamentary Committee of 1799, and the Record Commission to which it gave rise, had, indeed, included the records of the United Kingdom within the scope of their investigations. Those investigations, however, were relatively superficial as to Scottish archives, whilst a separate Record Commission was gradually evolved for Ireland; but, after all, no reorganization of the records of either country was effected until a much later date.

In its First Report the present Commission had occasion to complain of the previous system of putting in force the Public Record Office Act of 1877, by virtue of which "valueless records" may be ceremoniously disposed of. In an earlier period the details of this necessary and desirable operation were published in the annual reports of the Deputy Keeper, but we gather that this salutary precaution was subsequently discontinued for more than twenty years. We are glad to learn, however, that the Record Office has recently issued a complete text of all proceedings relating to the disposal of valueless documents since 1877.

At the same time the Commission has something to say on the subject of the disposal of departmental records. Apparently a few departments dispense with the formality of a "schedule" altogether, and the Commissioners have not mined their words in condemnation of this practice. Most of the public departments, however, use "continuing schedules," though these have not always been judiciously executed. Thus the Custom House, which has taken exceptional pains to arrange

its earlier records, admits that these were far too rigorously weeded, somewhere about 1885. On the other hand, the Admiralty, which labours under the suspicion of having destroyed 95 per cent of its records between 1839 and 1861, positively refused, we are told, to sanction certain proposals for destruction put forward by the official committee in 1899. Again, the War Office, to judge from the evidence given by one of its principal clerks, now takes the greatest pains to ensure the preservation of all material papers in the Whitehall Registry. Other departments pride themselves on their conservative methods, and a few actually destroy no documents at all.

In the opinion of the Commissioners the operations of the Courts and departments which retain all or a portion of their records should be more closely supervised by the official committee. Here again the intention of the Commissioners seems to be to bring the "outlying records" into closer contact with the skilled administration of the central archives. We do not know whether any official opposition to this plan will be forthcoming. The departments have evidently had their own way with their records for a long time past, and that way is not one that would be approved of either at the Record Office or the British Museum. In particular, the lists and other official record publications issued by the departments are very sparse, whilst, with a few notable exceptions, the facilities given for inspecting the records are said to be inadequate.

The most noticeable part of this Report is that dealing with the storage of records and the record establishments. Having compiled a list of departmental archives, and printed valuable summaries of most of their contents, the Commissioners consider very fully various projects for their future custody. Some of these have already engaged the attention of the officials concerned, notably an extension of the Record Office, coupled with a "branch Record Office" in Whitehall or a suburban depository. It will be noticed that the Commissioners offer an alternative scheme which might reduce the outlay on new buildings. They suggest that the existing repositories should be brought up to date in respect of fire-resisting fittings and other appliances. Thus many departmental records would be suitably provided for at a comparatively insignificant cost. Others could doubtless be stored in the "departmental record offices" which the Commission recommends for the accommodation of all local records, whether of an official or public nature.

In the matter of the record establishments outside the Record Office, the figures given by the Commission are impressive. This is an important point, because the obvious difficulty in securing an adequate establishment of trained custodians for these archives is the cost of what might be regarded as a needless luxury. But if it can be demonstrated that the custody of these records is not only inefficient, but also immensely expensive to the State, the Treasury is bound to give serious attention to the proposals of the Royal Commission. We are not sure, however, whether all these figures are trustworthy, and in any case there are some noticeable discrepancies. Thus there are numerous highly paid officials in the Royal Courts of Justice who have the nominal supervision of records in the actual charge of subordinates. In the same way the eighty officers (accounting for 25,000*l.* in salaries) who undertake the record work of the district Probate Registries are probably almost wholly employed in current judicial business. None the less, they appear to

have charge of a large collection of wills and other documents dating back before the Reformation.

At this point the Commissioners return to their former plan of a state record service reorganized on Continental lines. In their opinion all that is necessary for this purpose is a competent administration operating with a properly trained staff, and the constitution of such a body is indicated in each of these Reports.

So far, then, the issue is plain and simple. After an impartial, careful, and skilled inquiry conducted by a businesslike and knowledgeable body of Royal Commissioners, the present system of departmental custody is declared to be inadequate and undesirable. At the same time such a change of system as in their opinion would be adequate and desirable is clearly stated.

If, however, we understand the recommendations of this Commission aright, it is not averse from a continuation of the existing official system in a modified form, by way of a compromise; otherwise the main recommendations of the Commission can scarcely be reconciled with the conclusions on which they are based. It appears to us, therefore, that as they profess full confidence in the present administration of the Record Office and in its ability to carry out such improvements as may be reasonably required, the Commissioners cannot expect that full effect will be given to their Report in certain directions; for it is frequently found that departmental reforms are carried out on the lines of least resistance. It is not very likely, therefore, that some of the most important recommendations of the Commission will become operative in our time; but it is at least to the general advantage that these matters should be frankly and soberly discussed.

## THE IDENTIFICATION OF SIR PERCEVAL.

### PART II.\*

#### HIS DEATH AND TOMB.

IN the Irish 'Annals of the Four Masters,' under date 1233, a predatory expedition into Breffny by the Normans, under the leadership of Sir William Lacy, is recorded. In the list of killed and wounded in the battle of Mona Crann Chaoim is found the name of "Feorus Fionn, the son of the Queen of England." John O'Donovan, the most famous of Irish scholars, interpreted this name as "Pierce the Fair."

In sixteenth-century documents towns bearing the names of Parealiston and Persovaliston are found in the counties of Kildare and Dublin. To-day these places are known as Piercetown. There are no fewer than seventeen townlands which bear this name, and in several places they stand not far distant from townlands bearing the name of Marshaliston, certainly derived from Earl Marshal, whom I have identified as Perceval's father. More curious still, there is proof of the existence of a town called Ballenamnamatha, the "town of the Good Woman." This place-name evidence is of the utmost importance, for it goes far to fix the question of relationship, and corroborates other sources as to locality. The majority of names are found in Dublin and Meath, the scenes of Perceval's early adventures, and four are in Westmeath, the starting-place of the expedition referred to.

Pierce, the Irish form of the name of the Good Knight, son of the Queen of England.

\* Part I. appeared in *The Athenæum* of Aug. 29.



was evidently derived from Percy,—Percy-*velle*, i.e., Percy of the Valley, hence Perceval. It is stated that his father said

“that his name should be called Perceval, for the Lord of the Moor had reft him of the greater part of the valleys of Camelot, and therefore he would that his son should by this name be reminded thereof” (“Perceval le Gallois”).

The chronology of the Irish ‘Annals’ cannot always be relied on, and in this particular case (assuming that Pierce the Fair was Perceval) it is certain he died elsewhere, and at an earlier date.

On the banks of the Suir, near the town of Thurles, stand the ruins of a noble Cistercian monastery, known as Holy Cross Abbey. On the wall on the south side of the choir is to be seen a very remarkable monument, of singular architectural beauty and design, the finest specimen of the Pointed style in Ireland. From its foundation it was known as “the tomb of the Son of the Good Woman.”

Originally this monastery was founded in 1169 by Donal O’Brien for the Black Friars (Benedictines).

Early in the seventeenth century a Cistercian friar, John *alias* Malachy Hartry, was domiciled here. A man of profound scholarship and Continental culture, who had resided many years abroad, he was commissioned to write a history of the abbey. His original manuscript on vellum, written in 1640 in Latin, still exists. He gives as his chief authority an ancient MS. about 250 years old, which, he hints, was designedly mutilated in places. He also collected all the monkish legends and traditions that were in currency at the time. The ornate mural tomb particularly attracted his attention. He expressed the opinion that the “Good Woman” was Eleanor, Queen of England; that Henry had six sons, five of whom had been accounted for; the enigma of the sixth he left unsolved.

This is part of the story as related by him:—

“A certain prince descended from the royal stock of the King of England, thinking it would do honour to his name, desired very much to see the customs and manner of life of the Irish. Before leaving a ring was given to him by the Queen, his mother, with instructions that if, perchance, he met with any mishap, he was to send her the ring. As the Prince was going through this country, and through a thick wood, to the west of our monastery, one of the clan of the O’Fogarty met him, by whose hand the innocent man was slain. A curse was pronounced on the family of the O’Fogarty ‘that they should grow up like ferns and die off like swine,’ being struck down with condign punishment by the Almighty on account of this murder. Two years after that hardened murderer had imbued his hands in the blood of this innocent man, undoubtedly a prince and a martyr,” &c. *Perceval le Gallois*.

The narrative goes on to tell that a monk had a strange vision three times repeated. He went to the place indicated in his dreams, “the very same place where the martyred Prince was killed,” and there found an outstretched hand with a gold ring on one finger. He took the ring, the hand disappeared, and a spring of crystal water sprang up from the spot. The well was known among the Irish-speaking peasantry as “Tobar na inna maith”—the Good Woman’s well.

The monk crossed over to England, presented the ring to the Queen, and told her the sad story.

“She pledged her word that she would make a memorial to the monastery in which the body of her son lay buried, in everlasting memory of the same beloved Prince. She begged from the King the Holy Cross (which is still preserved) given to him by the most Christian King of France, which he was reluctant to give, but eventually consented.”

The Perceval romances state that the Good Mother died from grief, through the loss of her son. Queen Eleanor ended her long life in 1204. Holy Cross Abbey doubtless took many years in the building. According to the records of Clairvaux, the head-quarters of the order of the Cistercians, the monastery was established in 1213, though another authority gives 1204.

The tomb is remarkable for its heraldic decorations, five shields being displayed along the soffit. The first is the Cross of St. George, said to be the ancient arms of the Dukes of Aquitaine, and adopted by Henry II. in compliment to his wife. The second escutcheon bears the arms of England and France; the third the arms of Ormond (at this time Earl Marshal was Lord of Ormond, and the abbey stood in his lands); the fourth the arms of Desmond; the fifth, on the sinister side, the most significant of all, a plain shield—in the language of heraldry argent. It will be seen later that Perceval bore a white shield in this very district.

The monastery was peculiarly honoured by English kings. John granted it a charter. This was confirmed by Henry III., who took the house under his royal protection. In 1340 a like favour was conferred on it by Edward III. The abbey was also richly endowed, and held a rare dignity among religious houses in Ireland. The abbot was styled Earl of Holy Cross, the lands belonging to it forming an earldom. The old abbey manuscript states

“that the aforesaid Prince was sent by the King’s order to collect the Peter’s Pence which was paid yearly to the Supreme Pontiff at Rome.” This tax was resisted both in England and Ireland.

Now it seems that Earl Marshal was, under the sanction of the Pope, empowered to collect the Papal taxes, and he evidently deputed to his son the office of collector in Ireland. In this capacity he visited the monastery of the Black Friars, and was afterwards waylaid and slain. A Persovaliston in Eliogarth, near Thurles, in the country of the O’Fogarty, bears witness to his presence in the district. For this act the Benedictines were expelled, a new abbey was built, and the Cistercians were installed.

Turning to the Perceval romances for corroborative evidence, we find in the ‘Perceval le Gallois, ou le conte du Graal,’ branch xxxv. title 21:—

“Perceval goeth towards the castle of the Black Hermit. The archers drew and shoot stoutly. Perceval goeth forward at a great gallop, but they know him not on account of the white shield. The door was open to receive him, for they of the gate, and they of the castle within, thought to have power to slay him.”

Perceval fights with the Black Hermit, and wounds him.

“And when they that were within saw him [the Black Hermit] fall, they opened the trap door of a great pit that was in the midst of the hall. They take their lord and cast him into this abyss and filth.”

In the ‘Down Survey’ this castle, which lies between Thurles and Templemore, is given the name of the Black Castle. The following piece of circumstantial evidence is extracted from a paper on the castle in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 1908:—

“On climbing up the wall and entering, the floor that is reached will be found to drop sheer down to a ledge about four and a half feet beneath the observer. At the far end of this ledge is a square hole, so constructed that a heavy trap-door could be fitted upon it. This is the actual entrance to the prison, the floor of which lies some ten feet deeper.”

This Norman castle had evidently been taken by enemies of the Earl Marshal, and this

was an attempt on the part of Perceval to dislodge them. The Black Hermit may, perhaps, be identified as the Abbot of the Benedictines.

The romance goes on to say:—

“And all they of the castle that had been the Black Hermit’s are obedient to Perceval to do his will, and they have him in covenant that never shall knights be harassed there in such sort as heretofore. Perceval departed from the castle, rejoicing that he had drawn them to the belief of our Lord, and every day was his service done therein holywise. Hereof ought the Good Knight to be loved.”

An act of conformity between the English and Irish Churches had been ordained by the Synod of Cashel in 1172; but in despite of this a bitter and unquenchable hatred existed between the two Churches. The beautiful abbeys founded by the Normans are seldom mentioned by the Irish annalists. Perceval was engaged in Ireland in establishing the “New Faith,” as it is frequently called in the romances.

On May 9th, 1204, his successor was appointed:—

“To the Justiciary and barons of Ireland: John Marshal by the King’s orders, and at the desire of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, has gone into Ireland to receive the stewardship of the lands and castles of his uncle in Leinster.”—Southwick, Pat. 5 John, m. 1.

The mystery of his life was perpetuated in his death. Father Hartry in his book, ‘Triumphalia Chronologia Monasterii Sanctæ Crucis Hibernia,’ says that the page which told of his parentage was torn out of the ancient chronicle of the abbey. The early monks who knew the royal secret evidently told the inquisitive that the tomb was that of the “Son of the Good Woman.” Nothing further was divulged, and the name was transmitted down the centuries in Irish.

The romance writer from whom quotations have been made, obsessed by the mystery of the death and disappearance of Perceval, devised a miraculous translation for him. He embarked

“on a phantom ship with a white sail and red cross thereon, and never thereafter did no earthly man know what became of him, nor doth the history speak of him more.”

The writer goes on to convey, in rather vague and cryptic terms, that the abbey had been rebuilt, and that the affair had been hushed up.

“When it was fallen into decay, many folk of the lands that were nighest thereunto marvel what may be in the manor. At the end the dwelling began to fall. Nathless never was the chapel wasted nor decayed, but was as a whole thereafter as tofore, and is so still. The place was far from folk, and the place seemed withal to be somewhat different. Many came to visit it, but none durst ever enter there again save two Welsh knights. ‘Go,’ said they to them that asked, ‘thither where we have been, and you shall know the wherefore.’ In such sort made they answer to the folk.”

But Perceval was not forgotten; the memory of the “Son of the Good Woman” was held in superstitious veneration by the Irish-speaking peasantry. Pilgrimages were made to his sepulchre and to the Holy Well. His tomb became a shrine, and a place of miraculous healing. This continued to the middle of the nineteenth century, when Archbishop Bray ordered the well to be stopped up, and forbade the pilgrimages.

The tomb of the “Fair Unknown” still remains the wonder of the architect, the enigma of the antiquary. Sir Perceval was surely the “Princes Innocens” of Holy Cross Abbey, and “Pierce the Fair” of the Irish ‘Annals.’

In Part III. I propose to discuss the identification of the Grail Castle.

W. A. HENDERSON.



## Literary Gossip.

A "CERTAIN liveliness" is now apparent in publishing circles, and it is clear from the autumn announcements which have reached us that there will be something besides war literature to read. The paralysis of any considerable trade is a disaster, and we welcome the increase of confidence in a business which is concerned with art as well as trade.

WE thank our readers for their appreciation of our efforts during this time of crisis. If publishers carry out their promises, we shall now return to a more normal condition.

IT should be widely known that the authorities at the Record Office have lately taken active measures to recover certain public records which had passed into private ownership by some undiscovered means. An antiquarian dealer—Mr. F. Mareham of New Southgate—offered for sale some Surrey Circuit records of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in a printed catalogue which he circulates, whereupon the Master of the Rolls, acting under the powers of the Public Record Office Act of 1838, issued a warrant, countersigned by the Lord Chancellor, for taking possession of them. They were immediately surrendered by Mr. Mareham, who also, with much public spirit, handed over other Circuit records relating to Kent and Sussex which he had previously advertised for sale, but which had escaped notice.

It is to be presumed that similar action will be taken in the future by the authorities in cases of manuscripts which are undoubtedly public records.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION appointed to deal with such records visited Exeter last week, where it inspected more than twenty collections of local records of a public nature.

MR. HUGH THOMSON, who has been making sketches in Galloway for a new volume of the "Highways and Byways" Series, has been a victim of the German-spy craze. He was twice arrested by the police as a suspicious character.

THE "Imperial Army" Series, in which Mr. Murray has already published volumes on 'Physical Training' and 'Signalling,' is to receive this week a timely addition in 'Drill and Field Training,' based upon the official book 'Infantry Training, 1914.'

WE are informed by the publishers that *The Daily Mail* Maps we noticed last week are also supplied mounted on linen.

THE retirement is announced of Prof. Eggeling from the Chair of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology at Edinburgh University. He is now in his seventy-third year, and has occupied his chair for thirty-nine years. It is also announced that the University authorities have given three other Germans on their staff the opportunity of retiring from their posts.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN's chief books in biography this autumn will be 'The

Life of Lord Avebury,' by Mr. Horace Hutcheson; 'Letters from and to Joseph Joachim,' selected and translated by Mrs. Nora Bickley; and 'The Life and Genius of Ariosto,' by Prof. J. Shield Nicholson. In fiction readers will look forward to 'The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman,' by Mr. H. G. Wells; 'The Demi-Gods,' by Mr. James Stephens, in which a travelling tinker and his friends are confronted with three angels; and 'Incredible Adventures,' five stories by Mr. Algernon Blackwood.

Sir J. G. Frazer is publishing a 'General Index to "The Golden Bough,"' which will be welcome to many students, and has chosen and edited two volumes of Addison's 'Essays' for the delightful "Eversley Series."

MR. FIFIELD will publish in October 'A First Year in Canterbury Settlement,' with other early essays, by Samuel Butler, edited by Mr. R. A. Streatfeild. 'A First Year,' which has long been out of print, was Butler's earliest book, and was originally published in 1863 by his father, who compiled it from the lengthy descriptive letters the future author of 'Erewhon' sent home. To the new edition Mr. Streatfeild has added six shorter pieces written by Butler during his residence in New Zealand, and a supplementary group of fourteen pieces written during his undergraduate days at Cambridge.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE will have ready in October Mr. Balfour's Gifford Lectures, 'Theism and Humanism.'

MESSRS. PUTNAM are adding this autumn to the "Heroes of the Nations" Series books on 'Alfred the Great' and 'Isabella the Catholic.'

MESSRS. BLACK'S autumn list includes 'Southern India,' painted by Lady Lawley and described by Mrs. F. E. Penny; 'California,' painted by Mr. Sutton Palmer, with text by Mrs. Mary Austin; 'Austria-Hungary,' by Miss G. E. Mitton; 'France,' by Mr. Gordon Home; and 'Reconciliation of Races and Religions,' by Dr. T. K. Cheyne, whose view is that peace among the nations must be preceded by peace among the Churches.

The same firm promise two classics with new pictures in colour, Gray's 'Elegy' being illustrated by Mr. G. F. Nicholls, and 'Cranford' by Miss Sybil Tawse, who has already tried her hand on 'The Fairedild Family.'

MR. ELKIN MATHEWS will publish on the 28th inst. two new books by Mr. Wilfrid Wilson Gibson: 'Thoroughfares' (lyrical poems) and 'Borderlands' (dramatic poems). They will be published simultaneously in New York.

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL promise in October 'Women of the Revolutionary Era,' by Lieut.-Col. Andrew Haggard; and in fiction 'A Water-Fly's Wooing,' by Miss Annesley Kenealy; 'Little Madame Claude,' by Mr. Hamilton Drummond; 'The Four Faces,' by Mr. Le Queux; and 'Impertinent Reflections,' by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton.

MESSRS. GREENING are issuing 'Behind the Scenes in the Terror,' by Mr. Hector Fleischmann, and 'Drink,' a translation of Zola, in the "Lotus Library."

MESSRS. PITMAN's list includes 'The Irish Abroad,' by Mr. Elliott O'Donnell; 'The Women Novelists,' by Mr. R. Brinley Johnson, who pays special attention to Fanny Burney and Jane Austen; 'Famous War Correspondents,' by Mr. F. Lauriston Bullard; and a number of books dealing with commerce and education.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are publishing next week 'A History of England and Greater Britain,' by Dr. Arthur Lyon Cross, a volume which describes the development of the Empire from the earliest times to the present day; and 'Saturday's Child,' a tale by Mrs. Kathleen Norris, who is well known as an American novelist.

MESSRS. CASSELL are publishing on the 24th inst. 'The Pride of Eve,' by Mr. Warwick Deeping, a story of to-day which includes, we are told, an "incarnation of the feminine spirit of our time"; and on the 30th 'The Life of Lord Roberts,' by Sir George Forrest, who pays special attention to the Indian Mutiny, the Second Afghan War, and the South African War. Sir George's style and special knowledge alike make us expect much of the book.

MR. BLACKWELL of Oxford announces for early publication the following books: 'More Russian Picture Tales,' by Mr. Valery Carriek, translated by Mr. Nevill Forbes, with many illustrations; 'Oxford Poetry, 1914,' edited by G. H. D. C. and W. S. V., with a Preface by Sir Walter Raleigh; and 'New Beginnings,' poems by Mr. G. H. D. Cole.

MESSRS. HODDER & STOUGHTON are publishing 'The German Army from Within,' by "a British Officer who served in it," and a condensed edition for popular reading of General von Bernhardi's 'How Germany Makes War.'

*Chambers's Journal* for October will include 'Orchid-Hunting on the Amazon'; 'An American Bird-Woman,' by Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter; 'An English-German Spy in Russia'; and 'Poets and Penmen who have Soldiered,' by Capt. Owen Wheeler.

WE are sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. George Murray Smith, the widow of the publisher and founder of the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' On his death in 1901, Mrs. Smith became the sole owner of the copyright of this invaluable work, and always took great pride and delight in her association with it.

THE death is also announced, in Australian papers received last Saturday, of Mr. William Mellwraith, a well-known Queensland journalist. Before he left this country he was in succession on the staff of *The Edinburgh Courier* and *The Manchester Examiner*, and editor of *The Ayrshire Express*. When he went to Queensland he became proprietor of *The Daily Bulletin* (Rockhampton) and an agricultural journal, both of which he edited for more than thirty years.



## SCIENCE

*A Text-Book of Insanity and Other Mental Diseases.* By Charles Arthur Mercier. (Allen & Unwin, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE first edition of Dr. Mercier's book on Insanity appeared in 1902. The present issue, which is the second, is stated to have been entirely rewritten, and it contains, therefore, the latest views of its author on a subject of which he has had the experience of a lifetime, and upon which he is an acknowledged expert. The book, however, is a manual rather than a textbook—that is to say, it is better adapted for the use of those who already have some knowledge of insanity than for students of medicine who may be examined upon the subject. For medical men, judges, barristers, masters of workhouses, and general readers who, from choice or necessity, are called upon to study mental disease it can be safely recommended as a sound and thoughtful guide. The whole work, too, makes excellent reading, for it is tinged with a slight egotism, and the individuality of the author's mind makes him employ Archbishop Ussher's chronology, and in place of an index he supplies a philippic against reviewers. In speaking of "an index" he lays himself open to the retort that his facts are incorrect, as the majority of the classics have been provided, not only with an "Index rerum notabilium," but even with an "Index vocabulorum omnium." It is hardly seemly, too, for an author of a textbook on Insanity to mention his work on the same page as the 'Iliad,' or the dramas of Sophocles, or even Euripides.

Dr. Mercier lays down the important doctrine that Insanity is a quadruple disorder of (1) Conduct, (2) Mind, (3) Metabolism, these three being dependent upon (4) Disorder of the action of the highest region of the brain. This teaching is satisfactory because it enables Insanity to be considered from a general standpoint, and allows a place for the various forms of toxic insanity which it is otherwise hard to classify. Under the causes of Insanity he considers the effects of inheritance and of direct and indirect "stresses," amongst the most important of which is an alteration in the composition of the blood by which the highest nerve regions are nourished. Conduct, he thinks, is of great importance in connexion with insanity, and we would suggest that "unseemly" expresses his idea better than "disorderly," a term which is plainly ambiguous. To use his own instances, it is unseemly, not disorderly, conduct

"if a general officer goes on parade in flannels, practising the banjo; if a parson goes into the pulpit and plays cup and ball before the congregation, or if a hostess comes down to a dinner party in her night-dress and curl-papers."

Such unseemly conduct is a symptom of disorder of the highest nerve centres, and, if it is at the same time associated with a disordered mind, it affords important

evidence of insanity, although the conduct may be unseemly or the mind may be disordered without the existence of insanity.

The mind itself is considered under the primary faculties of Desire, Will, Feeling, Thought, and Memory, of which the most important for the consideration of the alienist are the beliefs and the memory. The faculty of the mind to will is described under the term "volition," of which Dr. Mercier thinks there are three levels. The highest are those which determine our conduct in the gravest and most important affairs of life. On the upper middle level are those by which choice is made and action determined of the means that should be employed to attain the important results determined on by the highest class of volitions. The lower middle level is constituted of volitions on matters less important and subsidiary to the former—the daily decisions about daily affairs; and the lowest level by choice on trivial matters of momentary importance, such as the shoe or stocking which is put on first.

The different types of insanity are afterwards discussed, and their consideration enables the author to give some brilliant word-pictures as a result of his long experience. The book ends with a few pages upon the legal relations of insanity and the method of certifying which are of extreme value. There are a few verbal errors.

#### *The Surgical Instruments of the Hindus.*

By Girindranāth Mukhopādhyāya. 2 vols. (Calcutta University Press.)

THIS work is a continuation of the good work done by Prof. Hoernle upon the medicine of Ancient India, and by the late Dr. Milne upon surgical instruments in Greek and Roman times. Like Dr. Milne, who worked at his subject whilst he was in busy general practice at Hartlepool, Prof. Mukhopādhyāya has made a hobby of the surgical instruments of the Hindus, and the book has been written in the intervals of an active professional life. The original draft gained the Griffith Prize for 1909, but an accidental fire destroyed the blocks, type, and a part of the manuscript, which had consequently to be rewritten. The author explains that the many clerical errors are due to his lack of experience in proof-reading, but the Calcutta University Press—by whom the work is issued—ought to have exercised a much stricter supervision over their reader.

Any account of the surgical instruments of the Hindus labours under the disadvantage that none of the instruments is known to exist, and that they have to be reconstructed from written descriptions. It is impossible to say, therefore, to what extent the author has been successful. He has diligently sought out the descriptions given in various ancient authors, has printed the original Sanskrit texts, has supplied translations, and, with the assistance of Thakore Saheb of Gondal and Dr. Wise, has endeavoured to recon-

struct pictures of the instruments from these accounts. The first of the two volumes, published in 1913, is the text; the second, just issued, is entirely devoted to the plates.

The instruments were made of various materials, metals, of course, predominating, horn, bone, ivory, wood, and stone being also employed. There does not appear to have been any ritual preference for one substance over another, and even in the passages describing the different kinds of human victims appropriated to particular gods and goddesses there are no special directions for the sacrifice. Thus there was offered "to the two deities who preside over the gains above or below one's expectation a cripple who cannot move even with the help of a crutch," and "to the divinity of land a cripple who moves about on a crutch."

The instruments are grouped into blunt instruments like forceps, many of which owed their shapes to the heads of birds and animals; sharp instruments—i.e., knives, saws, and needles; and accessory instruments, which include bandages, crutches, and local applications. The number and variety of the instruments described by such writers as the surgeon Susruta, who lived about the sixth century B.C., prove that the Hindus actually performed a considerable amount of surgical work; whilst the edict of Asoka shows that during his reign India was studded with hospitals, not only for the treatment of human beings, but also for the brute creation. Of such a hospital, or, as it would now be called, nursing home, the following particulars exist:—

"The engineer is to erect a strong and spacious building, well ventilated at one part, the other part being free from draughts. The scenery should be pleasing, and one should be happy to walk in it. It must not be behind any high building, nor exposed to the glare of the sun. It should be inaccessible to smoke and dust. There must not be anything injurious to the senses as regards sound, touch, taste, form, and smell. There should be stairs, large wooden mortars and pestles; and there must be in addition bare ground for the construction of a privy, bathroom, and kitchen. The staff should consist of servants and companions. The servants should be well trained in nursing, able to cook rice and curries well, competent to administer a bath, and expert masseurs. The companions should be good singers and musicians, well acquainted with the design of a patient's nods and signals. There should be a dairy attached to the building."

There is clear evidence, too, that operations were performed whilst the patient was rendered insensible to pain, by intoxication with alcohol, from the fumes of burning hemp, or by other drugs.

It appears that at this early period the Hindus were free from many of their present prejudices, for it was laid down that mere bathing will purify one who has touched a corpse; whilst stroking a cow or looking at the sun, after first sprinkling the mouth with water, will remove the defilement due to touching a dead bone. It was possible, therefore, at this period to practise dissection.



## FINE ARTS

## FROM THE NATIONAL TREASURES.

DR. BUDGE has done well to publish these excellent reproductions of statuary in our great Museum, and their publication is timely when they are more exposed than they have ever been before, and we may hope than they ever will be again, to the risk, however slight, of destruction by bomb-dropping or otherwise. Most of them are familiar to visitors to the Museum, but the present volumes of plates, besides forming a permanent record, will help to bring their subjects vividly before many who have few opportunities of examining them with their own eyes.

The Egyptian collection at the Museum, although it contains no such masterpieces of art as the wooden portrait of the Sheik-el-Beled, the magnificent alabaster statue of King Mycerinos, and the wonderful limestone stela of the "Serpent King" which form the glory of the Louvre, is yet fairly representative of Egyptian art, and well illustrates its sequence. Thus Dr. Budge's book begins with the portrait in red granite of the guardsman Betchmes, which he attributes to the Third or Fourth Dynasty, although the disproportionately large head, squat figure, and style of execution would lead one to imagine it contemporary with the famous statue called "No. 1 Gizeh," which is clearly a dynasty earlier. It ends with some black basalt figures of Greek Egypt, among which are to be seen the foolish face, with heavy nose and large ears, of Ptolemy Auletes, and another and more dignified likeness of perhaps the same king, contrasting with the wise and self-satisfied features of Sebek-Sa, a priest of Egypt's last native dynasty. Between these are ranged the portrait statues of a great number of kings, among which we may notice the curious triangular eyelids and hard-set mouth of Amen-em-hat III. of the Twelfth Dynasty and another king of the Thirteenth, succeeded by the almost negro-like features of the great conqueror Thothmes III., the majestic and colossal features of Amen-hotep III., and the smooth face, half-open mouth, and drooping lower lip of his "heretic" son Amen-hotep IV., all belonging to the Eighteenth Dynasty.

These have historical interest, but from the artistic point of view have nothing among them to compare with the graceful and lifelike portrait in limestone of Tetakhart, the Queen of Aahmes I., which, with its slim grace, *espièglerie*, yet modest expression and general appearance of delicacy, might well be that of a modern French girl. Nor may one pass over the

*Egyptian Sculptures in the British Museum.*  
Edited by E. A. Wallis Budge. (British Museum Publications, 11. 5s. net.)

*Assyrian Sculptures in the British Museum.*  
(Same editor and publishers, 11. 5s. net.)

equally lifelike statue in the same material of Ankheftka, a royal kinsman of the Fourth Dynasty, or the complete and well-preserved quartzite figure of King Seti Mineptah of the Nineteenth. Although something must be allowed for the difference in working of the stones used, it is plain that Egyptian art must have had its alternate periods of excellence and decadence as much as the Greek.

Among the monuments which have a curious rather than an historical interest may be mentioned the statue, with gold mask, crown, and chain, of the priest Ucha-herna, which may show the means adopted during the period of decadence of giving vivid appearance to the features without trusting too much to the sculptor's chisel; the very un-Egyptian appearance of the likeness of Pa-nehsi of the same or Twentieth Dynasty; and the mystical ideas expressed in the Ptolemaic shrine showing Isis with the dead Osiris between her wings and the scene of the birth of the Sun-god on a coffin of the Twenty-Sixth Dynasty. These plates will suffice to show the interest of the collection.

Passing on to the Assyrian sculptures, one finds that this volume is devoted to the reign of Asshur-nazir-pal, who reigned over Assyria between 885 and 860 B.C., long after Egypt had ceased to be an Asiatic power, and half a millennium before her revival under the wise rule of her earlier Greek kings. Statues in the round are here the exception instead of, as in Egypt, the rule, one of Asshur-nazir-pal himself being the only example. All the other illustrations are reproductions either of high reliefs like the famous man-headed winged bulls and lions which Layard brought from Nineveh, or bas-reliefs like those of the battle and hunting scenes which occupy a room to themselves in the Museum. These are for the most part too well known to need detailed description, and the work of the Assyrian artists is so simple and direct that it mainly explains itself.

We may, perhaps, be excused for suggesting that Asshur-nazirpal's army rather than Attila's might be the model for the Kaiser's army. In the exploits of the Assyrians here shown we find the ruthless looting, ill-treatment of prisoners, and torture of the subject populations with which the Germans are at any rate credited by popular report; and the parallel is made more close by the fact that Asshur-nazir-pal ruled over an empire supported only by periodical raids and heavy contributions levied upon its neighbours. Yet all the scenes here given are not warlike; and we are glad to see that Dr. Budge maintains the time-honoured opinion that the eagle-headed winged men on either side of a highly conventionalized tree are engaged in the fertilization of the date-palm and does not endorse any of the more new-fangled theories of Continental scholars. In these matters of judgment as in everything connected with both volumes, he has done his work excellently.

## MUSIC

## SONGS AND PATRIOTS.

IT is with some pleasure that we notice the comparative absence of the "patriotic" song from the music-halls. Here and there a tableau is announced, or a cinematograph show, bearing more or less directly on the present situation. On this or that notice-board we read of some song specially composed for the occasion; but, on the whole, we are freed from any rant or uncount self-exultation. Also we have had 'Drake'—quietly given and quietly received. It is a good sign, a sign of realization, and far more welcome than such signs as were manifest in our last war. As that war was relatively insignificant, those signs of popular feeling mattered little, but they were deplorable in themselves. They would be worse than deplorable now, but happily they are absent.

Of a "patriotic" drama or representation (even cinematographic) the real value is that it affords an outlet rather than a stimulus to certain emotions; if it is presented in a well-proportioned and dignified spirit, it may have much merit. We need have nothing but praise for revivals of such plays as 'Drake.'

Song has its merits, also as an outlet. At Oxford, during the Boer War, while scores of young men were flocking to the headquarters of the various corps, the restaurants and streets were resonant with song; that was the expression, the calming vent of the general excitement and eagerness to serve. So it is with regiments on the march or in the field: "Sing, boys," says the priest to the Mavericks in Mr. Kipling's story; "it looks as if ye cared for their bullets."

But the music-hall song is of another category. Premature, bombastic, fulsome, it can but irritate the men who are really "doing things," while it enlivens to rowdism what a daily contemporary happily calls the "un-desirable native." We do not need to have the merits of the "boys in blue" and the "khaki lads" yelled in our ears; nor do we gain by hearing that (we improvise a couplet which is hardly a parody)

We've got the strength of twenty men  
Merely because we're Englishmen.

Besides, the true patriotic song is not a boast; rather is it a sober recital of past glories (like 'The Death of Nelson'), or even a lament (like 'Mohacs Field')—a movement in the deep waters, not a flurry of the surface froth and scum.

Examine the 'Marseillaise'; you may condemn its rhythm—jerky, unpolished, crude at moments; but it has its effect, it is glowing, spontaneous, national, and uplifting; it is not the work of a musical hack (even though it may not be the work of a musician) writing at so much a bar; it is deep feeling expressed in sound.

Take the first line: there is encouragement, hope, energy. In the second is perseverance, the sense of a just cause, a righteous anger; that is the poem. The next two lines are statements of fact; the enemy has hurt us cruelly, has ravaged, devastated, slaughtered to our sorrow; but still all is not lost, as the fifth line shows in its rebirth of high spirit; the attempt must be continued at all costs, the country must endure and strive. Then come the last two lines, as the result and climax, a fine flight, an *envolée glorieuse*, of courage and triumph—a triumph that cannot be quelled even in defeat.

This is, roughly, the impression, the sense of the 'Marseillaise' for those who hear



it; doubtless many another such song can be interpreted on similar lines. But the explanation remains that the true patriotic song is a record of achievement and suffering borne in a spirit that suggests hope, however distant; the bombastic praise of self, the assertion that one's own might is greater than all—that is the false patriotic song.

R. F.

## Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the Promenade Concert on the 10th inst. included a Concerto for pianoforte and orchestra by Miss Kathleen Bruckshaw, and the solo part was played by the composer, who made her first appearance at these concerts. The work can scarcely be described as a novelty, for there was really little that was new in it; the part for the solo instrument sometimes vaguely recalled Tchaikowsky, while at other times it proved commonplace. The latter quality was particularly noticeable in the last of the three movements. Miss Bruckshaw must, however, be praised for her courage in attempting so difficult a form, in which not only the matter must be interesting, but also the manner of presenting it. At present she is too ambitious. The programme also included two overtures—Rossini's 'Guillaume Tell' and Wagner's 'Tannhäuser'—both of which have achieved popularity.

Sir Edward Elgar's Violin Concerto in B minor was included in Tuesday evening's programme, with Mr. Louis Pécskai as interpreter. He made the work seem rather long, for, although he played with skill and good taste, he did not fully reveal all the merits—and they are many—of the work. Mr. Frank Mullings sang with dramatic feeling Mr. Granville Bantock's settings of 'The Family,' 'Cherries,' and 'Epilogue' ('Ferishtah's Fancies'). There are fine moments in the music.

Wednesday evening's programme included a new 'Imperial March' by Mr. Josef Holbrooke, given under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood. As a *pièce d'occasion* it had certain features which make for popularity: rhythmical music, straightforward melody, bright and at times brilliant orchestration; moreover, strains of 'Rule, Britannia,' to stir the public. Mr. Holbrooke is a clever musician, but at his best in music of a more elaborate kind.

THERE are some interesting programmes for the Promenade Concerts next week. On Tuesday Strauss's 'Death and Transfiguration' will be welcome, also Smetana's picturesque 'Ultava.' A 'Wedding March' by Signor Aurelio Giorni, a young Italian musician, and pupil of Sgambati, will appear in the second part of the programme.

On Wednesday will be given Sir Edward Elgar's Overture 'In the South,' a work which has not, we believe, been heard for some time.

César Franck's 'Psyche,' announced for Thursday, has never been given at these concerts. Another attraction on that evening will be Liszt's 'Hungarian' Fantasia, played by Master Solomon.

Friday's programme is strong, including Beethoven's 'Pastoral' Symphony, and Bach's Concerto in D minor for two violins. The interpreters of the Concerto will be the new-comers Misses Gladys Raymond and Nora Ford. There will also be Bach's Cantata 'Amore traditore' for solo bass (Mr. Robert Radford).

On Saturday Mr. Oskar Borsdorf will conduct his dramatic fantasy 'Glaucus and Ione.'

We hope that Sir Henry Wood will give at one of these concerts Lalo's interesting Symphony in G minor, which he produced, a few seasons ago, at a Symphony Concert, but which, we believe, he has never repeated.

For Friday evening next the Carl Rosa Company announce at the Marlborough Theatre a first performance in London of Wolf-Ferrari's 'Jewels of the Madonna' in English.

AN orchestral concert will take place to-morrow evening, organized by the National Orchestral Association, for their fund to aid members in distress during the war. The first part of the programme will be devoted to music by Wagner, Grieg, and Sibelius, under the direction of Mr. Landon Ronald. The second will consist of British music. Sir Alexander Mackenzie will conduct his 'Britannia' Overture, which is likely to be in request while the war lasts; Sir Frederic Cowen his pleasant 'Old English Dances' Suite; and Sir Edward Elgar his inspiring 'Pomp and Circumstance.'

TO-MORROW EVENING Mr. Oswald Stoll begins a series of Sunday concerts, the whole of the proceeds of which will be devoted to the different Red Cross Societies, Prince of Wales's Fund, and other charitable works connected with the war. The proceeds of the first concert will be handed over by Mr. Stoll to the Belgian Red Cross Society. The following artists will appear to-morrow: MM. Arthur Steurbaut, Ant. de Vally, Jules Colbert, and Julien Neufcour. The first three are principal bass, tenor, and baritone of the Flemish Opera, the Royal French Theatre, and the Great Theatre at Antwerp. M. Neufcour is conductor of the Royal French Theatre.

WILHELM GANZ, son of Adolf Ganz, conductor of the theatre at Mayence, was born there in 1833. In 1840 the father came with his young son to London. Both, however, soon returned to Germany, but Wilhelm came back in 1850. From that year down to 1898, when a jubilee concert was held in his honour, Wilhelm Ganz took an active part in the musical life of the metropolis. He became a member (second violin) of the orchestra of the New Philharmonic Society established in 1852, conductor jointly with Wyld in 1874, and finally, in 1879 (on the resignation of the latter), sole director and conductor. It is interesting to note that from the beginning Wyld made novelties a feature of his programmes. At the very first concert in 1852 Berlioz's 'Romeo and Juliet' was given under the composer's direction. Ganz pursued the same policy, and it was he who gave the first complete performance of Berlioz's 'Symphonie Fantastique,' and produced for the first time in England Liszt's 'Dante' Symphony. The former of these works attracted a good deal of notice for many years. To ears of the present day, however, Berlioz's music sounds mild, and at times even dull, while the 'Dante' Symphony has virtually fallen into oblivion. It is therefore difficult for us to appreciate Ganz's courage in introducing such works.

Ganz as accompanist was acquainted with many eminent singers, notably Jenny Lind, Madame Adelina Patti, and Madame Melba. 'Sing, Birdie, Sing,' and 'I seek thee in every flower' were the best known of the songs which Ganz composed. He died in London last Saturday.

## Dramatic Gossip.

THE revival, after thirty-two years, of 'The Silver King' at the Strand Theatre is a tribute to the worth of sound melodrama, as necessary in our intellectual and æsthetic life as are sugar and alcohol in our physical existence. 'The Silver King' provides both these elements in a sense, and in full measure and good proportion. To speak truly, it is a far better play than many might suppose who have not actually seen it. There are crudities, but life has also its crudities, and we need not always desire to exclude them from our view.

The play has a tendency to monopoly—so at least observed our dramatic critic when it was first presented—but the errors incurred thereby are not serious, and the prominence in the limelight of the dominant figure is the occasion for several notable scenes, and much excellent acting on the part of Mr. H. B. Irving, who minimizes at least one weakness in the plot—his escape after his discovery of the secret of the murder.

Indeed, as a whole it is a thoroughly sound melodrama, with many stirring moments, much pathos that is not drawn out beyond measure, and a reasonable admixture of humour.

The gallery, we presume, is not so well attended at a *matinée* as at an evening performance; in any case, we missed sadly the traditional "gods" who applaud the hero and boo the villain. The audience was critical rather than emotional, but amply satisfied, and with good cause, inasmuch as the acting throughout was of a high level. Naturally, in such drama the villains have the most enviable part and scope for their sinister wit and evil conspiracies, and they took full advantage of their chances, especially Mr. Ambrose Manning as the treacherous oily marine-store dealer. Mr. James Lindsay evidently enjoyed himself as the detective, and made much play with his eyeglass and his orthodox "Hawshaw" glances.

Such a play is an admirable antidote for the anxiety and distraction of war, but (so curiously does the mind encourage pre-occupation) the present critic actually found himself peopling the hillside represented in the fourth act with imaginary masses of blue-grey warriors!

'FORGET-ME-NOT,' a new version of which was presented to the press on Monday last at the Little Theatre, was a success more than thirty years since, especially for Geneviève Ward, who played the adventuress for a number of years. No process of revision can bring the play up to date, for it shows earlier methods in several ways, and the first act is crudely sensational. After that, however, the contest between the gentlemanly man of the world (a part created by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, and now played with ease and grace by Mr. Ben Webster) and the adventuress is effective, and the final scene is highly dramatic. Miriam Lewes, in the latter character, makes good use of her opportunities. Mr. Dennis Neilson-Terry is picturesque as a revengeful Corsican, and the minor parts are adequately played. On the whole, the play is well made, and retains, we think, the elements of vitality.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. H. J.—L. M. F.—W. H. H.—J. R. E.—Received.

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## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.—SAT. Promenade Concerts, Queen's Hall.  
MON.—SAT. Carl Rosa Opera Company, Marlborough Theatre.  
MON.—SAT. D'Oyly Carte Company, Coronet Theatre.  
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All *sales* are the product of purchases.

Men must continue to purchase or commerce dies, wages and dividends cannot be paid, and if a given "business" survives at all, it does so only in a crippled condition.

No simile is more used than that of the concentric circles, issuing from the central point where a stone strikes water. A crippled business is such a stone. Directly, it employs perhaps twenty persons. On them are dependent at least forty others, and, in a degree, a hundred other businesses. The freight on Railway systems and Ocean liners responds to the eddying circles issuant from the fall of that firm. Between firm and liners stand scores of other sufferers; beyond the liners the eddies reach into all lands, and, most important in present circumstances, react upon National resources now called upon to meet the costs of a war destined to devour hundreds of millions of English money.

In common with every business, The Medici Society appeals—and not without confidence—to its friends to support it by continued purchases. It would impress upon them that small purchases to-day will do more to keep employment steady than a sudden flood some weeks hence. The Society's confidence is based upon two plain facts. *There exists no other English business of quite the same kind.* At its foundation, in 1908, no Medici Print could be produced in England. Since 1912 practically every new print put in hand has been put in hand in England. *In 1908 almost the entire English trade in such prints was in German hands.* Since 1908 a continuously increasing sale has been secured for Medici Prints, not only in England, the United States, etc., but even in Germany itself.

"Things of the intellect are luxuries" may be the excuse of many. To them the Society would answer that upon John Doe, whose demand in normal days created the supply which pleased his intellect, conscience to-day lays the obligation of maintaining Richard Roe, who supplied it, in simple bread and butter. But the Society advances another justification for those who would find excuse for thus dealing rightly by Richard Roe. To all who suffer the mental and physical anguish of war for the sake of John Doe safe at home, no little luxury can bring more holy soothing than the gift of a Medici Print after one of the masterpieces of Christian Art. Fra Angelico, Leonardo, Lippi—of such, if ever of any, are true the words of Emerson:—

".....they  
Wrought in a sad sincerity,  
Themselves from God they could not free;  
They builded better than they knew;  
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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 4535

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914.

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These pamphlets and leaflets are also packed in boxes: No. 1, 5s. post free; No. 2, 10s. post free; No. 3, 20s. post free, suitable for sale or distribution at public meetings. No. 1 box is suitable for a small meeting of 200 to 300 persons, the larger pamphlets containing much matter that speakers will find useful. No. 2 box is suitable for meetings up to 500, and No. 3 for still larger meetings. Boxes differently packed, but at the same prices, can be supplied either for elementary or for secondary schools. In giving orders, the nature of the school should be indicated.

It should be noted that the Victoria League has undertaken to organize public meetings at which British people may hear the arguments on which our national attitude in this War is based. Further information on this subject will be found in the Victoria League Monthly Notes of September 15th, price ½d., postage ½d. That number contains also an article by Mr. G. H. Hallam on 'The War and How it Came About.'

All communications with regard to Pamphlets or Lectures should be addressed to The Secretary, Victoria League, 2, Wood Street, Westminster, S.W.

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This leaflet of 7 pp. puts first the German point of view that the British Empire would crumble at the first touch of war. It then points out that these calculations have been blown to the four winds by British patriotism and Indian loyalty. The reason is found in the idea lying at the base of the British system, that every citizen should be responsible for the character of the Government which he obeys. "Of such patriotism the Germans do not understand the strength." The ruling principles of their life are authority and discipline, "and even social reform is devised to intensify the subjection of the individual to the Government."



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## LITERATURE

## GERMAN IDEAS AND IDEALS.

THOSE who took part in the journalists' mission to Germany not long ago must be now reconstructing their memories of the speech by Admiral von Tirpitz. Sir John Jellicoe's distinguished antagonist then assured us that he had married an Englishwoman, and that his sons were receiving an English education. How, then, was it thinkable that he should desire war with England?

It was, therefore, not wonderful that such books as General von Bernhardt's 'Germany and the Next War,' Dr. Usher's 'Pan-Germanism,' and even Prince von Bülow's 'Imperial Germany' were regarded as mere meaningless diatribes on German qualities and English defects, while Dr. Reich's little publication on 'Germany's Swelled Head' passed practically unnoticed. Nor is it wonderful that people are now buying and reading the reprinted editions of these and similar works, and discovering that they were in truth statements of most definite facts and plans.

To our criticism of General von Bernhardt's book (Nov. 2, 1912) we may now add a few words. We can see to-day the significance of the statement that neutrality (especially in the case of Belgium and Holland) can be no more than a "paper bulwark." Also we find a new interest in the contemptuous dismissal of Russia; the writer assumes that no change has occurred in Russian efficiency since the Manchurian

Campaign, nor does he foresee the appearance on the stage of any striking military personality.

The remarks on the British Army have by this time received from the facts of the war all the comment they need, as has also the plea for the desirability of individual initiative and developed personality, even in the youngest German private.

If we dismiss the truculent "special pleading" that war is a blessing, rather than a curse to mankind, we may well admit that the book is, on the whole, a proof of much careful thought and clear foresight. When General von Bernhardt lifts his eyes from the pages of Treitschke—doubtless open on the table before him—he can reason as well as most staff officers: he foresees the possibility that Italy will hold aloof, and he gives close attention to ways and means of invading Germany. He probably has good reasons for saying nothing about German plans for invading France. His remark that France "has forgotten the hundred years' enmity against England and the humiliation of Fashoda" is worth mention in view of what a Frenchman once said to the present reviewer: "We and you have fought one another so often and so long that we know and *understand* and can like one another."

We reviewed Prince von Bülow's 'Imperial Germany' at length early this year (Feb. 14), and pointed out how, though with far less truculence and venom than were displayed by General von Bernhardt, his hopes and plans were directed towards the consolidation of Germany under Prussian rule, and the construction of a fleet which should enable her "to defend her dignity and her interests against England at sea." He is on the whole much more constructive than destructive, even arguing that

"there is no ground for the fear that with the rise of German power at sea the German love of battle will be awakened."

To this great policy of construction everything is to be subordinated. The Prussia of Moltke and Bismarck must prevail against and absorb the Germany of Goethe and Lessing. Parliament must not be allowed to hamper the strong monarchical control which is the chief safeguard of a military state. Measures have been and must be taken against Social Democrats. In fact, the whole machinery for defence within and defiance without must be strengthened and made uniform to the utmost degree.

Statesmen know only too well what opposition and hindrance may come at the most vital moments from individuals or bodies who, without knowing the inward importance of this or that proposal, see in its outward aspect a menace to their own predilections. Naval and military expansion, for example, is always open to hot antagonism on the part of Pacifists and many others who know little or nothing of the hidden causes which make such expansion inevitable. Actually—so far as we know—

German statesmen have encountered no sort of obstruction at the hands of the party opposed to them. It cannot be doubted that they were quite prepared for it, and had taken steps in advance to paralyse or remove it at its first appearance. We have heard reports of forcible measures having been adopted in a few cases, but these have yet to be fully confirmed. That it has not been necessary more widely to enforce such measures is evidently due to the fact that world-expansion and war are by now so deeply rooted in the instinctive idealism of Germany as to overcome every obstacle, actual or imagined. The thinking, progressive, cultured German has been transformed—has become deaf to everything but the roar of his cannon as it batters down the cities of Louvain and Malines, and the cathedral of Reims. But if he had not been so transformed, if he had protested, there is little chance that his protests would have been allowed voice.

We do not mean to say that all the protesting Social Democrats would have been hurled into prison or shot, or otherwise disposed of. There are other means just as effective, and far more "constitutional." Indeed, Prince von Bülow himself lays great stress on the danger of employing force—as fatal to the "possibility of effecting more by peaceful methods" later on, and has much to say on means of combating the Social Democrats without resorting to it.

Perhaps the most interesting section of his book is the frank exposition of the whole party structure, especially where he deals with the "Centre," and quotes with singular appositeness the beautiful words of Görres which both Catholics and Protestants would do well to take to heart:

"All of us, Catholics and Protestants, have sinned in our fathers, and still weave the tissue of human error in one way or another. No one has the right to set himself above another in his pride, and God will tolerate it in none, least of all in those who call themselves His friends."

It is interesting to note Prince von Bülow's opinion of France:—

"We must always endeavour to preserve polite, calm, and peaceful relations with France. But beyond that we should not pursue any will-o'-the-wisp delusions, otherwise we may meet with the fate of the astronomer in La Fontaine who, while gazing at the stars, fell into the pit which lay at his feet, but which he had not seen. In this case the pit is called 'Le trou des Vosges.'"

If he means what strategists call "la Trouée des Vosges," we may yet hope to see a few of the stargazers prostrate therein.

The 'Pan-Germanism' of Prof. Usher—received at the time of its publication with mild surprise and amusement—is now established as a clear statement of German hopes and opinion, a careful survey of international conditions and possibilities.

Several points come into suggestive prominence: the Germans had counted on Boer help with German cannons, and

*Germany and the Next War.* By General von Bernhardt. (Arnold, 2s. net.)

*Imperial Germany.* By Prince von Bülow. (Cassell & Co., 2s. net.)

*Pan-Germanism.* By Roland G. Usher. (Constable & Co., 2s. net.)

*Germany's Swelled Head.* By Emil Reich. (Melrose, 1s. net.)



had, later (so the author says), abandoned that idea—a matter on which he is now proved to be misinformed.

The German plan of heavy loans to Belgium which she would not be able to repay has been exchanged for the more practical system of war-levies. Indeed, this and other projects are striking commentaries on the Pacificist economic theories of war. Colonial factories are to be held by the conquerors or others, thereby releasing by force their debt to English capital; the same principle is to apply to German mines and factories financed from hostile countries; the French war indemnity is to be five times that of 1871. It seems as though Germany had very clear plans for making war a paying commercial concern.

'Germany's Swelled Head' is practically 'Pan-Germanism' reduced to popular pamphlet form: it reiterates the vaunts and hopes of the Teutons. Also it represents the Kaiser as a highly informed ruler, with a well-planned policy before him. The author very naturally makes the characteristic mistakes of the average German thinker and statesman, as to the mysterious psychology of the British. We may say, indeed, that the Germans have learnt so much about us that they know nothing. One of Mr. Kipling's poems in 'Actions and Reactions' expresses the case to perfection.

---

*Political and Literary Essays: Second Series.* By the Earl of Cromer. (Macmillan & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

In these anxious times it is a great relief to turn to Lord Cromer as he serenely discourses on his various pursuits in politics and literature. To any one suffering from "war-nerves" we can recommend no healthier tonic than these masculine essays. Having originally appeared as contributions to various periodicals, they are inevitably lacking in unity and uniformity. Lord Cromer has done his best to bind them together in sections entitled 'English Biography,' 'Germany,' 'Current Politics,' and so forth, but they lie open to the criticism that the title of the last section, 'Miscellaneous,' not inaptly describes the whole. Again, he has been compelled to compress such an important subject as 'What is Slavery?' within the limits of a "middle," and the result is somewhat disappointing. But these defects are inseparable from a collection of papers written to meet conflicting editorial demands. Lord Cromer's merits as an essayist appear most conspicuously when his articles are taken one by one, and he succeeds best when he brings his administrative experiences to bear on the topics discussed.

Thus the luminous article on 'Indian Progress and Taxation,' first published in *The Quarterly Review*, well deserves a reperusal. It shows wide knowledge of native conditions, and sagely distinguishes between practical and visionary reform. "Any increase of taxation,"

Lord Cromer weightily writes, "is greatly to be deprecated." Of kindred interest is an essay founded on Mr. Wadia's book 'Reflections on the Problems of India,' and its trenchant onslaught upon Mr. Gokhale's advocacy of the "modern fetish of knowledge." The innate conservatism of the Eastern mind receives an appreciative analysis at Lord Cromer's hands. His Introduction to Mr. Sidney Low's 'Egypt in Transition,' too, stands the test of a second reading most satisfactorily. The guarded remarks on the Sudan Civil Service might possibly have been pointed by some reflections on a wise principle of selection which depends rather on strength of character and constitution than on the ability to pass competitive examinations. Still, Lord Cromer is hardly to be blamed for avoiding an educational controversy which is, after all, but remotely connected with his subject.

The course of events has endowed the German section of Lord Cromer's book with prophetic importance. It consists for the most part of a moderate, but candid examination of Prince von Bülow's notorious book 'Imperial Germany,' both on its foreign and domestic side. If Lord Cromer was inclined, when he wrote, to accept some of Prince von Bülow's pacific promises at their face value, he perceived, nevertheless, that "we cannot feel any strong assurance that the incidents of German internal policy will not again necessitate an attack on some foreign Power." The Prince's exposition of the German Parliamentary system scarcely gets an equally authoritative overhauling from Lord Cromer. It is, of course, the policy of the German Government to treat the Socialists as if they were a party of one idea, and that idea, as Prince von Bülow would say, "outside the national life." But, as the present crisis has proved, such is by no means the case; and many Germans are Socialists simply because they wish to register a protest against militarism. Lord Cromer's acquaintance with Socialism would appear, indeed, to be derived from publications rather than from actual contact with Socialists. Even so, he ought not to quote the views of Mr. Belfort Bax and Signor Malatesta in consecutive sentences, since the two are as the poles asunder. "Our single aim," said the Italian Anarchist, "must be to destroy the State"; whereas Socialism implies an enormous increase of State control. The extremes meet, no doubt, when it is a case of opposition to constituted authority.

Two of Lord Cromer's essays deal with the omnipresent topic of war. Under the happy title of 'A Peace Boanerges' he makes easy game of Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, California, who has committed himself to the unhappy prediction that "we shall never see another war among the great nations of Europe." On the other hand, he deals sympathetically with Norman Angell, while gently twitting him with his delusion that "War Lords and diplomats" are a single and obnoxious class. Lord Cromer delicately remarks in effect that, though

he cannot speak with any authority on War Lords, he has had a good deal to do with diplomats, and even been a bit of a diplomat himself.

The literary portion of Lord Cromer's volume consists mainly of reviews of recent English and French biographies: Lord Newton's 'Lord Lyons,' M. Barthou's 'Mirabeau,' and so on. As a whole the selection depends too much on the hazard of the book-market to have much permanent value; the notices are well enough, but they fail to rise above the higher journalism. In some instances we cannot help feeling that more light might have been thrown on personal character if Lord Cromer had felt at liberty to do so. In one instance he has gone astray: it is beside the mark to write a serious article on Henry Labouchere, and conclusively demonstrate him to have been a wirepuller. Labouchere can be treated in only one way—as Labby. And we wish that Lord Cromer or his printer had avoided the common blunder "the Marquis of Wellesley." Lord Wellesley was no more Marquis of Wellesley than Lord Roberts is Earl of Roberts.

The French essays have a certain continuity, since they mostly relate to the Revolution. Lord Cromer evidently loves the period, and feels at home with its leading figures. His account of Marie Antoinette's negotiations with Mirabeau on the one hand, and Barnave and his associates on the other, is admirable. In 'A French Emigrant'—namely, Armand de Chateaubriand—however, he does not quite seem to have got to the bottom of the Royalist insurrections, particularly in Brittany. Balzac's great novel 'Les Chouans' is the real source of information about the extraordinary mixture of aristocratic valour and incompetence and peasant piety and ruffianism which brought the movement to ruin. Lord Cromer should renew his acquaintance with Fouché's spy Corentin and those grim partisans, Pille-Miche and Marche-à-Terre.

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#### FRENCH VIEWS ON ENGLAND.

EVER since our public schools started modern sides, some forty years ago, the problem that faced them has been how to train as good scholars by means of modern languages and modern history as are turned out by the classical sixth, nurtured on Latin, Greek, and ancient history. He would be a bold man who contended that this result had as yet been attained, although we hold that it should be attainable when once the teachers have been trained. Since the foundation of the Modern Language Association in 1893, the type of French or German

*La Culture par l'Anglais.* Par Floris Delattre. (Paris, Didier, 3fr. 50.)

*La Formation Sociale de l'Anglais Moderne.* Par Paul Descamps. (Paris, Colin, 4fr.)

*Essai sur les Origines de la Chambre des Communes.* Par D. Pasquet. (Paris, Armand Colin, 5fr.)

*Londres et les Ouvriers de Londres.* Par D. Pasquet. (Paris, Armand Colin, 12fr.)



specialist has much changed. We have begun to train and use native teachers, and we no longer depend on such as have been eliminated from France or Germany. In this we are but following the practice of those two countries.

This is the problem that M. Delattre, the Lecturer in English at the University of Lille, seeks to solve in his thoughtful little book entitled 'La Culture par l'Anglais.' It is one of a series—"La Bibliothèque des Parents et des Maîtres"—that might well have its counterpart in this country, where parents are usually but ill-informed on the purpose and methods of education. According to him, the study of our language has force to feed the imagination and strengthen the civic sense, as well as teaching French youth the essential characteristics of Englishmen. He maintains that what we call culture may be attained in three ways by studying English: through its language, literature, and character.

In his first part he seeks to show that the practicality and simplicity of the English—their love of the concrete rather than the abstract—can be seen even in their grammar and vocabulary. The very lack of inflexions and inversions makes the study of English more of an intellectual effort than that of Latin or German.

In his second part M. Delattre deals with the multitude of books for the young that exists in English, from 'Robinson Crusoe' and 'Gulliver' down to the school stories of last year. He devotes a chapter to fairy-tales, and another to 'Peter Pan'; and he contrasts this abundance with the meagre harvest of such books in French—a harvest mainly composed of goody-goody or absurdly patriotic material, to which no famous authors have contributed. Then, to connect literature with life, he gives us a sketch of the life of a boy at one of the larger public schools, and another of the life of a student at Oxford. He follows many other French writers in insisting that the training of character rather than intelligence is the aim of each of these, and that such training has led to the building of the British Empire. But M. Delattre does not disguise the ridiculous insufficiency of the instruction received in English schools, and he quotes from many of the books on education published in England within the last few years to show that some of us are at last awaking to this fact.

But in addition to the problem, How can we make modern languages an instrument of the highest culture, M. Delattre attacks a second question, How can this be done by means of what is known as the direct method of teaching? Since 1902 all French teachers of modern languages have been compelled to use this method, even if they were not convinced of its efficacy. For, however suitable the oral method may be for young beginners, it has yet to be proved that it can teach the same accuracy and scholarship as are given by good practice in translation. The discourse of M. Hovelague in 1909 (quoted more than once by M. Delattre)

is the sheet-anchor of those who discuss the use of the oral method in advanced classes. Perhaps if all French modern language teachers were as brilliant as M. Hovelague, and had at their disposal both unlimited time and the best material, excellent results might be attained; but to expect anything approaching his ideal from work done in average circumstances is to ask too much of human nature as at present constituted. That English teachers are realizing this is shown by the decline in popularity of the method in recent years.

M. Delattre's book is well got up, and singularly free from misprints; but one or two points call for criticism. On p. 47 "the boy was flogged obedient" hardly sounds right, nor does (p. 46) "my neighbour rides out of his house," nor (p. 52) "an out-at-elbow jacket." On p. 59 he makes the usual error in the quotation from Cowper about "the cups that cheer but not inebriate." These, however, are slight flaws, and on the whole we can congratulate M. Delattre on a thoughtful piece of work, which, if unconvincing to many when dealing with his second problem, is highly suggestive and valuable concerning his first. It is introduced by a few graceful pages from the pen of M. Legouis, the head of English teaching in France.

The sympathetic survey of English institutions which M. Descamps calls 'La Formation Sociale de l'Anglais Moderne' consists of three distinct studies. In the first place we are given a sketch of industrial life, with special reference to the West Riding of Yorkshire. Then the educational system is described, from the elementary school upwards, although the Universities receive only incidental mention. In the final and longest section of the book social stratifications are discussed.

The general conclusion at which the author arrives is that "l'Anglais, comme individu, est inférieur au Français; comme homme social, il lui est supérieur." The individual qualities in which a relative deficiency is alleged are quickness of intelligence and manual dexterity. The social qualities on which the Englishman's superiority is considered to rest are all bound up, according to the author, in a strong sense of responsibility. It is this sense that M. Descamps has found to be, in one form or another, the dominant feature of English life. He enlarges on the constructive nature of this characteristic. In factories it leads, he says, to a higher productivity per employee, because fewer overseers are needed. In schools the sense of responsibility among the pupils also results in a minimum of supervision and a consequent maximum encouragement of individuality. The Englishman's devotion to hobbies springs from the same root. In English businesses, again, the author notes the comparatively large share of duties which employees will take on themselves when necessary, and contrasts this with the centralized responsibility which prevails in French

offices. On this point M. Descamps, however, quotes another Frenchman's experiences of life in a City office which directly contradict his own general conclusions on the English character. M. Descamps, as we have seen, denies great quickness of intelligence to the Englishman, yet he gives with apparent approval the statement of M. Lelièvre:—

"On voit les jeunes gens s'engager dans les entreprises les plus hardies avec une promptitude de conception qui nous étonnent" [*sic*].

The author uses the term "Anglo-Saxon" in a particularly loose manner, sometimes as if it were synonymous with "British subject." Thus he says that successful immigrants only remain here "en se saxonisant plus ou moins"—a form of adaptation we do not remember to have noticed. He is wrong in saying that the "Social Democratic Party" is almost entirely composed of Jews, and that the Fabian Society was founded in 1887; but otherwise we have not noticed any inaccuracies.

In his treatise on the origins of the House of Commons Dr. Pasquet has, naturally enough, nothing that is new to offer English students. As a proof, however, of the keenness with which English scholarship is followed in Paris the essay is noteworthy; Dr. Pasquet has even made full use of Mr. Baldwin's latest book on the King's Council. The University of London recently took a praiseworthy step in appointing a French historical professor to stimulate the study of French history; but we doubt if London is as alert to the scholarship of Paris as Paris is to that of London. We know of no one since Maitland who has trod his way more surely through the complicated maze of our feudal terms than has Dr. Pasquet. He confines himself to the thirteenth century, analyzing in great detail all that is known of the convocation of the Commons in that period. What was once regarded as the gap between Simon de Montfort's Parliament and the "Model" Parliament is now known to be no gap at all; the meeting of 1275 contained all the elements of a Parliament. Dr. Pasquet emphasizes the fact that representation was not a privilege, but an obligation; suit at the King's High Court of Parliament was not something to be coveted, but an onerous duty, often shirked. But he does not take us so far as Prof. Pollard's brilliant paradox, which looks on representation not so much as the privilege of being allowed to come to Parliament as the privilege of being allowed to stay away—if you could get some one to represent you, you might obtain permission to remain at home.

Dr. Pasquet's interest in us has not been exhausted by a study of the origins of the House of Commons. He has collected and arranged in a large quarto of 762 pages all that has been written on the London poor during the last thirty years. With the thoroughness that is characteristic of the new school of French writers, he begins with the formation of London in



early British times, and his bibliography extends to twenty-eight closely printed pages. The plans and maps that illustrate the text prove very helpful.

He relies chiefly on the Blue-books and Parliamentary Papers, the works of Mr. Booth and of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, and the statistical abstracts of the County Council. But he has not disdained the imaginative work of Messrs. Gissing, Zangwill, Morrison, Pugh, Whiteing, and Pett Ridge, and the only novel we miss in his list of slum fiction is Mr. Maugham's 'Liza of Lambeth.'

He divides his study into four books. The first of these deals with the general conditions of the workers, in which he includes chapters on the East End, the Jewish colony, the housing question, and the traffic problem. The second book is entitled 'The Conditions of Labour in London,' and there the author shows why London is a city of commerce rather than industry. This leads on to unemployment, casual labour, and the sweating system. The third deals with Pauperism, its causes and relief both by private charity and public authorities. In the fourth the author comes to the question of moral and intellectual life, and the many means of improving the condition of the poor. Religion, he decides, has failed, while education, though increasing in scope, is still too little believed in to be effective. He closes with a description of what the London County Council is doing for the working-classes, and states his belief that the intervention of public authorities is the best remedy for the evils he has described. He looks forward to a time when a minimum wage and maximum hours of work will be established by these authorities, when "blind-alley" callings will be abolished, and technical education made compulsory.

For the French reader this will be the indispensable manual on the London poor for some time to come; while it will be useful also to the English sociologist, as it includes between its covers a summary of the discussions of several years past.

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*Roman Ideas of Deity in the Last Century before the Christian Era: Lectures delivered in Oxford for the Common University Fund.* By W. Warde Fowler. (Macmillan & Co., 5s. net.)

WE can almost imagine the author, to whom we are indebted for a well-known study of Roman religion, finding himself at a loss for a new or special aspect of it to present to his audience. For he has undertaken to expound what he himself tells us it is almost impossible to ascertain—the notions of God and the world which occupied the minds, not of deep thinkers, but of average men at Rome in the first century B.C. Even when we attempt such a thing with the societies of our own day—nay, with our own society—which of us would venture to set down conclusions as to the religious belief of the average man?

There are, however, a few broad questions on which there is enough evidence to suggest answers, and the first of these is the contrast between the old local Latin beliefs and the decayed Olympian religion of the Greeks, superinduced both by philosophy and by fashion upon the Roman religion so as to produce a good deal of both moral and theological confusion. Dr. Warde Fowler's survey of the attitude of Roman poets towards the Hellenic gods is, indeed, the most attractive part of his book, for here we have our evidence from well-known utterances, and there is some conviction to be obtained from them. But about the obscure and far more respectable house and home religion, which came before these fashionable beliefs, and apparently outlasted them, the evidence is by no means so clear. Still, Dr. Warde Fowler, with his well-known mastery of the subject, and with the modern literature on it at his fingers' ends, has afforded his audience agreeable discussions and speculations.

When he comes to discuss the gradual growth in the belief of a man-god, and the deification of Julius Caesar, he shows very clearly that all along the Roman public regarded Caesar as a very great man, whose acts and services translated him to the company of the gods. This was the theory of Euhemerus in practice. The author thinks that Euhemerus was also well known in Egypt, and that the deification of Alexander was readily assented to by Greeks, though they had a widely different belief about god-kings, and one which was certainly the primary suggestion both in the case of Alexander and that of the Ptolemies. We are surprised that he quotes as final the opinion of Prof. Wilcken—and that at second hand—to the effect that the deification of the Ptolemies was really Greek, not Egyptian, in its antecedents. We do not believe he has proved anything of the kind. If it were so, why did the Macedonian kings, who adhered closely to Greek traditions, never lay claim to it? This he observes in the same note, and yet it does not make him hesitate. Even setting aside Alexander, who most certainly in his voyage to the Ammon-Oasis did not act on any Greek tradition for his deification, the first Ptolemy, when he came to assume the sovereignty of Egypt, found himself succeeding to native kings who had regularly been regarded as having two fathers simultaneously: one the preceding king, the other the god Ra. On this we may refer to the authority of Sir G. Maspero. It was that curious, but ancient, sacerdotal fiction of a double paternity which made deification easy in Egypt and to the Ptolemies, while such a notion would always shock the common sense of Western minds. We have no record of the formal religious coronation of Ptolemy by the Egyptian priests, but it may be assumed as certain in face of the history of the dynasty which he founded.

Dr. Warde Fowler is not much infected, even in the earlier part, with the totem and taboo theories which are fashionable

nowadays, nor does he seek to find the origin of even the simplest home-gods in savage superstitions. The gods of the old Latins were orderly, beneficent influences, and therefore quite different from the mischievous powers which disturb the life of primitive man, and hence have to be appeased by offerings.

On all such topics it is far easier to be discursive than conclusive, but it need hardly be said that Dr. Warde Fowler's lectures form a very interesting and suggestive volume.

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*Greek History for Schools.* Edited by C. D. Edmonds. (Cambridge University Press, 6s. net.)

*Outlines of Ancient History.* By H. Mattingly. (Same publishers, 10s. 6d. net.)

HERE are two handbooks written by two very competent men, and full of information—alas! too full, for we can hardly imagine any schoolboy gaining any love of history, either as a quasi-science or as a form of literature, from such kaleidoscopes of facts. Perhaps the best chapter in either book is Mr. Mattingly's short Introduction on the nature of history and its limitations. It is very doubtful whether education is served by promoting this kind of historical taskwork. There are nowadays numbers of such handbooks appearing in England and America. Many of them are brought out in the interest of publishers; others to meet the generally shabby requirements of some system of secondary education which consists in preparing for examinations; none, so far as we know, in the true interest of the unfortunate schoolboys.

We hold it to be impossible to put the facts of such a history as that of Greece into a volume shorter than Prof. Bury's now well-known book; and even that requires to be supplemented by making the student read chapters in the Greek historians (easily accessible in English) and in the great English histories of Greece. No shorter or cheaper method will produce anything more than an "examination" knowledge, which it is the schoolboy's interest to put out of his mind as soon as the test is over, and he hurries on to gulp down some other hash of a great subject.

The deep fallacy which underlies all this modern haste in accumulating superficial knowledge is the notion that education consists in knowing a great number of heterogeneous things. You hear people saying how absurd it is that a good, or at least an expensive, education omits all knowledge of the plants we meet in our walks through the fields, or the way in which a steam-engine works, or the great poets, or political economy. It is the old fallacy of Division and Composition. Because the learner is perfectly competent to master each one of these fields of knowledge, it is tacitly assumed that he can master them all. The most familiar instance of this blunder is that of the spendthrift, who knows that he can well



afford each of twenty unnecessary outlays, and therefore assumes he can afford them all.

The Syndics have not even co-ordinated their volumes. About 200 of the 460 pages of the one correspond to about 300 of the other. If a skeleton be the object, the shorter account is fairly adequate; if a reasoned history, then the longer is wholly inadequate. But why publish the overlapping volumes together? The history of Greece supplied by Mr. Edmonds has this characteristic remark in the Preface: "The maps (roughly sketched by him) contain almost every place mentioned in the book, and care has been taken to exclude those that are not mentioned"! Thus, to take one example, in the little map of the Ægean numerous islands, *e.g.*, Tenos, Myconos, &c., are not named. Is this a reasonable way of drawing maps? Yet we find in the very first chapter that exaggerated importance attributed to the influence of geography on national character which is the initial blot on most Greek histories. It was not because the Greeks occupied a suitable locus, but because they had genius, that this peculiar people took the foremost place in history.

Nor were they a pure or unmixed race. Here Mr. Edmonds is positively wrong or misleading. He says that, though the people of Attica claimed to be primitive to the soil, the earliest language of which we know anything in Attica is Greek. By no means. The majority of the place- and river-names are not Greek—Lycabettus, Hymettus, Ilissus, Cephissus, &c. This proves the existence of a pre-Hellenic people in Attica just as conclusively as Omaha, Minnesota, Iowa, &c., prove the existence of a pre-European population in North America. So also we do not believe that the Dorians went up the Alpheus valley into Arcadia, and then down into Messene and Laconia. They came into the vale of Sparta by sea from the south, just as they came to Argos. No invaders would be such fools as to adventure themselves into the mountains and barrenness of Arcadia when there were rich plains to be reached by coasting round the Peloponnese. Mr. Edmonds has not thought out this aspect of the Dorian invasion, which included Crete and other islands, and was not that of mountaineers ignorant of the sea.

Elsewhere too we find the same superficiality. He says that "the government of Athens was the purest and most complete form of democracy that history can present." That seems to us an absurd statement, since the great majority of the inhabitants of Attica were slaves. The so-called democracy was really an aristocracy of some 30,000 citizens dominating the whole population, each of them having bondsmen to do his work, and aliens to carry on his trade. Again, the third wall, from Athens to the sea, parallel and close to the western pre-existing wall, was not built as an additional safeguard, but in order to dispense with the original east wall (to Phalerum), which enclosed too wide an area. And yet again we think the bare statement,

"This [the Athene Promachus, which he says was of bronze?] is one of the greatest works of Phidias, a trophy made from the spoils of Marathon," is misleading. Would not any poor schoolboy think that Phidias was contemporary with the battle?

We are told that while Seleucus, Ptolemy, &c., were carving out kingdoms in the East, "there appeared in the West a similar adventurer" (Agathocles). To put the Macedonian grandees who became Hellenistic kings on a level with a low mercenary soldier of fortune is, indeed, taking a wide view of the word "adventurer." We think that for the schoolboy reader, who in these days is sadly wanting in Greek, words such as "cleruchy," "liturgy," &c., should have been explained. Nor will we admit that the true Ionic style of the Erechtheum was regarded as more religious than any other. "No Dorian plan must be allowed in this most holy place." Of course Ionic and Doric are far later designations of these styles, not dreamt of by the builders.

We find Mr. Mattingly's scholarship on a higher level. We prefer *Mausollus* and *Polyperchon* to "Mausolus" and "Polyperchon"; but these are trifles. What we regret as a serious blot is that there is no bibliography of larger books, or references to them, which any serious reader might well wish to consult on some special period of this immense field.

If at the end of all this criticism we were asked how we should set about the teaching of ancient history, we should not be at a loss for our answer. We should begin by hanging up in the schoolroom what used to be called "The Stream of Time"—a large sheet on rollers giving coloured streams for each nation from the earliest time, with the centuries marked as lines of latitude. These various rivers amalgamated when the nations amalgamated. These sheets are, we presume, still to be had, but should, of course, be revised according to recent researches. A little book of dates might be added to this for the convenience of carrying it about. Then on each period we should set out the special chapters from the sources or the great historians, which would put life into this skeleton. A schoolboy who understood the mere sequence in time, and had read (even in English) the last two books of Herodotus, or the seventh book of Thucydides, or Plutarch's 'Pericles,' or Grote's chapter on the Sophists, would know more real history than if he had mastered the whole of the textbooks before us. Above all, his work would have stimulated him to search for more, and take an interest in his subject. It might be a further help for those who have not a library at hand, or cannot command the great books, to have cheap editions of these special great passages separately printed, and so rendered accessible even to poor students and secondary schools. A series of "Chapters from Great Authors" which would not cost more than a shilling each would do wonders to reintroduce the living study of ancient history among us.

## RECENT VERSE.

EASE of description, avoidance at any rate of blatant conventionalism, free use of all possible wealth of epithet—these are among the marks of modern minor verse. The consequence is that we have no longer to fear the bald formality of a century ago, inasmuch as our Mid-Victorian poets—and of these especially Tennyson and William Morris—have taught even the smallest lyrist among us not to be afraid of words. Indeed, we are too unafraid; the inevitable reaction has come, and words take the place of concentration, of feeling, if they do not disguise it with some success.

Mr. Guy Roslyn's 'Book of Verse' furnishes an instance of this. He writes many pretty lines, descriptive chiefly of nature; he is a good hand at a sunset, a winter night, or springtime; he chooses his adjectives well, and his similes are apt:—

Fallen trees hid under white,  
Like great ghosts in bed at night  
When the wind blows;

he can make pleasant ballads of social life, such as 'My Lady's Favours' and 'Jilted.' But he goes very little beyond the standard exacted by a good-class periodical for "Occasional Verse"; he has the professional touch.

Mr. E. Herrick, in 'Sound-Wings,' takes himself more seriously, and, though somewhat wearisome in his plaints and aspirations, hits off a good idea at times; the 'Keys of the Castle' is a meritorious effort.

To judge from 'In the Time of Apple-Blossom,' Miss Joan Tamworth is less devoted to the deadly earnest, and two or three songs of hers might go well to music of the twilight rose-scented garden order. She has a sense of the picturesque aspects of repose in nature, but she should avoid such blemishes as "damply cool" and "palely dream."

Mr. Keable's 'Songs of the Narrow Way' are disappointing in that the reverence and feeling they convey are worthy of a better form of expression. He has evidently read his 'Christian Year,' and has garnered some of its attractive quality; also he avoids undue

*A Book of Verse.* By Guy Roslyn. (Walter Scott Publishing Co., 2s. net.)

*Sound-Wings.* By E. Herrick. (Allenson, 2s. net.)

*In the Time of Apple-Blossom.* By Joan Tamworth. (Elkin Mathews, 1s. net.)

*Songs of the Narrow Way.* By Robert Keable. (Mowbray & Co., 1s.)

*An Elegy, and Other Poems.* By William Shepperley. (Jones & Evans, 1s. net.)

*Songs of a Jew.* By P. M. Raskin. With a Foreword by Israel Zangwill. (Routledge & Sons, 2s. 6d. net.)

*Oxford Garlands.* Compiled by R. M. Leonard.—*Religious Poems. Sonnets. Love Poems. Poems on Sport. Patriotic Poems.* (Oxford University Press, 7d. net each.)

*Remember Louvain!* (Methuen & Co., 1s. net.)

*Lord God of Battles: a War Anthology.* Compiled by A. E. Manning Foster. (Cope & Fenwick, 1s. net.)



devotionalism. His best piece is, perhaps, 'Sorrowful Mysteries,' but even here he does not wholly achieve his effect.

The prevailing note of these books of verse is their "subjectivity." They are written for the satisfaction of their authors—this applies, at any rate, to the first three—and not from the constraining need of saying something definite to humanity. Here probably is the explanation of the effect they produce when read; they do not satisfy, or inspire, or excite; they please, and that is all. Such must be, however, the fate of all verse not written under the forceful compulsion which alone can make for greatness.

Mr. Shepperley's little volume contains much that is worth reading. His poetical zeal, it is true, does not serve him with uniform felicitousness, and his thoughts evince at times a preference for well-trodden paths. Thus the 'Elegy written in Westminster Abbey,' with its elaborated 'Locksley Hall' metre, would have gained immeasurably had its reflections been less obvious, or its conclusion less crudely conventional. 'The Elves of Epping: a Reverie,' on the other hand, shows the author at his best. Daintily conceived and daintily wrought, it is delightful in its tripping melody, and that though the purist may well suffer something of a shock in the first stanza, at the lines:—

Calm as cloistery, mediæval,  
With its mystical Repose—  
Fair as dwelling of a weevil,  
In the bosom of a rose,  
Is this nook of woodland shady,  
Epping's verdurous Arady,

the word last written presenting a bold but harrowing solution of an age-old problem.

For the rest, 'A Song of the Night Owl,' 'The Red Dawn,' and 'The Siren and the Lad' show many characteristic excellences, rhythmical, imaginative, and dramatic; but Mr. Shepperley should bear in mind that even trivial matters are of account in poetical craftsmanship, and that the cavalier treatment here meted out to the article in both kinds is responsible for a slovenly effect which might easily have been eluded.

Mr. Raskin's 'Songs of a Jew' are simple and sincere; they bear marks of beginners' work in their derivative nature, and in a few infelicitous endings. Yet Mr. Zangwill hails Mr. Raskin as if, indeed, a new planet had swum within his ken. In his anxiety to belaud the unfortunate object of his goodwill he does not even stop to consider whether Mr. Raskin is "simple" or "complex." In one part of his short Preface he says: "His is not even that simplicity which has been defined as the last refuge of the complex"; elsewhere, comparing him with Mr. W. H. Davies, he says: "How complex is our national poet in comparison!" A few lines further on, however, we find a reference to the "psychological disunity" of Mr. Raskin, "whose work affords a happy hunting-ground for the student of dual personality." This alleged dualism may possibly explain Mr. Zangwill's inconsistency, but in point of fact we confess we are unable to perceive any traces of it in

the actual verses. Naturally enough, the poems are written in several different strains to suit their subjects, which range from Talmudic stories to mildly erotic lyrics such as one associates with Mr. Clifton Bingham. Most poets, fortunately for their readers, have more than one note, but it is unusual on that account to credit them, or otherwise, with "psychological disunity." Mr. Raskin has read his Heine carefully, and has been strongly influenced by him. Echoes of the 'Buch der Lieder' recur continually. Again, we have a poem entitled 'To You,' beginning:—

Once we felt at parting lonely,  
Meetings were so sweet;  
Now once more we feel so lonely—  
Only when we meet....

Mr. Zangwill's comment on this is that he "can even imagine Browning writing it—in a peculiarly lucid moment."

This type of criticism is not good for any young author. Mr. Raskin obviously possesses a considerable part of the necessary intellectual equipment of a poet, but he is at present deficient in technique and distrustful of his own powers. We may look forward to seeing verse by him which will command something more than respect, but he will be wise if he produces his work by itself, and leaves it to critics without commendations within its covers.

We welcome the first five volumes of the "Oxford Garlands." Admirably "got up" and printed, at a price within the reach of every one, they testify also to the taste and skill of the selector, who has ranged over three and a half centuries and more for his choice.

In the 'Religious Poems' Mr. Leonard has given much of the best of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century verse of this order, though we do not find Bishop Ken represented, and surely the evening hymn "Glory to Thee, my God, this night," might have had a place. It would also have been worth while including at least an extract from the 'Cursor Mundi.' The choice from modern work has been well made. Tennyson's 'St. Agnes' Eve' is unique; Dolben's 'Requests' reads like the finest seventeenth-century work; and we were glad to find here Mangan's version of St. Patrick's well-known Hymn. But perhaps nothing in the whole collection rivals the eloquent brevity of the opening poem from the Sarum Primer:—

God be in my head,  
And in my understanding;  
God be in mine eyes,  
And in my looking; .....

The volume of 'Sonnets' contains most of the examples one would expect to find, arranged somewhat at haphazard. Rossetti's 'Lost Days,' we notice, occurs in both 'Sonnets' and 'Religious Poems,' as does his 'Lovesight' in 'Sonnets' and 'Love Poems': the repetition may be admitted as essential to the plan in each case, but the editor should have noted it.

The selection of the 'Love Poems' must have been difficult, but it is judicious. We are glad of Barnes's 'Blackmores Maidens,' still more so of Campion's

admirable version of 'Cherry Ripe'—if, indeed, it may be called version rather than original. Nor could Rossetti's 'Super-scription' have been omitted.

Of the 'Poems on Sport,' Mr. Raper's Whitmanesque 'The Innings' is undoubtedly the gem. The fourth stanza we quote in full:—

To slog.

Nor can we pass over the apostrophe to the fielder:—

Down there in the blossoming bushes, my brother,  
what is it that you are saying?

He may well ask.

'Fish have their Times to Bite,' by "Unknown," is admirable as a parody, and excellent in itself; and it is followed by Donne's equally telling parody, "Come live with me and be my love."

Many old favourites figure in the 'Hunting Section,' and not a few pieces that will be novelties to most readers. Golf and curling are not forgotten. The last stanza of Norman Macleod's poem should appeal to all lovers of the "stane by the tee" that dispels the rivalry even of Whigs and Tories, who

Maun aye collyshangy like dogs ower a bane.

We regret the absence of one very good racing poem, Sir Francis Doyle's 'St. Leger of 1886,' which should certainly have been included in a collection where even 'Badminton' has its place:—

Near me a Musalmán, civil and mild,  
Watched as the shuttlecocks rose and fell;  
And he said, as he counted his beads and smiled,  
"God smite their souls to the depths of hell."

The collection entitled 'Patriotic Poems,' has been issued at once, out of its order, in deference to current events; but, with the exception of the Laureate's 'Thou Careless, Awake!' there are no poems on the present war. Sir Francis Doyle has his place here with 'The Private of the Buffs,' 'The Brave Lord Willoughby,' 'The Arethusa,' 'Hearts of Oak'—

We'll make them to run, and we'll make them to sweat,

In spite of the Devil and Russel's Gazette—  
and Burns's 'Dumfries Volunteers' with its joyous double indictment of anarchy and autoeracy, are among the best.

Apropos of patriotic poems, we have received various other collections—not, we may presume, the last. 'Remember Louvain!' includes the fine American battle hymn, but the rest are mostly old poems with (in some cases) new titles: for example, Wordsworth's 'Intrepid Sons of Albion' is labelled 'Cambrai and Le Cateau.'

'Lord God of Battles' includes Mr. Chappell's poem of which we spoke last week, also the Coronation Hymn from the Yattendon Hymnal, and Fletcher's 'Joy of Battle,' a fine model for present and future writers. The compiler has done well to insert Sir A. Conan Doyle's 'Irish Colonel' and his apt reply to his sovereign:—

Said the Colonel to the King,  
"This complaint is no new thing,  
For your foemen, Sire, have made it  
A hundred times before."

We may well suppose that it has been made at least a hundred and one times by now.



# "LA QUESTION DE DIEU."

THE time has passed when a supereilious editor could commit himself to the statement that "la question de Dieu manque d'actualité." "La question de Dieu," whether for or against, whether explicitly or implicitly, whether in a Christian or a non-Christian aspect, occupies in greater or less degree most of the leading minds of the present generation. It even seems to be mingled somewhat more vividly and sincerely than in the immediate past with the conduct of practical affairs. Thus a journalist of to-day, describing the "vie intime" of a great city during a long and disastrous siege, could hardly, we think, leave the religious disposition of the besieged entirely out of account, as Sarcney does in his 'Siège de Paris.'

The first three of the books before us illustrate rather aptly both the function and the very definite limitations of literature with regard to this question of questions. They illustrate also anew the wide gap which separates the religious classic from books of the second order on religion. The most useful and the deepest-going of the three is Prof. Rufus M. Jones's study of a group of thinkers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—several of them now almost forgotten—to whom he gives the name of "Spiritual Reformers." The writer shows, as running through these, certain lines of spiritual preparation which, in his view, find their consummation in the establishment of the Quakers. In his Introduction he discusses mysticism sympathetically, but also with penetration and judgment, though a more comprehensive and original consideration of the *raisons d'être* of religious institutions as such, and of the true nature of dogma, would probably cause him to modify some of his statements. Here and there, too, his generalizations appear extravagant, as when he says that the great mystics "are profoundly sensitive to the aspirations of their time, and to the deep-lying currents of their age"; and, like many writers of the school to which he belongs, he shows himself rather uncritical in quaint confusions of thought—as when he tells us of the "Church of the Spirit" that

"its only weapons are truth and light, and these have to be continually re-discovered and re-fashioned to fit the facts which the age has found and verified."

Prof. Jones's idea is that these comparatively little-known men, Hans Denck, Sebastian Franck, Schwencckfeld, Weigel, and some others, carried on, though in more or less obscurity, the true tradition of the Reformation, from which Luther

himself broke away through his leaning towards external authority and sacramentalism. These men, albeit they accepted the divinity of Christ in a sense not far from that of the Church, all repudiated external forms and external rule, and taught that the soul lives by the "inward word" alone—by direct communing with God. Some of them—the Dutch Collegiants are the most notable—further considered that the true apostolic Church had disappeared, but was presently to be restored, until which happy moment the best that could be achieved was the formation of an "interim Church," a membership of "seekers" who, having no official ministry and little organization, might hasten things on by their holy living and their longings and prayers. Prof. Jones, keeping his line of argument well in view, portrays these different individualities, and sets out their divergences in doctrine with clearness and skill.

The central figure among them, and the only one who had direct and considerable influence on English thought, is Jacob Boehme. Although much has been written about him, these chapters deserve attention. They summarize adequately Boehme's view of the universe, and his "way of salvation," and account for the permeation of his influence into England. To the interesting question whether he was or was not directly a source of inspiration to George Fox, Prof. Jones has found no answer, but the fact that from about 1650 onwards his works were available in English certainly affords strong presumption that he was.

The later part of the book, dealing with the confused religious speculation of the England of the seventeenth century, is necessarily somewhat sketchy. It takes the matter chiefly from the academic side, and ignores the well-known difficulties, from the point of view of "l'homme sensuel moyen," of a method of religious life which provides little or no external discipline, and no permanent standard of doctrine. There is a charming chapter on Traherne.

Prof. Jones's work has the modest character of history; Dr. Cobb's study, 'Mysticism and the Creed,' has a more ambitious aim. It is designed to furnish an interior interpretation of the several articles of the Creed. Springing from the new revival of Gnosticism, it allows validity to the theory of reincarnation; to the "æonian" conception of the Deity and the universe, and to similar ideas commonly found in company with these. Gnosticism, as is generally known, stands condemned by the Catholic Church. What, then, is a divine of that Church doing, recommending it? The position strikes one as requiring, at least, its own definite explanation. This Dr. Cobb omits. Perhaps he has arrived at his standpoint by way of much sympathetic reflection upon difficulties confided to him by individuals. At any rate, his work is one of accommodation, and exemplifies as markedly as any we ever came across the literal sense of *αἰσχρογὰς*.

The mystical interpretation of the Creed here proposed is not given as the fruit of direct personal experience, neither is it simply an application of the ideas of gnostic or theosophical writers to the data of Christian dogma. Dr. Cobb evidently has read the literature of his subject from Plotinus down to Mrs. Eddy, but he appears to us to have assimilated it somewhat uncritically, and to have worked it over in his own mind, and combined it with native opinions, more eagerly and ingeniously than judiciously. The result is a thing not at unity with itself, and made the more heterogeneous by the introduction of a handful of general notions drawn from biological science. Dr. Cobb's teaching about the person of Christ is, in particular, desperately confused. On the whole, we think he must be pretty nearly an Arian, though there is a page or two which reads like Euty-chianism, and we do not deny that there are sentences which have a Catholic turn about them. He believes in a cosmic process which

"requires not merely repeated and more or less imperfect formulations of its life and meaning, but also strives for a full and perfect manifestation of that life and meaning which may recapitulate all that is good and true in the many imperfect forms it takes."

Then he goes on to say that "the Christian maintains that such a perfect actualization has taken place in the person of Jesus Christ." The greater number of convinced Christians would certainly consider this form of words as rather dubious, and tending towards a non-Christian variety of mysticism; and non-Christians of an unmystical frame of mind might observe that there does not seem to be any better evidence for the truth of such statements than there is for the truth of the despised orthodox doctrines of the Church.

Frankly, we do not see what purpose such a book as Dr. Cobb's serves. It is not theology, it is not philosophy; it is not a statement of orthodox doctrine, being, in fact, barely compatible with orthodoxy; neither is it an attack upon this. It may be described as an attempt to report the mystic's vision from the mystic's own standpoint, yet without his characteristic gift. The standpoint precludes strict logical argument; the lack of the gift precludes that inner consistency and assurance which direct intuition supplies to the works of the mystics themselves, while a further difficulty is added by the thwarting demands of accommodation. Neither in literary style nor in the matter of accurate and detailed scholarship is there anything much to make amends for defects.

Prof. Eucken's 'Collected Essays,' edited and translated by Mr. Meyrick Booth, strike us as somewhat miscellaneous. It cannot be pretended that they are lively reading. The thickness of expression, if we may use such a phrase, which characterizes all Prof. Eucken's writing, is peculiarly a disadvantage in an essay. Here, as elsewhere, what he has to say

*Spiritual Reformers in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.* By Rufus M. Jones. (Macmillan & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

*Mysticism and the Creed.* By W. F. Cobb, D.D. (Same publishers, 10s. 6d. net.)

*Collected Essays of Rudolf Eucken.* Edited and translated by Meyrick Booth. (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

*Religious Development between the Old and the New Testaments.* By R. H. Charles. "Home University Library." (Williams & Norgate, 1s. net.)



loses not only lucidity, but also even some measure of desirable exactitude, through his utter neglect of illustration and example. There are three interesting discussions dealing with Kant under different aspects, and on this subject Prof. Eucken may well be listened to with respect; and there is an essay on Goethe in his relation to philosophy which does not, indeed, actually suggest anything that the student of Goethe may be supposed never to have thought of before, but does explore Goethe's outlook and experience as to philosophy in a fruitful and exhaustive way, and use it effectively to bring out the writer's own special theory of life. The other essays belong chiefly to the region of popular and practical philosophy. We note some shrewd and penetrating criticisms in 'Thoughts upon the Education of the People'; and many good remarks on work—for which in its latter-day developments Prof. Eucken is no more an enthusiast than Prof. Harnack—in 'The Modern Man and Religion.' The two articles on the German view of religion, and on the Germans of to-day as thinkers, though they are rather meditations than discussions, may serve, at the present moment, to recall to our minds a picture of the cultured and philosophical German as we once imagined him—vanished now amid the smoke of burning cities.

It is curious, at a time of acute distress like this, to read pages dealing with conduct, spiritual activity, and judgment so detached as these are from any consideration of pain. Prof. Eucken seems to aim at giving his country something that shall serve both as a philosophy and as a religion, or incentive to religion. The defects, as well as the merits, of his philosophy have often been pointed out; from the religious side it seems to us that one of his principal weaknesses is just this virtual ignoring of pain, a weakness to be observed in the religious scheme of Emerson too, between whom and Prof. Eucken one or two other affinities may be traced. In the theories of the spiritual offered to us by both these thinkers, a great agony seems an irrelevant thing; nor can one tell from what they teach how they would wish practically to deal with it if it came in their way. A philosophy which has nothing to say to agony clearly does as well as another. We doubt if that is so with anything that claims to be, or to interpret, a religion.

In 'Religious Development between the Old and the New Testaments,' Dr. Charles mainly reproduces in a clear and acceptable form the chief results reached by him in his well-known, though not entirely unchallenged, more elaborate publications. The reader is thus presented with a very useful sketch of the purport and tendencies of the entire non-canonical literature that is more or less loosely associated with the Old Testament Canon, covering, roughly, a period which extends from 200 B.C. to 100 A.D.

In one chapter, namely, that dealing with 'Reinterpretation and Comprehension,' Dr. Charles makes an excursus into

a fresh and virtually foreign domain. A defence of the Modernist position and of the union of Church and State under present-day conditions would be in its right place in a treatise dealing with religious development down to the present time; but it is clearly out of order in the professedly limited survey of the present volume.

We do not, however, think that Dr. Charles's readers will resent the long digression; some may, in fact, even thank him for going out of his way—or rather, beyond his way—in order to give them a lead on problems of the day. In any case, we hope that the book will be widely read. We were pleased to note that on some debatable points the author adopts a less dogmatic attitude than in his previous publications. A phrase like "If I am right in my interpretation" (p. 236) seems to hold out welcome possibilities of an approach to positions held by other scholars.

#### A FEDERALIST OF A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS was born in Boston in 1765, and represented the sixth generation in America of a family that went from Glastonbury in the decade 1620-30. As the ancestral Grays and Harrisons were equally well accounted for, each of his three names stood, we are told, for respectability and long-established position in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. There have been few regions where those virtues counted for so much; and we can sympathize with his biographer who, after a survey of the family record in these parts, exclaims:—

"Of pure English stock, strengthened by five generations on New England soil, and refined by three generations of public service and social position, he could have asked nothing more of heredity."

Nor was the boy less fortunate than the babe. For on a day in April, 1775, a rumour of shooting between Lexington and Boston caused him to be fetched hastily from school; to which he returned no more in the famous upsetting that followed. Four years later, however, he entered Harvard, and graduated as head of his class and orator of the occasion in 1783. This distinction, along with the historical circumstance that news of the Peace of Versailles had just then come to hand, was warrant enough, in the abounding mood of that time and place, for describing him as "the first scholar of the first class of a new nation"—a blazon which never departed from his name. The felicity, if not the flamboyance, of these beginnings was well maintained in the subsequent life of Otis. Engaging personal qualities made him universally liked; a vivid rather than strong intelli-

gence and great gifts of oratory made him a force in politics; and something boyish in his whole mental constitution kept happy to the end a career which, in any other man, might have seemed a failure.

It was in 1796, after a brief successful career as a lawyer, that (*more Americano*) Otis entered politics, and for the next twenty years was a personality of note and influence in the Federalist party, to which he belonged as a member of New England's hereditary ruling class. The earlier incidents, and Otis's part in them, may be passed over by us, though the account which Dr. Morison gives of them in the volumes before us is forcibly and lucidly written, and is illuminating in its presentment of men, motives, and movements. The incident with which Otis's name is for good or ill associated, and which it is the object of the book to clear up, arose out of the war of 1812-15.

It is rarely that a government which commits a nation to a war (other than a war obviously and unquestionably defensive) is able to carry with it an entirely unanimous people. But seldom indeed has a war been supported and opposed along sectional lines of cleavage as this one was; and perhaps never did a section and party declare itself on the side of the public enemy as New England Federalism did in those years. The reason was that American politics were then but an echo of the politics of Europe. To the Federalist the Democrat was a "Jacobin," an enemy of law and property, the advocate of mob rule; to the Democrat the Federalist was animated throughout by anti-popular motives and designs, hankering after restriction, tyranny, perhaps finally monarchy; and both parties alike saw in the conflict between France and England the life-and-death struggle of their own contrasted ideals of government.

The lengths to which men were carried by this political theory, this obsession of a social fear, make these volumes (founded as they are on primary research, and therefore revealing as well as informing) very interesting literature for to-day. They show how under its influence the traditional "loyalists," on the first accession of the Democrats to power, became dangerously disaffected in time of peace, and openly anti-national in time of war; publicly rejoicing over the victories of the enemy, and even seeking to destroy the financial credit of the Government. They show the party of Washington and Hamilton, whose political fetish was centralized government and a strong executive, ready to throw these ideals to the winds, and take its stand on the sometime accursed ground of its opponents, in appeals to state's-rights, nullification, and secession. During Jefferson's administration this last extreme purpose was only the conspiracy of a few irreconcilables, for whom the fall of the heavens or the ruin of their country would have been the next worst thing to democratic supremacy in the state. They were promptly frowned down in 1804 by the more responsible leaders of the party, though the author shows that the duel in which Hamilton

*The Life and Letters of Harrison Gray Otis, Federalist, 1765-1848.* By Samuel Eliot Morison, Ph.D. 2 vols. (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)



himself perished arose out of this conspiracy of the fanatics of his own theory of society and government, who wished to use that bad man Aaron Burr as a means to their desperate ends.

When, however, to a war politically hateful, Madison added, in 1813, an embargo economically ruinous to the North, the flames of indignation leapt high. The war was denounced as a war on commercial New England, as an attempt to oppress and cripple her at the bidding of other sections of the Union—the Democratic South and West. Common sectional interest proving stronger than political difference, New England Democrats threw in their lot and voice with the Federalists of their region; much as though the Orange and the Green were to unite in resenting an injustice to Ulster. Further comparisons may be suggested by a quotation from one of the thirty-nine memorials, all carried in legal town-meeting, that poured into the Massachusetts Legislature during January and February, 1814. Thus spake the town of Belfast, in the district of Maine, exactly one hundred years ago:—

“Resolved—that the sufferings, the Injuries and the oppressions of the Inhabitants of the District of Maine under the present Dynasty, are tenfold greater than those which occasioned the separation of the Colonies from Great Britain; and, though we have discovered more patience, we ought not to possess less fortitude than our Fathers displayed in their declaration of independence.

“Resolved—that we hold in the utmost contempt the ‘Tory’ doctrine of ‘non resistance and passive obedience,’ so warmly espoused by the advocates of the measures of the present administration.

“Resolved—should the...law, contemplated by the Military Committee of Congress be enacted, that we hold ourselves bound to protect, at all hazards, the rights of our Citizens against its oppressive and unconstitutional provisions....

“Resolved—that the Militia of New England, an impenetrable phalanx of citizen-soldiers, are the best guarantee of our political and commercial rights, and will form in the Field, a counterpoise to the mushroom states in the Senate.”

This condition of public feeling, modified, but not improved, by the disastrous course of the war in the interval, led at the end of that year to the meeting of New England delegates known as the Hartford Convention. One of the most remarkable incidents in American history, and a subject of almost daily reference during the generation that followed, it has been the one incident, perhaps, most inveterately misunderstood. The Convention has, in fact, been identified with the extremist designs attributable to the most fanatical diehards of a Federalism arrogant, angry, and apprehensive of the world's end. Thanks to Dr. Morison, however, no future historian should have any excuse for believing that the delegates at Hartford “were waiting for a British success at New Orleans as the signal for revolt,” or even that they “showed open signs of an intention to secede from the Union.”

We cannot here follow Dr. Morison, even in summary, through the half-

dozen chapters in which he traces the history of the Convention, from the first hint of its formation to the anticlimax of its conclusion. He shows beyond question, however, that secession or revolt was the last idea to have been entertained by the men who guided its deliberations, especially Otis; and that their aim was rather to hush all wild talk of that kind and pacify public apprehension in New England regarding what they believed to be a momentary situation. For this last purpose they drafted, for submission to the national Government, certain constitutional amendments calculated, if they were adopted, to secure that section against the risk of being “isolated” in the political system of States—old, new, and oncoming—and so legislatively oppressed.

Finally, what made possible the long tradition of misunderstanding about the Convention was the fact that, just after its deliberations were concluded, and while its envoys were on their way to Washington to report, the whole situation was transformed in a day by the victory at New Orleans, and the announcement of the Peace of Ghent. In the immense reversal which then took place in the national mind—a reversal which was more than any mere recoil from the strain of a previous anxiety—the correction of a widespread misjudgment intricately interwoven with the circumstances of the change was hardly to be expected. That sudden transformation makes in itself a most interesting and piquant story, though hardly so piquant as the exactness with which the political agitations of 1812–14 anticipate those of fifty, and still more of a hundred, years later.

## TWO FRENCH HISTORICAL STUDIES.

To most people Francesco Vettori's fame rests upon his correspondence with Machiavelli, which sheds a more vivid light upon the Italy of their day than almost any other document we possess. An impartial reader must have felt that Vettori's letters were little, if at all, inferior, either in literary skill or political insight, to those of Machiavelli himself; and in this exhaustive study he will find a full explanation of the fact. Vettori played a prominent part in the troubled politics of the times. Hence M. Passy is enabled to give us a detailed history of some of the most eventful years of the sixteenth century, profusely illustrated from his numerous letters and other writings.

For Vettori's literary fame does not rest only on his letters. His ‘Summary of Italian History’ between 1511 and 1527 is a valuable document, and contains some remarkable descriptions of the leading men of the day, whom he knew intimately.

*Un Ami de Machiavel: François Vettori, sa Vie et ses Œuvres.* Par M. Louis Passy. Tomes I. et II. (Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 15 fr.)

*Danton.* Par Louis Madelin. (Paris, Hachette & Cie., 7 fr. 50.)

abounding, as do his letters, in those shrewd, cynical judgments that we are accustomed to associate with the name of Machiavelli. Heartless cynicism was the natural atmosphere of politics at a time when poison and murder were ordinary political weapons. It merely finds its highest expression in the genius of the author of ‘The Prince.’

Vettori's account of his embassy to Maximilian, his first important employment—of which M. Passy gives us a translation—is as racy and vivid a picture of sixteenth-century travel as one could desire. We must not attach too much importance to the stories with which it is embellished, and which often call to mind the unsavoury side of the correspondence with Machiavelli. The tales recommended by Baldassare Castiglione for the entertainment of the ladies of his day prove that they are largely conventional. Nor are they all original. The story on p. 70 is a modernized version of the love of Thrasyllus for Tlepolemus's widow in Apuleius; and the tailor of Mündelheim's ghost-story on p. 156 can be found, with slight variations, in a letter from the Younger Pliny to Sura.

M. Madelin has given us in this study of Danton a portrait which is not only effective, but scrupulous in its care for justice. Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in his fascinating study of the greatest of the revolutionary leaders, rather glossed over the darker parts, and said nothing about the vexed question of Danton's venality. It may be conceded that Danton, with his tremendous personality and his infectious *joie de vivre*, is lovable. Few can love Mirabeau, none Marat; but Danton makes appeal to the hearts of us all. And therefore many a writer comes to his task already biased: he searches among the evidence not for the truth, but for proof of his hero's innocence. M. Madelin, however, faces the evidence with the strictest impartiality. Indeed, he brings together a greater array of witnesses than any previous writer on Danton; and a damning letter from Mirabeau to the Comte de la Marek, followed by a detailed analysis of Danton's personal finances, leaves very little doubt that Danton, too, allowed himself to accept money which was not honestly his. A similar minute investigation causes M. Madelin to affix to Danton a large measure of responsibility for the massacres of September.

If we accept Danton then as a hero, we must accept what Aetion calls “the crimson hand”; we must take our stand upon the theory that in time of revolution ordinary morality may be cast aside. M. Madelin's style is enthusiastic, and, like most modern French histories of the Revolution, full of the stirring phrases which the Revolution coined. To have kept a judicial impartiality along with a style of such verve is no mean achievement. M. Madelin himself has a happy gift of phrase-making, and his description of Pétion as Pontius Pilate is really excellent.



## FICTION.

*Perch of the Devil.* By Gertrude Atherton. (John Murray, 6s.)

THE major portion of the action in this story takes place in an American mining town, and we get far too much of technical details concerning metals and the business of land exploitation. Equally boring are the large doses of American slang.

What, perhaps, is more depressing is the entire selfishness of the chief characters, especially the two parasitic wives who are mismated with their husbands and "do" Europe for a change. Ida is crudely vulgar and slangy, disagreeably proud of her person; Ora is intellectual, or poses as such—the display of her cleverness is not convincing; both are profoundly self-centred and eager to amuse themselves by luxurious living and dressing when they are not luring the male to admiration.

The hero is one of those purposeful, ruthless, and intensely businesslike makers of money whom American novelists are apparently attempting to idealize as the real heroes of romance to-day. We cannot say that to our mind Mrs. Atherton makes a success of the romanticizing, or that we can believe in her final solution of the mining magnate's relations with the two women aforesaid. If he was not really fitted for the one who read mines with him for three hours, still less could he hope for a tolerable life with the fine creature who was so much improved in manners by Europe. For she remained vindictive and essentially vulgar in mind. Though inherited Puritanism kept her from actual disaster, she was an adulteress at heart.

The whole book is a terrible indictment of the American woman in "rich-quick" circles, and the author's own views, so far as we perceive them, differ widely from ours. Apart from the slang, she has elaborated some strange language, and has been led on by her own cleverness to write too much. At half its present length the book would have been more effective and much easier to read.

*Wonderful Woman.* By Dion Clayton Calthrop. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

As far as concerns style and technique, language graceful and realistic, composition excellent and well-proportioned, Mr. Calthrop has written an admirable book. He shows us the world of the "idle rich," and one of the idlest figures in it gradually transformed (in part by love, in part by illness, which drives him to an Alpine hillside) into a man of strong, keen spirit and power over self. The girl, loved by this man and courted by many others, fickle to them all and to herself as well, is another vivid picture; indeed, all the characters live to the full in every act and word. As a piece of portraiture it excels.

But (here we depart from academic ground) the subject, the whole story, leads to reflection. We should like to

read a criticism on it by a Social Reformer. He would probably say at once that the cause of all the tragedy in the book is obvious—these people who live but for the day and its round of stale enjoyment touch the deeper emotions of life, and are promptly shipwrecked. Why? because of their very idleness. Were they in a humbler walk of life, were they compelled to a daily round of wage-earning work, life in all its aspects would be set in due proportion before them. They might suffer, but to a slighter degree, and with far more frequent and effectual chance of cure. Their tragedy is that they have nothing on which to fall back, no sustaining habit or strength against the day of trial.

The author might answer, with perfect truth, that he shows this to the full by contrast; and we may add that, in our opinion, the book has merit as much in this contrast as in itself: it contains a fine lesson, finely exposed.

*The Happy Recruit.* By W. Pett Ridge. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

WE do not suppose that this tale of the progress of a German-born youth from the poverty-stricken "Creek" to affluent proprietorship of a "swell" restaurant is wholly imaginary; but at least it is happily selected, idyllic in its rapidity and freedom from obstacles. Mr. Pett Ridge has a reputation (doubtless well-earned) for realism and knowledge of poverty in all its grades, but in this book, at any rate, he presents it through a decorous veil as it is viewed from the platform of the charity concert or the self-improvement society much as we find it in sub-leaders and middle articles of the press: it is the realism that passes the blue pencil of the cultivated editor, not the realism of, let us say, Mr. Arthur Morrison or others who depict slum life as it is.

As an idyll it has charm. We cannot help liking a record of unsullied, unhampered conquest. We must, however, protest against the expression, the somewhat elusive and scrappy method of description, which, though humorous at moments, compels overmuch re-reading and turning to back pages before the thread of continuity can be grasped. The account of a trip to Russia, condensed into some eight pages, took "a deal" of reading, and even then left much to be desired for clearness.

There are certain linguistic efforts that appear to us to be lapses: "She like you better even as she like me" is Teutonic, not Gallic; the Gallicism has been transferred, however, to a use of the word "serviette" where most people would have been content to say "napkin." Had Mr. Pett Ridge avoided such jarring trifles, and given us more genuine East-End realism and less idealism belonging to nowhere in particular, he would have served himself and—if that matters—pleased us, far better.

*The Garden of Love.* By E. Hamilton Moore. (Erskine Macdonald, 6s.)

THE humble and ardent love of a Catalan Dolores acting on a melancholy artist makes this fictitious autobiography as depressing for a materialistic reader as a rainy autumn night. There is nothing pessimistic in the author's intention, for the tragic circumstances of the story serve as an effective frame for the display of bright celestial ideas—the immortality of love, and the power of empty hands to hold the priceless treasure of heaven. The way into the humanly interesting part of the story is across a tract of tedious "prose-poetry," but compensation is afforded by a certain novelty of scene and characters. The drawing of the five Spanish girls with whom the hero comes in contact in a Spanish seaport town is admirable; the author is skilful in romantic suggestion, and fairly fascinates one, through some pages, by the interaction of love, jealousy, and belligerent propriety incensed by disregarded betrothals. Originality is shown in the sketch of a South German who befriends the hero; and we detect also a measure of the poetic faculty which can impart psychic significance to forms that are but outlines to the common eye. It is desirable, however, for an author to acquire better control than is apparent in this novel over a bias of mere temperament towards the unreal and fantastic.

*The Rise and Glory of the Westell-Browns.* By Paul Neuman. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

"NOTHING demoralizes like success" is the main theme of this novel. It tells of the rise and decline of an emporium and those connected with it. It is not an exciting tale, but it is full of a shrewd kindliness and points a moral. The "aitchless" Westell, with his simple test of a good and improving book—"it must be hard to read and impossible to enjoy"—is a type of successful business man who deserves to be put on record while there are still a few specimens extant to compare him with. The snobbishness of his sons and the independence of his daughters are all well within the picture. We hope the return to early principles as the result of failure is equally true to life. At least we can gladly state our belief that the contrast drawn between Church and Chapel folk—so vastly in favour of the latter—is not to-day so apparent.

Not a great book—not even comparable with the author's 'Roddles'—but one which contains much sound and thoughtful characterization, and is worth the time it takes to read.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Begbie (Harold)**, *THE PROOF OF GOD*, a Dialogue with Two Letters, 2/6 net. Constable  
The dialogue, supposed to take place between the writer and a young party politician who doubts the existence of a God, is followed by two letters setting forth "the real position of men of science in this great concernment of God's existence."

**Coutts (John)**, *HOMELY THOUGHTS* on how Science has discovered the Four-Square City of God and the Laws of the Kingdom of Heaven, 2d. Wood Green, Lyal  
A booklet on the attitude of science to religion.

**Hooper (The late Rev. Albert William)**, *SOCIAL GRACES*, Plain Practical Addresses, delivered at Mid-Day to City Workers, in Southwark Cathedral, 2/ net. Skeffington  
The book includes a Preface by the Bishop of Southwark, and a short Memoir of the author.

**In the Vulgar Tongue.** Bible House  
A popular, illustrated report of the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society during 1913-14.

**James (A. Gordon)**, *JESUS AND THE OTHER-WORLD*, an Appeal to the Modern Man, 2/6 net. Kelly  
A consideration of some of the problems of religion from the point of view of modern thought.

**Lund (Thomas William May)**, *A SOWER WENT FORTH*, Second Series, 5/ net. Longmans  
A collection of sermons preached in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Hardman Street, Liverpool.

**Newman (Charles E.)**, *ADVENT, CHRISTMAS, AND OTHER SERMONS*, 2/ net. Skeffington  
A collection of fourteen sermons.

**Nurse (Euston J.)**, *THE POWER OF INFLUENCE*, 3/6 net. Skeffington  
The author has preached the substance of these sermons at the Parish Church, Windermere.

**Sharp (Douglas S.)**, *EPICETUS AND THE NEW TESTAMENT*, 2/6 net. Kelly  
The author describes his work as "an attempt to deal with Resemblances in Language, Thought, and Teaching—together with certain Differences—which exist between the works of Epictetus and the New Testament."

## POETRY.

1914, by C. W., 1/ net. Cambridge, Heffer  
A long patriotic piece on the war. The profits are to be given to the National Relief Fund.

**Lord God of Battles**, A WAR ANTHOLOGY, compiled by A. E. Manning Foster, 1/ net. Cope & Fenwick  
See p. 302.

**Macdonald (William)**, *WHEN ENGLAND GOES TO WAR*, 1d. Westminster Press  
A patriotic piece, followed by a few notes.

**Remember Louvain!** A LITTLE BOOK OF LIBERTY AND WAR, 1/ net. Methuen  
See p. 302.

## PHILOSOPHY.

**Boehme (Jacob)**, *THE AURORA*, translated by John Sparrow, edited by C. J. B. and D. S. H., 12/6 net. Watkins  
The text is reprinted with revised punctuation, and new renderings are supplied "wherever Sparrow's translation did not seem to be the best possible."

**Chatterton-Hill (Georges)**, *THE PHILOSOPHY OF NIETZSCHE*, an Exposition and an Appreciation, 7/6. Heath & Cranton  
A second edition, with an Introduction by Dr. Oscar Levy. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Nov. 30, 1912, p. 649.

**Coffey (P.)**, *ONTOLOGY; OR, THE THEORY OF BEING*, an Introduction to General Metaphysics, 10/6 net. Longmans  
A textbook for university students.

**Man: THE PROBLEM OF THE AGES**, a Theosophic Treatise, by Hono, 2/6 net. Griffiths  
The writer discusses "the origin and essential nature of man: his relation to the universe, and to God, who is the author and sustainer of the universe."

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Montrose Public Library**, NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, for the Year ended 31st Aug., 1914.  
The report is followed by a statement of the income and expenditure of the Library Committee.

**Norwich Public Library**, CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE JUVENILE DEPARTMENT OF THE LENDING LIBRARY, 1d.  
A classified catalogue. The Juvenile Department, which was formed in 1911, now contains 1,333 books.

**Nottingham Library Bulletin**, OCTOBER, 1d.  
Containing a catalogue of books relating to the countries of Europe, published during 1889-1914.

**Reader's Index**, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1d.  
Croydon, Russell  
The contents include 'Croydon Church,' by Councillor John Ollis Pelton, a select list of works on the History of Music, and an annotated list of additions to the libraries.

**Subject List of Works on ENAMELLING, ART, METALWORK, FURNITURE, COSTUME, AND HAIR DRESSING AND WORKING; Subject List of Works on GENERAL PHYSICS; and Subject List of Works on SOUND AND LIGHT**, 6d. each. Darling  
Catalogues of works in the Patent Office Library.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Cross (Arthur Lyon)**, *A HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND GREATER BRITAIN*, 10/6 net. Macmillan  
The author's aim is "to trace in a single volume the development of the English people from the earliest times to the present," and he lays special stress on features which "touch fundamental American interests."

**Goodwin (Cardinal)**, *THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN CALIFORNIA, 1846-1850*, 8/6 net. Macmillan  
The author gives a brief account of the extension of American influence over California from an early date to the completion of the conquest, and then considers in greater detail the history of that territory up to its admission into the Union.

**Innes (Arthur D.)**, *A HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE*, Vol. III., 6/ net. Rivingtons  
This volume covers the period 1689 to 1802.

**Macaulay (Lord)**, *THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND*, from the Accession of James the Second, edited by Charles Harding Firth, Vol. IV., 10/6 net. Macmillan  
Another volume of the illustrated edition of Macaulay's 'History.'

**O'Donoghue (Edward Geoffrey)**, *THE STORY OF BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL FROM ITS FOUNDATION, 1247, 15/ net.* Fisher Unwin  
This is the first complete history of the institution, and is illustrated with photographs, drawings, reproductions of old prints, &c.

**Poincaré (Raymond)**, A SKETCH, 5/ net. Duckworth  
This survey of President Poincaré's early life and political career was completed before the outbreak of the present war.

**Wright (Thomas)**, *THE LIVES OF THE BRITISH HYMN-WRITERS: Vol. III. ISAAC WATTS AND CONTEMPORARY HYMN-WRITERS*, 5/ net. Farncombe  
The author has had access to hitherto unrecorded facts respecting Watts, and is able to quote from unpublished letters. There are illustrations.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Aspinall (Algernon E.)**, *THE POCKET GUIDE TO THE WEST INDIES, BRITISH GUIANA, BRITISH HONDURAS, THE BERMUDAS, THE SPANISH MAIN, AND THE PANAMA CANAL*, 5/ net. Duckworth  
A new edition, revised and partly rewritten. The fresh features include chapters on the Bahamas and Bermudas. There are many maps, plans, and other illustrations.

**Canuck (Janey)**, *SEEDS OF PINE*, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
An account of the writer's experiences in Canada.

**Graham (Stephen)**, *WITH POOR IMMIGRANTS TO AMERICA*, 8/6 net. Macmillan  
The author travelled with Russian emigrants to New York, and gives an account of his experiences in America. The book is illustrated with photographs taken by him.

## PHILOLOGY.

**Cassell's Miniature English-French Dictionary**, by F. F. Bovet, 6d. net.  
Includes an Appendix of Proper Names and a few notes on grammar.

## EDUCATION.

**Dadisman (S. H.)**, *ELEMENTARY EXERCISES IN AGRICULTURE*, 2/6 net. Macmillan  
A little book, intended for teachers in country schools, on the growth of plants and habits of animals. It suggests exercises which may be carried out with a very simple equipment.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Crane (Stephen)**, *GREAT BATTLES OF THE WORLD*, "The Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athenæum*, June 29, 1901, p. 819.

**Hislam (Percival A.)**, *THE NAVY OF TO-DAY*, "The People's Books," 6d. Jack  
Describes the various types of vessel constituting the British Navy of to-day, and sketches briefly the evolution of each class of ship from the days of the wooden three-decker and the muzzle-loader. Chapters dealing with Naval Administration and Fleet Organization are included.

**Kennedy (J. M.)**, *THE CAMPAIGN ROUND LIÈGE*, "The Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
An account of the German invasion of Belgium. Mr. W. L. Courtney contributes the Introduction.

**Lloyd's A.B.C. of the War**, 6d. Hodder & Stoughton  
A handbook of facts for newspaper readers.

**Rees (J. Aubrey)**, *THE DUTIES OF TO-DAY: THE AIMS FOR TO-MORROW*, 2d. net. Leopold B. Hill  
A set of maxims printed on a card.

**Sadler (M. E.)**, *MODERN GERMANY AND THE MODERN WORLD*, 2d. Macmillan  
A booklet on German policy and the position of Germany in the modern world.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Taylor (Una)**, *MAURICE MAETERLINCK*, 7/6 net. Martin Secker  
A critical appreciation of the writings of M. Maeterlinck.

**Young (F. E. Brett)**, *ROBERT BRIDGES*, 7/6 net. Martin Secker  
The writer describes his critical study as "an attempt to explain to my own satisfaction the peculiar excellences which have made the work of Robert Bridges so great a personal joy, and to examine my belief in its significance for the future of English poetry."

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Adventures (The) of Baron Münchhausen**, adapted for Schools by W. H. Anstie, 2/ net. Bell  
A book for young pupils, based on Bürger's translation. Notes, exercises, and a Vocabulary are given.

**Barnard (H. Clive)**, *OUTLINES OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY*, 1/6 net. Black  
The book has been prepared for candidates for the Oxford and Cambridge Locals and similar examinations. It is fully illustrated.

**Bell (A. H.)**, *A COURSE OF GEOMETRY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL*, 2/6 net. Rivington  
A textbook for secondary and technical schools, covering the requirements to the Matriculation and similar examinations.

**Bell (C. W.)**, *THE ESSENTIALS OF FRENCH GRAMMAR*, 2/ net. Harrap  
This Grammar has been used at King's School, Canterbury, for the last six years, and "the present edition is the outcome of the experience in teaching during that period."

**Daudet (Alphonse)**, *LA BELLE-NIVERNaise, Histoire d'un Vieux Bateau et de son Équipage*, Authorized Edition, by W. M. Daniels, 1/6 net. Harrap  
The text is edited with Introduction, notes, exercises, and Vocabulary, and is illustrated.

**Lands Far and Near**, A SIMPLE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, 10d. Oliver & Boyd  
An account for young children of the customs and products of various countries, illustrated from photographs.

**Little Travellers Abroad**, A SIMPLE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, 10d. Oliver & Boyd  
An account of the adventures of a small boy and girl in various countries. There are illustrations by Miss Rosa C. Petherick.

**Mathematical Papers FOR ADMISSION INTO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AND THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE**, July, 1914, edited by R. M. Milne, 1/ net. Macmillan  
The answers to these examination papers are included.

**Munro (James)**, *A HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN: Part II. THE UNITING OF THE NATIONS, 1483 A.D. to 1716 A.D.*, 1/8 net. Oliver & Boyd  
The writer's aim is to treat the history of England and Scotland "so as to show clearly the importance of the part played by the latter in the settlement of the Church and of the State." There are illustrations.



**Nida (William L.), CITY, STATE, AND NATION,** 3/6 net. Macmillan  
A textbook on constructive citizenship for elementary schools, written by an American author.

## FICTION.

**Abraham (J. Johnston), THE NIGHT NURSE,** 2/ net. Chapman & Hall  
A new edition.

**Calthrop (Dion Clayton), WONDERFUL WOMAN,** 6/ Hodder & Stoughton  
See p. 306.

**Deeping (Warwick), THE PRIDE OF EVE,** 6/ Cassell  
The author records the career of a young woman who earns her living first as a "garden artist" and then as secretary to a male novelist. For a time she is drawn into the militant movement, and ultimately makes a "spiritual marriage" with her first employer.

**Fox (Marion), APE'S FACE,** 6/ Lane  
A story of the Wiltshire Downs and a curse.

**Gill (E. A. Wharton), AN IRISHMAN'S LUCK,** 6/ Hodder & Stoughton  
A romance of life among the settlers in Manitoba.

**Herring (Frances E.), THE GOLD MINERS,** a Sequel to 'The Pathless West,' 3/6 Griffiths  
This story gives a picture of life in British Columbia.

**Kensaly (Arabella), THE WAY OF THE LOVER,** 6/ Hurst & Blackett  
The heroine, a trained nurse, married a doctor with "modern" notions about the independence of women, who gave her a nursing-home as a wedding present. When the book opens they have drifted very far apart.

**King (Basll), THE LETTER OF THE CONTRACT,** 6/ Methuen  
A study of the effect of divorce on the lives of the hero and his wife.

**Mordaunt (Elinor), BELLAMY,** 6/ Methuen  
A story of the career of a man who started life as a millhand, and regarded self-advancement as his first duty.

**Neuman (Paul), THE RISE AND GLORY OF THE WESTELL-BROWNS,** 6/ Hodder & Stoughton  
See p. 306.

**Norris (Kathleen), SATURDAY'S CHILD,** 6/ Macmillan  
A story of the child who "must work for her living"; it is divided into three parts, entitled 'Poverty,' 'Wealth,' and 'Service.'

**Oppenheim (E. Phillips), THE DOUBLE LIFE OF MR. ALFRED BURTON,** 6/ Methuen  
A story of an auctioneer's clerk who, after eating some berries, is forced to tell nothing but the truth.

**Paton (Raymond), THE DRUMMER OF THE DAWN,** 2/ net. Chapman & Hall  
A cheap edition. See notice in *Athen.*, May 31, 1913, p. 592.

**Ridge (W. Pett), THE HAPPY RECRUIT,** 6/ Methuen  
See p. 306.

**Snowden (Keighley), KING JACK,** 6/ Hodder & Stoughton  
The story of the adventurous career of a famous and irregular "hunter" who made sport for a Yorkshire country-side nearly a century ago.

**Swann (Duncan), A COUNTRY HOUSE COMEDY,** 6/ Heinemann  
The story of how a purple bean with magic properties affected a house party.

**Thurston (E. Temple), THE ACHIEVEMENT,** 6/ Chapman & Hall  
A sequel to 'Richard Furlong.'

**Tributaries,** 6/ Constable  
This novel is a study of a modern demagogue, and deals with some tendencies of modern times in religion and politics.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archæological Journal,** JULY, 1/6 Elliot Stock  
Includes 'Notes on the Churches of Stanford-in-the-Vale, Hatford, and Shellingford, and the Chapels of Goosey and Baulking,' by Mr. C. E. Keyser, and 'The Shiplake Virtuoso,' by Miss Emily J. Climensou.

**National Review,** SEPTEMBER, 2/6 net. 14, Tavistock Street, W.C.  
The chief features are 'The Fight against Pan-Germanism,' by Mr. L. J. Maxse, and 'American Affairs,' by Mr. A. Maurice Low.

**North American Review,** SEPTEMBER, 1/ net. Heinemann  
'The Emperor Who Made War,' by Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger; 'The Horrors of Peace,' by Mr. Edgar Stanton Maclay; and 'The Panama Canal and the Distribution of the Fleet,' by Rear-Admiral A. T. Mahan, are features of this issue.

**Open Court,** SEPTEMBER, 10c. 'Open Court' Publishing Co.  
'John Napier and the Tercentenary of the Invention of Logarithms,' by Mr. Philip E. B. Jourdain; 'Philology and the Occult in Roger Bacon,' by Mr. John S. P. Tatlock; and 'The Lotus Gospel,' by Mr. Paul Carus, are among the contents.

**System,** SEPTEMBER, 1/ A. W. Shaw  
The features include a series of interviews on the Condition of British Business with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir John Brunner, and others; and 'How the War will Help Foreign Trade,' by Mr. C. Mortimer.

## JUVENILE.

**Johnstone (Hilda), STORIES OF GREECE AND ROME,** 1/6 Longmans  
Twelve classical stories told for children, and illustrated in black and white.

**Protheroe (Ernest), THE OWL PATROL,** 3/6 Kelly  
A detective story for boys, illustrated by Mr. D. Colbron Pearse.

**Richards (Ernest), THE CRUISE OF THE RATTLER, PRIVATEERING ON THE SPANISH MAIN,** 3/6 Kelly  
A story for boys.

**Severs (Annie Mabel), WHAT HAPPENED AT WOODLANDS,** 2/ R.T.S.  
A story of the doings of a family of children in their parents' absence abroad.

## GENERAL.

**Dunn (F. W.), A CONCISE READY RECKONER AND COLLECTION OF TABLES FOR BUSINESS AND OTHER PURPOSES,** 6d. Cassell  
A reference-book for a business-man's pocket.

**Ellis (Havelock), IMPRESSIONS AND COMMENTS,** 6/ net. Constable  
This book contains the author's personal records, "notes on random leaves of the things in life and thought" which have struck his attention.

**Macdonald (Alexander), STORY AND SONG FROM LOCH NESS-SIDE,** 5/ Inverness, 'The Northern Chronicle'  
The book contains sketches of the Highland life of the past, and is interspersed with Gaelic prose and verse.

## SCIENCE.

**Besant (W. H.), A TREATISE ON DYNAMICS,** revised and enlarged by A. S. Ramsey, 12/ Bell  
A fifth edition, including among its additions a number of examples from recent examination papers.

**Beyschlag (Prof. Dr. F.), Vogt (Prof. J. H. L.), and Krusch (Prof. Dr. P.), THE DEPOSITS OF THE USEFUL MINERALS AND ROCKS: THEIR ORIGIN, FORM, AND CONTENT,** translated by S. J. Truscott, Vol. I., 18/ net. Macmillan  
This volume deals with Ore-Deposits in General, Magmatic Segregations, Contact-Deposits, and Tin and Quicksilver Lodes.

**Eugenics Laboratory Memoirs, XIX. and XX.: REPORT ON THE ENGLISH BIRTHRATE: Part I. ENGLAND NORTH OF THE HUMBER,** by Ethel M. Elderton, 9/ net. Dulau  
The aim of the author is to show in graphical form how great has been the fall in the birthrate, to inquire into the causes of the fall, and to discover in what types of district and what section of the community the fall is most marked.

**Hayes (Reginald), THE INTENSIVE TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS AND LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA BY AACHEN METHODS,** 3/6 net. Baillière, Tindall & Cox

The book is partly reproduced from articles in *The Lancet*, *The British Medical Journal*, and other papers.

**Kingscott (P. C. R.), and Knight (R. S. G.), METHODS OF QUANTITATIVE ORGANIC ANALYSIS,** 6/ net. Longmans

The text is fully illustrated with diagrams, and Name and Subject Indexes are given.

**Lewkowitch (Dr. J.), CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY AND ANALYSIS OF OILS, FATS, AND WAXES,** edited by George H. Warburton, Vol. II., 25/ net. Macmillan  
A fifth edition, rewritten and enlarged.

**Muirhead (W. Alex.), PRACTICAL TROPICAL SANITATION,** 10/6 net. Murray  
See p. 311.

**Pearson (Karl), MENDELISM AND THE PROBLEM OF MENTAL DEFECT: III. On the Graduated Character of Mental Defect and on the Need for Standardizing Judgments as to the Grade of Social Inefficiency which shall Involve Segregation,** 2/ net. Dulau  
This lecture was delivered at the Galton Laboratory last February, and is illustrated with a frontispiece and diagrams in the text.

**Ramsey (A. S.), ELEMENTARY GEOMETRICAL OPTICS,** 6/ Bell  
A textbook intended for students preparing for Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos.

**Stanley (Rupert), TEXT BOOK ON WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY,** 7/6 net. Longmans  
This book has been written especially to meet the requirements of wireless operators.

## ROBERT YELVERTON TYRRELL.

THE highest aristocracy in the classical world of the nineteenth century consisted of those known as *pure scholars*—men who knew the Greek and Latin masterpieces with fastidious accuracy. They were usually intimate with all great English literature; but beyond that they had few interests. Comparative philology, archæology, even ancient history, were only accessories to pure scholarship. They looked upon the Germans as mere Gibeonites—hewers of wood and drawers of water—meant by Providence to prepare materials for them. Real excellence consisted in perfect rendering of any of the three languages into the others; and what foreigners could ever write Latin or Greek verses like a Kennedy or a Jebb?

This peculiar breed of scholars was always rare and precious—it is at present nearly extinct; among the most perfect of them was Tyrrell, whose death we now deplore. Trinity College, Dublin, could boast of another—Arthur Palmer. Where to-day can we look for a third? Tyrrell had a marvellous delight in literary form, and this it was which made his appreciations of great writers so true. Whether it was Sophocles or Shakespeare, Theocritus or Tennyson, the perfection of style was what he valued. Even in Jane Austen or George Eliot it was the portrait-painting in artistic detail that he loved. Where purity of style was lacking, he despised everything. Plutarch and Polybius were naught to him. The New Testament in Greek he could not bear, but the Authorized Version he loved as first-rate literature. In the monumental Dublin edition of 'Cicero's Letters' it is the literary finish, not the erudition, which is due to him.

The scholar whom he respected as an equal was Richard Jebb, but who could approach Tyrrell in social charm? His conversation had that peculiar quality which makes most Irishmen better talkers than writers. A few only, such as Oscar Wilde, excel in both; Tyrrell did so, perhaps, in a lesser degree. For his English prose was sometimes like a dress bespangled with jewels; there were too many quotations; there seemed a desire to dazzle rather than convince, which impaired its strength. But in conversation he was first-rate. He looked his brilliant rôle perfectly. His mind played, as it were, with beautiful prismatic colours round any common topic that arose. His epigrams are now the property of Dublin society. The extreme freedom which he allowed himself in this respect was the reason why he was somewhat Bohemian in his tastes. Aristocratic society, great houses,



sumptuous appointments, were distasteful to him. But when he found among them such a man as the late George Wyndham, he loved him with the love of a kindred spirit. Stupidity in any rank of life he pitied and sometimes ridiculed.

At home he was kindly and generous to a fault, and produced by his example and teaching an atmosphere of brilliant talk which was fully appreciated by the friends of the house. He was thoroughly valued and honoured by the Home Universities. With foreigners he had but little intercourse, not being familiar with their languages. His chief titles to literary fame are his edition (with Mr. L. C. Purser) of 'Cicero's Letters,' now read by every Latin scholar, and perhaps still more the *College periodical* known as *Kottabos*, wherein appeared many of his exquisite renderings of English poems into Greek or Latin.

It was evident for some time that his health was broken and his strength waning. A devoted friend who went to see him a few days ago found him dreaming aloud that he was in a boat going to sea. To those that knew how constantly Tennyson was on his lips it is no random conjecture that he was thinking of the poet's famous colophon to his works:—

I hope to meet my Pilot face to face  
When I have crossed the bar.

J. P. M.

### 'HERO TALES AND LEGENDS OF THE SERBIANS.'

24, Gorst Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

REFERRING to the long and interesting review of Mr. Petrovitch's book in your issue of the 19th inst., it may not be out of place to draw attention to the remarkable achievements of the Croatian sculptor Ivan Mestrovic, which have been directly inspired by Serbian national legends, and directed towards the realization of the dream of re-establishing "the mediæval empire, lost at the battle of Kossovo." Beyond an excellent article in *The Manchester Guardian* of October 31st, 1912, I have only been able to discover stray references to the sculptor in the press here, though his work has been fully dealt with in German and Italian publications. The spiritual fury of this master's ideals dominated the Serbian Pavilion at the International Exhibition of Rome in 1911, where he gathered in the bond of brotherhood the different members of the Serbian race. In the Central Hall of the current International Art Exhibition at Venice is exhibited his model for 'The Temple of Kossovo'—at once a monument to the nation's heroes (chief of whom, of course, is the great Marko) and a shrine in which are centred all those hopes and aspirations which, kept down for so long, are now bursting forth in actions which may lead to the longed-for day of victory.

I have before me prints of several figures and groups by Mestrovic, and, though they can give only a little idea of the quality of the originals, they show that rare combination, intense physical energy and profound thought, in a well-controlled modern technique.

Rodin had to wait years for recognition, but may we not hope that Mestrovic, "who bids fair to become the Rodin of the Southern Slav world" (Dr. Seton-Watson in 'The Southern Slav Question'), will be given an opportunity soon after the war of exhibiting here, and will be accorded the homage due to a master sculptor and an heroic patriot?

ERNEST H. R. COLLINGS.

### REIMS.

THE Cathedral of Reims has been shattered, mutilated—all but utterly destroyed. The ancient timbering of oak, a marvel of constructive skill, was fired by German shells, and the heat of its burning brought down great part of the vaulting, already injured. The famous west rose is shattered, and much of the glass in transepts and apse. What salvage of mutilated relics of beauty, within or without, may be made by reverent mourners; what hasty measures be taken to prevent the fall of its walls, now standing by the inertia of their weight, and doomed, it may be feared, to speedy collapse, can only be known when the storm of destruction sweeps away—to burst afresh, it may be, on other monuments of the great age of art, Soissons, Laon, or Noyon.

Reims was the crowning masterpiece of French Gothic—an architecture without a rival in the history of the world. It was the jewel-house of French art, inseparably bound up with the story of the nation, built and adorned for the fitting consecration of its kings, the symbol and pledge of their divine election. In the matter of building it reached the apogee of design: its apse and radiating chapels have never been surpassed; its nave was finer than that of Amiens, though the development of art took from it the mysterious solemnity of Chartres; its west front, built a century later from the original designs, was the richest in France. It towered over the city which lay round its feet—a majestic and age-long witness to the genius and the faith of its builders.

But it was in the decoration of this marvel that lay the singular glory of Reims. Her stained glass ranked with that of Chartres and Bourges—even after the vandalism of the eighteenth century, which filled all the aisle windows with clear lights. The wealth of sculpture was so great that masterpieces like the St. Louis were placed in nooks where they could be seen only after a perilous climb. The west front contained groups as fine as the best the Old World had produced, informed with the great renaissance of its own time; while such figures as the Eve on the north door reached a poignant simplicity which made them things apart.

Reims had suffered much from its own. At the coronation of Charles X. in 1824 hundreds of its minor statues were broken to prevent the chance of their falling. Since then it has been continually in the hands of restorers, and nowhere, except at Chartres, has the falsification of sculpture been more extensive. But the greatest work and the general effect remained untouched—till the day when a German army turned to destroy it.

The traveller coming into Reims on the Roman road crosses the heights from which the bombardment was made, and his first sight of it shows him the great mass of the Cathedral brooding, as it were, over the city. Those who have spent an Easter there have seen it at its best. On Holy Saturday it stood open till far into the evening for confession, and the solemn blackness of the night filled its vast spaces with mystery. At earliest dawn the great bell—now, alas! silent—poured out its summons to praise, and as the first mass of Easter drew to its end the sunrise filled the apse lights of the church with a riotous gladness of colour which we shall see no more.

Those shattered windows are being given away as souvenirs, and the broken fragments of Our Lady of Reims serve for mascots to automobiles.

### Gossip.

MR. S. C. KAINES SMITH is giving a course of lectures at the British Museum on Greek Religion, which began on Tuesday last. This forms a sequel to the course on Greek Art and National Life given at the Museum last winter. On Thursdays he will lecture at the Victoria and Albert Museum on Modern Art and National Life, dealing with the development of art from the Renaissance to the present day, and showing how the treatment of classical models and the application of classical principles in the art of different countries is directly dependent on national temperament, conditions, and history.

Particulars of these courses may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Miss Claire Gaudet, 120, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

WHILE we cordially endorse the spirit of the "Declaration by British Authors" on the war, we cannot wholly commend its expression. "Weak and unoffending" is hardly the phrase for a country that in defence of right boldly refused admittance to Germany, fought every inch of ground with devastating effect, and even now is a serious menace to a formidable force. Again, to say that the "calculated and ingenious ferocity" of Germany has "raised questions other and no less grave than that of the wilful disregard of treaties" seems to us a distinct instance of "meiosis."

The paragraph about German culture is adequate, and, to our thinking, the Declaration might have emphasized more vigorously this aspect of the question; the motives of Germany and her conduct of the war are in truth equally important with her actions in regard to the treaties.

DR. GRATTAN FLOOD writes to us as follows:—

"In Mr. W. A. Henderson's 'The Identification of Sir Perceval,' Part II., it is stated that the Abbey of Holy Cross, co. Tipperary, 'was founded in 1169 by Donal O'Brien for the Black Friars (Benedictines).' This statement involves two errors. (a) Holy Cross was not founded in 1169. (b) Black Friars are invariably equated with Dominican Friars, not with Benedictines. Moreover, there is a great difference between Friars and Monks, and it is well known that the Benedictines were Monks, not Friars. It would be interesting if Mr. Henderson had given us the historical basis of the Earl Marshal sending his son to 'the monastery of the Black Friars' (*sic*) to collect Peter's Pence in Ireland. Holy Cross as a Cistercian foundation only dates from 1213. Let me add that the legend of 'the tomb of the Good Woman's Son' was fully thrashed out in the pages of the *Transactions* of the Kilkenney and South-East of Ireland Archaeological Society between the years 1849 and 1853, and Mr. T. L. Cooke pointed out that the arms on the tomb referred to 'some relation of the great Earl of Pembroke.'"

It has been pointed out to us that, owing to the juxtaposition of two paragraphs in our last number, the impression might be conveyed that the Royal Commission on Public Records is concerned with the discovery of public records



which can be claimed by the Master of the Rolls under his statutory powers, the stricter exercise of which in future was foreshadowed by one of the paragraphs in question. This, of course, is not the case, since the Royal Commission itself has no power to deal summarily with such matters, but can only make recommendations therein for the information of the Government and the Master of the Rolls.

WE have seen with some amusement how largely toys bulk in the newspaper accounts of schemes to capture German trade. The Woman's Emergency Corps has been caught by the idea, and has started, "in two bright airy rooms on the premises of Old Bedford College," a pleasant enterprise. Mr. Wildman has invented caricatures of famous personalities, and some other designs—Tipperary Tommy, Jack Tar, and so on—and these, bearing a lion's claw as a trade-mark, are being executed as wooden toys by women and girls. Other wooden toys—such as battleships, wagons, and ambulances—are also being made, and it is satisfactory to learn that the girls who are being taught the art of carving them are also being paid. The enthusiastic promoters of the scheme hope they are inaugurating a new (and highly suitable) trade for women, and meanwhile, though work has only been going on for a week, it seems they have already received some encouraging orders. Our own interest in this industry is, however, not purely social or commercial. Among the peasantry of more than one European country and also in Japan is found a native, unsophisticated knack in making carved wooden and other cheap toys which amounts to a sort of humorous art, yet produces marketable goods. It will be interesting to see whether any similar gift is native among ourselves. The laborious endeavours of "Arts and Crafts" societies bring out something of a different order.

DR. W. S. BRUCE and his scientific staff, which left Edinburgh on July 9th, returned last week from his Spitzbergen Expedition. The health of the party has been good, and there have been no accidents. The outbreak of the war sent them home a little earlier than had been proposed. The purpose of the expedition was the survey of Stor Fiord.

BRONZE tablets have recently been affixed by the L.C.C. to 39, Montagu Square, W.; 225, Hampstead Road, N.W.; and 75, Great Dover Street, S.E., to commemorate the residence at these houses respectively of Anthony Trollope, Lord Tennyson, and Charles Haddon Spurgeon.

An exhibition of an historical collection of 'Punch Cartoons' will open on Monday, October 5th. The series will illustrate the questions at issue between Germany and the European Powers from 1857 down to the war now raging. These will be printed from the original blocks, but it is intended also to show original drawings by Sir John Tenniel and his successors. Some of these are already available, but

many are probably in private hands, and their loan would add to the completeness of the exhibition. Offers of any such should be addressed to the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond Street, in whose galleries the exhibition will be held.

A NEW series of military maps is about to be produced by the Ordnance Survey Department. The sheets are to be published at 6d. each, in order that they may be within reach of Territorials and others now training on ground which is probably unfamiliar to them. They are to be placed on sale throughout the whole country and by the usual agencies. Nine teen of them, covering the greater part of England, will be ready almost immediately. Mr. Fisher Unwin is the agent appointed for their distribution.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish immediately the first two volumes of a little shilling series to be entitled "Ammunition for Civilians," being war material for those who sit at home, to be used in fighting the enemy. The first volume, entitled 'Our Just Cause,' will give the facts about the origin of the war and the conditions under which we entered into it in a form easy for reference. The second volume will be a revised reprint of the articles on German trade in Great Britain which have been appearing in *The Evening News*, and for which there has been considerable demand among merchants and manufacturers.

MR. JAMES GEORGE COMMINS, the well-known bookseller of Exeter, died last week. A native of that city, son of James Commins, a conveyancing barrister, he gained experience of books and book-selling in London before founding his house in the High Street, Exeter. His fellow-citizens owe much to his zeal and public spirit, both in the conduct of educational enterprises, such as the Royal Albert Memorial Museum and College, and University College, and in municipal affairs, where he did signal service in initiating the nomination of the Mayor of the city by a Selection Committee which should take no account of party. His death, we are sorry to hear, was preceded by a tedious and painful illness.

WE regret to learn of the death, in her 80th year, of Miss Madeline Shaw-Lefevre, the first Principal of Somerville College, Oxford.

THE death is also announced of Major-General W. Tweedie, C.S.I., in his 78th year. About forty years of his life were spent in India, during half of which period he served with the colours. He was on active service in the first relief of Lucknow, its defence, and siege and capture; with Beatson's Horse; and on the intelligence branch of the expedition to Abyssinia. Later he acted as Political Secretary to Lord Roberts. He was author of a work on 'The Arabian Horse, his Country and People'; of various articles reminiscent of his experiences of soldiering during the Mutiny; and of a record of early experiences in Edinburgh, and of life on his farm in Dumfriesshire.

## SCIENCE

*The Handbook of Folklore.* New Edition, revised and enlarged by Charlotte Sophia Burne. (Sidgwick & Jackson, for the Folk-Lore Society.)

FOLK-LORE has always had a special interest for *The Athenæum* since the very word was invented by W. J. Thoms. The collections of old customs and survivals in culture which he made, first in our own pages and afterwards in *Notes and Queries*, were pioneer work. Now the literature of the subject has multiplied marvellously, and the superior person who saw only the extravagance of non-sensical beliefs has been reduced to perceiving sense in them, and even sometimes a wisdom which civilization has forgotten.

'The Handbook of Folklore,' in its latest edition, is a stout volume of 364 pp., fully equipped. The first issue, edited by Sir Laurence Gomme, which also lies before the reviewer, is a puny thing in comparison, and runs to 193 pp. only, of a much smaller size.

It was, however, an excellent beginning, and showed those principles of co-operation in its special sections which are happily preserved. Miss Burne, who had a great part in helping in 1890, is now responsible for the revision and enlargement of the present issue, which retains the old scheme of classification. The motto on the title-page,

But men may construe things, after their fashion,  
Clean from the purpose of the things themselves,

reminds us of various attacks which have been made on the deductions of folklorists. Some of these are due to the feeling that oral tradition is of much less value than matter that is preserved in MSS. and books. Yet the present age is not one which can boast of the accuracy, or even the likelihood, of many of the contentions which it accepts in print. We are not among those who push aside tradition lightly; and we are glad to see that the 'Handbook' insists on the collection of matter, and suggests that it is well to steer clear of theory as far as may be. We want more data, more instances, and fewer of the "possibilities" that are not always "good gifts."

The Introduction deals with the difficulties of the collector. In all inquiries regarding magic and religion misconception is easy. Things regarded as secret or sacred may be distorted on purpose. It may be

"taken as pretty nearly for granted that all uneducated people will instinctively tell lies if they are frightened. That is to say, they will feign ignorance and deny what they really know."

Also they will often take in the town-bred man with a shrewdness latent in a simple manner. There are others who, without being notoriously obsequious, resemble the voyagers in Lucian's 'True History.' They, when Calypso asked



numerous questions about Odysseus and the looks and discretion of Penelope, "made such answers as they thought she would like."

On all such sources of error or discomfiture the 'Handbook' is both sound and candid; and Appendix B is particularly valuable for its 'Questionary,' which covers the field of inquiry in the several sections, such as 'Atmospheric Phenomena,' 'Rocks, Stones, Minerals, &c.,' and 'Human Life and Death.' Formal questioning is, of course, deprecated as "the sure road to failure and disappointment," but the collector will find this Appendix admirably complete in its hints for extracting knowledge. The whole volume, it should be added, is calculated for the man who has only ordinary opportunities. Those who deal with the more or less "unspoiled savage" have a separate manual of anthropological notes and queries to rely on.

This country has surprising survivals still of apparently irrational notions and customs which are yet fully credited and practised, and even among the better educated receive the tribute of a sneaking belief. The memories of one's childhood make an indelible impression, and we have often thought that in the biographies of great men too little attention is paid to their nurses. A man may be taken as representative of the folk-lore of one county when he may have learnt all his wisdom in that respect from a woman who came from a district miles away.

In these days of copious humbug and lucrative pretence it is well to dwell on the care and caution (befitting a scientific society) which this book exhibits. We must add, however, that it is by no means scientifically dull. Almost every page is enlivened by some interesting custom or delightful anecdote. Opening a page at random, we come upon this:—

"Tacitus tells of the sacred white horses kept by the ancient Germans in a sacred grove, and harnessed periodically to a sacred chariot, which they drew about the country attended by priests, who found omens in the animals' starts and neighs, and 'thought themselves the servants but the horses the attendants of the gods.' In England even to this day horses (and dogs) are credited with the power of seeing ghosts; a wish formed on seeing a white horse will be fulfilled ('Shropshire Folklore,' 208); the rider of a piebald horse knows how to cure whooping-cough, and the idea is not unfrequently expressed that the animals 'have more knowledge than any Christian!'"

White horses (whether of magical powers or not) are sufficiently rare in the England of to-day, though, to judge from pictures, they must have been common in earlier days. The last words of the quotation remind us of a scheme which would be well worth attention—an examination, in the light of our present knowledge, of the folk-lore of the Bible.

One section of folk-lore which has a universal attraction is the folk-tale. The professional teller of tales by word of mouth survives in the East, and doubtless the story-tellers whom Augustus employed to talk him to sleep were Orientals. The

East is still the land where marvels are readily believed, and it has given us the best of all collections of the sort. Hence comes across the centuries even a germ of the methods pursued by Sherlock Holmes. The narratives of the Baker Street detective, it is true, represent no survivals in culture apart from 'The Hound of the Baskervilles,' which is a real legend of the West of England; but folk-lore does not necessarily neglect the stories told for amusement, the nursery-tales which in these days are apt to be contaminated by modern additions, as if they had no morals of their own, and those the better for being unobtrusive. In this section we find a chapter called 'Stories,' which is brief and businesslike, and recognizes fairly the difficulties of the "Problem of Diffusion." This is supplemented in Appendix C by 'Some Types of Indo-European Folk-Tales,' revised by Mr. Joseph Jacobs from the list in the original issue of the 'Handbook.' No fewer than 70 varieties of stories are recorded, the first being the tale of Cupid and Psyche told with such mannered grace by Apuleius, and the last an 'Accumulation Droll.'

The final Appendix of 'Authorities Cited' is a bibliography of folk-lore books in itself. New volumes are, however, always being added, both by the Society and by collectors who take an interest in particular lines of research. Thus a year ago Mrs. Wright published a widely representative record of 'Rustic Speech and Folk-lore.'

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*Practical Tropical Sanitation.* By W. Alex. Muirhead. (John Murray, 10s. 6d. net.)

THIS useful book is written by a staff sergeant of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and is dedicated to Sir Ronald Ross. The author lays no claim to originality, the work having been done to meet the needs of a fast-growing body of men who require a textbook above the standard of elementary tropical hygiene, yet below the standard manuals on tropical medicine for medical officers, which are couched in technical language, include many matters germane to the training of a sanitary inspector, and omit consideration of several of the important subjects connected with his duties. Sergeant Muirhead has been most successful in accomplishing his ends, and his experience as a member of the staff of the sanitary officer at Sierra Leone enables him to gauge accurately what is needed and to put it forward in plain language. He deals not only with tropical diseases and their prevention, but also with the broader subjects of disinfection, ventilation, water, food, the collection and disposal of refuse, habitation, and sanitary law. The Appendix contains much miscellaneous information which is often needed, but can rarely be found on the spur of the moment. The illustrations are numerous and helpful.

## Musical Gossip.

AT the Promenade Concert on Thursday, the 17th inst., Mr. Percy Pitt conducted his new Suite de Ballet, 'Sakura,' founded on a scenario by Mr. F. L. Bensussan. At the rising of the curtain, a Japanese village is seen—that inhabited by Sakura and her mother. The Prelude depicts the breaking of dawn. There is a certain atmosphere in the music, and touches which suggest the East. Whether the remaining sections are suitable to the various scenes on the stage we cannot say; but there is no difficulty in listening to them as abstract music. The Allegretto, Pas d'action, and dainty Pizzicato are short, pleasing, and effectively scored. The Finale has some graceful themes, though as a concert piece it seemed rather long.

Two short solos for bass flute by Quantz and Woodhall were performed by Mr. Charles A. Souper. The tone of that instrument is mellow, and the low notes are of rich quality. Stravinsky and other modern composers have made use of the instrument, but only in their orchestral music.

On Saturday evening Sir Frederic Cowen conducted a second Suite entitled 'The Language of Flowers.' It is a good many years since the first was produced, and having met with favour, it is strange that the composer should have waited so long before producing more Flower music. In works of a light kind Sir Frederic has achieved many successes, and this new venture has lightness, grace, delicate scoring, and brevity by way of recommendation.

On Monday evening Mr. Vivian Langrish, the talented young pianist, gave a brilliant performance of Mr. Tobias Matthay's clever Concert Piece in A minor (Op. 23), a kind of condensed concerto. Smetana's symphonic poem 'Vltava,' with its charming folk-melodies and pleasing scoring, was included in the programme; also Strauss's 'Death and Transfiguration,' of which a fine rendering was given.

THE season 1914-15 of the Royal Choral Society opens on October 29th with Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' the soloists being Miss Agnes Nicholls, Madame Ada Crossley, and Messrs. Ben Davies and Wilfred Douthett. Verdi's 'Requiem' will be given on November 26th; 'The Messiah' on January 1st (also on April 2nd); 'Hiawatha' on January 28th; 'The Dream of Gerontius' on February 17th; and Bach's B minor Mass on March 18th. Notice will be duly given of the usual extra "Christmas Music" Concert in December.

THE Directors of the London Symphony Orchestra announce dates and conductors of the first half of their eleventh series of concerts at Queen's Hall. The first three, on October 26th and November 9th and 23rd, will be under the direction of M. Wassili Safonoff; the fourth, on December 7th, under that of M. Henri Verbruggen, who so ably conducted the Beethoven Festival at Queen's Hall last May; the fifth, on January 25th, under M. Emil Mlynarski; and the sixth, on February 8th, under Mr. Thomas Beecham.

The programmes include two British works: Sir Edward Elgar's Violin Concerto and Mr. Delius's Pianoforte Concerto. Kalinnikov's Symphony in G minor is welcome, for it is interesting, and, though introduced to this country by M. Kussewitsky in 1908, has been heard only a few times. The rest of the programmes



consist of standard works by Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, and Brahms; and of moderns, Berlioz, Tchaikowsky, and Grieg. The conductors will be MM. Safranoff, Verbrugghen, Mlynarski, and Thomas Beecham.

There is one work by Beethoven which to many will be a novelty, namely, the Fugue, Op. 133. It was originally written for the last movement of the B flat Quartet, Op. 130, which was first performed at Vienna on March 21st, 1826. There were many musicians present, and two opinions were expressed: one, that the Fugue would require many hearings before it could be understood; the other, that so fine a Quartet ought to end with something intelligible. Beethoven was evidently struck by the unfavourable criticisms, and wrote another movement, the wonderfully clear Finale, which appears in the published edition of the work. This was not ready till towards the end of the year, and was performed for the first time after Beethoven's death, March 26th, 1827. Holz told Otto Jahn that the composer thought much of the Fugue, and very reluctantly made the change; he even arranged it for piano duet. Schindler described the Fugue as a "monster." Performances of it have been rare, and it is generally regarded as a work of great skill, but of little if any emotion, except in the *Meno mosso* section, in which one catches a passing touch of the real Beethoven.

It is strange that the Fugue should appear in the programme of an orchestral concert. Is it perchance to be played by all or some of the strings?

GLUCK's *Intermezzo 'Le Nozze d'Ercole e d'Ebé'*, edited by Herr A. Sandberger, has been published in the "Denkmäler der Tonkunst in Baiern." This work was written for the double wedding of Maximilian III. with Maria Anna, and Prince Friedrich Christian with the daughter of the Emperor Karl VII. For this *pièce d'occasion* Gluck borrowed two arias from his 'Artamene.' One of them, "Rasserena il mesto ciglio," enjoyed great favour when that opera was performed in London in 1746. Burney, as he tells us in his 'Present State of Music in Germany,' met Gluck, and prevailed on him to sing it.

It is stated that Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio has discovered a series of letters by Monteverde, which he intends to publish shortly.

MR. WILLIAM BOOSEY announces the Chappell Ballad Concerts at Queen's Hall for the season 1914-15 on the following Saturdays: October 10th and 24th, November 7th and 21st, January 9th and 23rd, February 6th and 20th, and March 6th.

A MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA was formed at Capetown at the beginning of the year, and Mr. Theo. Wendt, a musician and experienced conductor, well known in London, was appointed Musical Director to the Corporation and conductor of the orchestra. The opening concert took place on February 28th, and from that time, up to June 16th, out of 298 orchestral numbers performed, 83 were by 38 British composers. French composers have also been well represented. Another feature of the season has been the performance of all Beethoven's nine symphonies. This first season affords good promise for the future.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.—SAT. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.  
SAT. Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.  
— London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall

### Dramatic Gossip.

'YOUNG WISDOM,' by Rachel Crothers, presented on Wednesday night at the Playhouse, shows how a clever farce may be written round a *risqué* theme without causing offence or suggestion of indelicacy.

Free Love as a dramatic subject in itself would be normally a matter for the Censor in England, and for, perhaps, the Capucines in Paris; but, on the lips of ingenuous young ladies, excited to idealism by the books their mother had read and dismissed years ago, it is frankly amusing. The play turns on their disillusion arranged by their respective fiancés, who take them at their word, and carry them boldly to a farm-house in the wilds, where they come to their senses, and are duly brought back to home and convention. One couple marry "as arranged"; the other dissolve an engagement of which they see the drawbacks. The acting was excellent: especially good was Mr. John Deverell as the ultra-correct fiancé who finds out his mistake and escapes to the celibacy that suits him best.

MICHAEL ORME AND SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER must share the blame for staging the new play 'Those Who Sit in Judgment' at the St. James's. The title lends itself to a dismissal of the thing with a quip, but the matter is really too serious for that. How, we ask ourselves, came two collaborators, with such opportunity as these have for knowing what is good, to inflict a thing like this upon the public? Perhaps Sir George wanted to "make work," but if nothing better than this offered, he would have been wiser, in our opinion, to keep his theatre closed. We ask him seriously to consider the case. In the midst of a quite unprecedented national crisis, which is being met by Britons all over the world in a spirit of unselfish sacrifice which the frippery and flummery of recent times gave us little reason to hope for, a leading actor-manager invites members of the Navy and Army to accept seats at half of the already reduced prices—to see what?

A most unheroic hero making love to his host's wife in the first act; getting hopelessly drunk while his friend is dying in the second act; renewing his clandestine love-making in the third; and trying to carry off with bluster the bringing home to him of his delinquencies in the last act.

Mr. Nigel Playfair played the part of a mean little brute of a solicitor admirably. We believe the creature was too much of a worm to exist long above ground without being squashed, but so the author made him; Mr. Frederick Volpé gave a good rendering of a type of City man who undoubtedly did exist when we were at peace. Henrietta Watson perhaps overdid the sentimental floppiness of the character assigned to her, but then her part on the stage was probably as difficult to sustain as was ours in the audience, and so we tender her our sympathy.

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In order to appreciate the significance of the great engagements and strategic movements now taking place on the Continent, and the coming struggle for supremacy in the North Sea, many will find it necessary to supplement newspaper reports by consulting special literature on Naval and Military matters.

For the information of our readers, we give below a short list of our reviews on books which throw a light on the present situation and its impending developments.

	<u>GERMANY</u>	<i>Date of Review</i>	<i>Single Copies containing Review, Post Free</i>
Germany and the Next War, by General F. von Bernhardi. Translated by Allen Powles		Nov. 2, 1912	1s. 0½d.*
Pan-Germanism, by Ronald G. Usher		April 26, 1913	6½d.
Correspondence Relating to the Above		May 31, 1913	6½d.
Germany and the German Emperor, by G. H. Perris		Nov. 2, 1912	6½d.
Eight Years in Germany, by I. A. R. Wylie		May 16, 1914	9½d.
Imperial Germany, by Prince B. von Bulow		Feb. 14, 1914	9½d.
Memories of the Kaiser's Court, by Anne Topham		Sept. 5, 1914	9½d.
	<u>AUSTRIA</u>		
The Hapsburg Monarchy, by Henry Wickham Steed		Jan. 3, 1914	9½d.
The Life of the Emperor Francis Joseph, by Francis Gribble }		Mar. 7, 1914	9½d.
Austrian Officer at Work and Play, by Dorothy Gerard }			
Austria of the Austrians, and Hungary of the Hungarians, by L. Kellner and others		Jan. 17, 1914	9½d.
Hungary's Fight for National Existence, by Ladislav Baron Hengelmüller		Jan. 17, 1914	9½d.
	<u>THE BRITISH NAVY</u>		
Naval Strategy, by Capt. A. T. Mahan }		Feb. 12, 1910	6½d.
Some Principles of Maritime Strategy, by J. S. Corbett }		April 23, 1905	6½d.
England in the Mediterranean, by J. S. Corbett		July 2, 1910	6½d.
The Campaign of Trafalgar, by J. S. Corbett		Nov. 16, 1912	6½d.
The British Battle Fleet, by F. T. Jane		Sept. 13, 1913	6½d.
What of the Navy? by Alan H. Burgoyne		Aug. 15, 1914	9½d.
Sea, Land, and Air Strategy, by Sir George Aston		May 16, 1914	9½d.
Ocean Trading and Shipping, by Douglas Owen		Feb. 9, 1901	6½d.
The Successors of Drake, by J. S. Corbett			
When the Eagle Flies Seaward (Fiction), by Patrick Vaux and Lionel Yexley		Oct. 5, 1907	6½d.
Naval Courts Martial, by David Hannay		Aug. 29, 1914	9½d.
	<u>MILITARY AND GENERAL</u>		
The Russo-Japanese War, up to, and including, the Battle of Liao-Yang, by Col. Charles Ross		July 27, 1912	6½d.
The Inner History of the Balkan War, by Lieut.-Col. Reginald Rankin		May 30, 1914	9½d.
Luxembourg: The Grand Duchy and its People, by George Renwick		Dec. 27, 1913	6½d.
Modern Russia, by Gregor Alexinsky		Sept. 20, 1913	6½d.
The Last Shot, by Frederick Palmer (Fiction)		July 18, 1914	9½d.
The Iron Year, by Walter Bloem, translated from the German by Stella Block (Fiction)		Feb. 21, 1914	9½d.
War, by W. Douglas Newton (Fiction)		Feb. 21, 1914	9½d.
The Foundations of Strategy, by Capt. H. M. Johnstone		Aug. 22, 1914	9½d.
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Report of the Inter- national Commission into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars		Aug. 29, 1914	9½d.

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- NOTES:**—The Diary of Lady Willoughby—The Coming K—Danteiana: Michael Scot—Holcroft Bibliography—Siege of Namur—Mons: Bibliographical Hoax—The Jews and the War—Colonists in Bermuda, 1620—"Perisher"—"Cordwainer"—"As cool as a clock"—The 1618 Edition of Stow's 'Survey'—"A sandy pig for an acorn."
- QUERIES:**—Scrope Colquitt—Wharton Hall: the Lady's Rest—"The Hero of New Orleans"—"Bango was his name, O!"—"Jolly Robbins"—Dene Holes, Little Thurrock—Admiral Lord Rodney—Dukedom of Cleveland—St. Pancras—Author Wanted—Periodicals published by Religious Houses—The Illustrated London News and Postage—"The Quaver"—Renaming London Streets—Skye Terriers—Frescoes at Avignon—Forests of Argonne and Compiègne—Latin Jingles.
- REPLIES:**—Hugh Peters: 'Tales and Jests'—"Left his corps"—Early Railway Travelling—Result of Cricket Match given out in Church—"Raek-rent"—Geography of 'Tom Jones'—Palmerston in the Wrong Train—Patron Saint of Pilgrims—Carlyle's 'Past and Present'—British Coins and Stamps—"Startups"—'Almanach de Gotha'—St. George's Chapel, Windsor, East Window—Johannes Renadeus—Author of Quotation Wanted—Sir Stephen Evance—Earls of Derwentwater—Epitaph, Christchurch, Hampshire—Lawyers in Literature—Descendants of Catherine Parr—"Barring-out."
- NOTES ON BOOKS:**—"Calendar of Patent Rolls of Edward III."—"Tombstones and Monuments in Ceylon"—'The Pedigree Register.'

### LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (September 19) CONTAINS—

- NOTES:**—Chaplains of Winchester College—Sir John Gilbert and 'The London Journal'—Bibliography of Bookselling and Publishing—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles—"Sparrowgrass"—Clan Macleod—"Popular"—"Canail"—Proprietary Chapels—A Funeral as a Good Omen—"francis" Rectors of High Roding.
- QUERIES:**—"Nichol's Cities and Towns of Scotland"—'Late Lord Lyttelton's Letters to Mrs. Peach'—Beaumont, Bowman, or Boman—Burton: Blakeway—Foreign Tavern Signs—"I am the only running footman"—Hundred of Manhood—Arms of the Deans of Lichfield—The ABCdarians—The Irish Volunteers—John Bateman—Robinson-Miller Marriage—Poem Wanted—Loseley MSS.—Handel's 'Harmonious Blacksmith'—Colour and Sound—Portraits by James Lonsdale—D'Orsay's Portraits—Author of Quotation Wanted—Louvain: The Libraries.
- REPLIES:**—Hats—Descendants of Catherine Parr—Death Folk-Lore—Semaphore Signalling Stations—"Aschenald"—"The d—d strawberry"—Devotions on Horseback—Guildhall Library: Subject Index—Presenting the Lord Mayor of London to the Constable of the Tower—Medicinal Mummies—"Kennedie"—"Supersubstantial"—Langbaine: Whitfield: Whitehead—British Coins and Stamps—Henry IV.'s Supper of Hens—Oldboy—Sloe Fair—Flower-Women in London—R. H. Wood, F.S.A.—The "Dun Cow's Rib" in Stanion Church—"Aut Diabolus aut Nihil"—Friar Tuck—"Almanach de Gotha"—Bonar—Galdy Family of Port Royal—Early Puritans in Newfoundland—Military Machines—Lawyers in Literature—"Hurley-hacket"—Extremes in Stature of British Officers—"Frap"—Gelria.
- NOTES ON BOOKS:**—"Fine Old Bindings"—'Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain'—"The Universal Bible Dictionary"—'Book-Auction Records'—"Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society"—'Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.'
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"bound by the elementary principle of the law of nations, that a neutral state is bound to refuse to grant a right of passage to a belligerent,"

and an interesting quotation from one of the articles of a Hague Peace Conference

proves that this well-established principle was reaffirmed by the Powers as recently as 1907. But Germany shows no regard for treaties or pledges, and is surprised that other Powers should let themselves be hampered by solemn obligations. The Prussian idea of truth may be judged from the fact that on July 29th Germany told England that the Russian mobilization was alarming, that France was also making military preparations, and that Germany might have to proclaim an "imminent state of war" as a counter measure to the French preparations. It is now known that at that very moment her preparations had gone far beyond the preliminary stage she thus indicated, and papers found on German soldiers are evidence of the fact that as early as July 20th, or three days before the Austrian ultimatum to Servia, Germany was mobilizing, or preparing to mobilize, her army. Some day we may get evidence which will show the date when the German liners were converted at sea into cruisers.

As some influential people in this country, for whose work in the past we have great respect, are now attempting to start a movement to define in advance terms of peace, it is important to bear in mind that the Anglo-French Entente was not a treaty, and that its solidarity was brought about by the mere interchange of letters between our Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the French Ambassador in London. It is difficult to see how such an exchange of views could be prevented if the work of the Foreign Office is to be carried on at all, and difficult, therefore, to know how people who wish to fetter the hands of our Foreign Office can, in a country of Parliamentary government like this, hope to attain their object.

The little book under discussion deserves all the praise that can be given to it, but when it goes to a second edition it must include Sir Maurice de Bunsen's dispatch, published just after it appeared. It must also tell us something about the Russian Orange Book, not seen here until the authors had completed their task. The Bunsen dispatch, dated September 1st, proves beyond the possibility of dispute that Austria was forced into war. She did not expect war with Russia, and was ready to agree to mediation. It is pretty clear that she would have welcomed a way out of the difficulty into which she had let herself be drawn. But it has been shown that "the German Ambassador at Vienna desired war from the first"; and it has become certain that Germany forced the pace and declared war on Russia a week before her friend Austria was ready to start.

Dr. Sanday in less than a dozen pages seeks to put before us the deeper causes of the war. He emphasizes the German dictum that "Might is right," as expounded in recent Prussian war literature. He does not, however, criticize ourselves, as he well might have done, for having neglected to make adequate



preparation for upholding the principle that "Right is might."

He speaks of Germany's discontent with the present parcelling-out of dominion, but he does not point out that it is sound administration of possessions which constitutes the one valid claim to acquire and hold them, and that, judged by that criterion—at least according to the support forthcoming from those we rule—our claim is more tenable than that of Germany.

Dr. Sanday misses also, in our opinion, the deepest of all the causes which have brought about war—the overweening conceit and desire for aggrandizement of an autocrat. Not by any means for the first time does *Punch*, in last week's issue, convey a salutary lesson with a humour which bites into us while we laugh. The first illustration gives us a street arab jeering at a girl urchin: "Boo! 'oo kissed 'er 'and to the Kaiser larst time 'e com over? Yar! Bloomin' German!" Our City fathers who feasted the overweening monarch now wish perhaps that their money had been spent in something more profitable than inflating his arrogance still further by their attentions. Nor are our City fathers alone to blame; any one of us who by applause or flattery or any form of wasteful demonstration has contributed to this vice of his must share some of the blame for one of the fundamental causes of the war.

"Lancastrian" of *The Church Times* in 'The War and our Social Problems' hardly, we think, represents the most profound religious thought on the subject. Ready as we are to rejoice with him at the outpouring of a large amount of surplus wealth by the rich, we cannot help recognizing that apparently nothing less than a world catastrophe was needed to awaken them to a sense of responsibility for their wealth; and it seems to us, too, that a larger measure of self-denial on their part and less ostentation in giving would be more in accordance with the best traditions in matters of this kind. While referring in his 'Restatement of Charity' to the doubtful economic good of voluntary work, the author might, we think, have reminded his readers that whoever employs his time more advantageously to the community than he has hitherto done should not be discouraged, even though some yet better direction of his energies may be conceivable. In the chapter on 'The Reconstruction of Capital' we welcome the many references to the beginnings made towards constituting the State the repository of latent wealth, which under its auspices may be lent out at an interest commensurate with the public utility of the undertaking for which the capital is required. If such an accumulation of capital had been at the service of the State—without need for recourse to new measures of taxation at a time when industrial enterprise is naturally in abeyance, and without being necessarily locked up in a war chest—our position would undoubtedly have been stronger than it was during the past few months. The author's anxiety that such

ideas should not be regarded as Socialism hardly accords with his later advice to his readers not to be frightened by labels. In referring to Labour, we doubt whether it is wise to regard the danger of industrial revolution as a thing of the past. Men at the moment are welded together the world over to subvert a military autocracy, and the war is showing us who our real leaders are. Our future safety from revolution lies in the spirit of these men prevailing over the mean commercialism which has hitherto held sway among us. We do not think "Lancastrian's" hard words with regard to Labour leaders are justified, except in the case of the one he names. It is generally recognized that, in Germany at least, the military organization was far in advance of the industrial, and that therefore the latter has, for the time being, been submerged; but, like a submarine, it may yet prove itself to be endowed with enormous striking power.

In his last chapter the author rather understates the case in saying that "the spirit of Christian economics shows signs of eventual triumph." The Christian ideal in regard to worldly possessions has already, at least, so far prevailed and proved its truth that life is recognized by the best men of every generation as not worth living unless we can get it converted into actual fact.

The Bishop of Winchester's 'The War and Conscience,' reprinted from *The Contemporary Review*, has all the qualities in which "Lancastrian" is wanting. Infused with a deep spirituality, it is yet practical and eminently fitting for the present time. It is not possible to sum up its lesson here; it is in great part a lesson of ehivalry—of the obligation which lies upon us all to see to it that the gallant lives so freely given for right and for the honour of their country shall not, through any slackness of ours, prove to have been given in vain.

The Vice-Chancellor of Leeds's pamphlet calls for little comment. We do not think he is right in saying that the good German professors who have been our frequent guests in England have "had every opportunity of knowing us as we really are, and our Government as it really is." We complain that Germany deceived us, but how much more have we deceived Germany! May we not even acknowledge with thankfulness that we have deceived ourselves? Sunk, as it seemed, only a few months ago in a selfish materialism, few among us could have expected that the nation would meet so adequately so great a crisis. We are a little doubtful as to what the learned Professor means by saying, "It is the shade of Bismarck we are fighting to-day." Not his spirit, certainly, is responsible for the present Prussian ambition, which is overleaping itself. As a diplomatist Bismarck was, none too scrupulous; but he was a level-headed man, and moreover, extraordinary in the accuracy of his penetration into latent facts; he could never have placed his country in its present dire straits.

*George the Third and Charles Fox: the Concluding Part of the American Revolution.* By Sir George Otto Trevelyan. Vol. II. (Longmans & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN has long since enlarged 'The Early History of Charles James Fox' into a general narrative of the American Revolution. The present volume, covering the march of events from Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga to the fall of Lord North and the beginnings of the Rockingham Ministry, is planned on the same generous scale as its predecessors. The story flows gracefully along; its current is never rapid; but the course kept is direct enough. Though he embraces two continents, Sir George reminds us in his treatment of affairs much more of our native Thames than of some mighty river in the New World. He arrests, but never surprises attention; and appeals not to our sense of the grandeur of history, but to our readiness to accept history as our entertainer.

Charles Fox himself inevitably makes fitful appearances in Sir George Trevelyan's pages. We first meet him in alliance with the Rockingham Whigs, and frankly astonished at their indifference to place and salary. They were, he wrote to Burke, "altogether as unfit to storm a citadel as they would be proper for the defence of it." Fox's old father, Lord Holland, had certainly educated him in quite another school, but he was right in perceiving that the times demanded something more than the gentlemanly, lethargic opposition of Lord John Cavendish and Lord Camden.

Fox supplied the driving power both outside and inside the House. Sir George describes with zest his descents on every place where politicians congregated. The Hon. Mr. Fox, it was announced, was driven into Salisbury camp on a review day in a phaeton with four horses; while attending Newmarket he kept a watchful eye on Jack Townshend's prospects as candidate for Cambridge University, and, what is more, he carried his man. The Westminster election of 1780 displayed him at his brightest as an irresistible canvasser. Within St. Stephen's he may have cut an incongruous figure as the advocate of administrative purity, but his exposure of the incompetence of Lord North's Government, though sometimes extravagant, had justice on its side throughout. He astonished the House by his knowledge of finance, and conducted the debates with a skill that foiled even the astute First Minister. "Fox in his best days" was the subsequent verdict of the experienced Grattan; and Sir George fairly claims for him that he ceased to be "Charles" to society and rose to be "Mr. Fox."

A preference is shown in these pages for biographical over diplomatic sources, but Sir George Trevelyan lays due stress on the importance of the French Minister Vergennes as the soul of the Continental combination against Great Britain. "France," he wrote in December, 1776,



"may be content to remain a spectator while Englishmen are rending their own empire to pieces." But he soon abandoned the attitude of passive hostility; and events moved after he and Franklin had drawn up the Treaty of Alliance in February, 1778, and, in the following April, John Adams had replaced Silas Deane, who was by no means a model of Republican integrity. Holland went to war with England on its own account over the exercise of the right of search; but, as Sir George points out, the continuance of hostilities was by no means certain until Adams, transferred to the Hague, arranged the famous Treaty of Commerce and Amity with the Dutch. The profound minds of Frederick the Great and the Empress Catherine were simultaneously perceiving that the common enemy could be vitally injured without their drawing the sword at all, and at the prompting of Vergennes they effected that formidable instrument, the Armed Neutrality. During this crisis England was well served by her agents abroad, notably by James Harris, afterwards Earl of Malmesbury; but the Secretary of State, Lord Weymouth, used to get drunk with the Bedfords overnight, and counted for nothing when sober.

With the command of the sea in peril, and a large army locked up in America, England had fallen on evil days. Sir George Trevelyan, as throughout his history, gives us what we do not get elsewhere when he touches the social condition of the country. Wisely attentive to lesser matters, he has studied newspapers and pamphlets, and thus we are given such illuminating items as the beating of drums while soldiers were being flogged in the Tilt Yard because their cries disturbed the clerks of Whitehall, and the complaint of a leading brewer that the consumption of ale and porter had fallen off by 20 per cent in a single year. A retired tradesman left his rural villa to dine with his City Company, and wrote next day in righteous wrath to *The Evening News* :—

"Thither I went, dressed in my light-coloured frock trimmed with silver cord, which I always wear when I pay my respects to a fine turbot. I found a wishy-washy Dutch dish called water-soupy."

There are those who despise the small change of history, but we are not of them, and we heartily thank Sir George for his liberal distribution of it.

At the same time, he fails to persuade us that the war was unpopular, even its later stages. Shipping and manufactures were terribly hard hit, no doubt, and became vocal in consequence. Still, provision merchants and army contractors were doing uncommonly well out of the war, and their prosperity must have reacted upon considerable numbers of the working classes. The discontent, when analysed, appears to have come chiefly from the larger towns, and they exercised, of course, nothing like the weight of the urban Yorkshire and Lancashire of to-day. The importation of cotton, as Sir George

notes, was only just beginning; wool was still the staple trade, and it was scattered over large districts not only in the North, but also in the West of England, where, indeed, its vestiges are still to be found. The agricultural areas enjoyed high prices and abundant harvests, and were economically content. The hostility of the County Associations to the Government arose not from the fact that it was carrying on a war, but that it was too corrupt and incompetent to carry it on to any purpose—a very different argument.

Almost to the last our countrymen held to the belief—in the long run a salutary one—that they could not be beaten. The crime of the Government consisted less in keeping them in the dark than in having no light to display. Though Lord North perceived the inevitable for some years before the end, it is probable that Lord Sandwich and Rigby spoke from their consciences when they told Parliament that American militiamen invariably ran away from redecoats. In a sense they were correct, but the militiamen, unfortunately for England, recovered their lost ground, whereas the redecoats had to retreat to the coast. The North Administration had, in fact, a capacity unequalled in English history for accepting bad and rejecting good advice. Rodney warned them in vain of the depredators who were waxing fat at New York, and Benedict Arnold wrote for blind eyes when he declared that the Loyalists could not be expected to render assistance unless they were delivered from military misrule and an arbitrary police.

Sir George Trevelyan tells the story of the campaigns in the Carolinas with much animation, and if we get rather too much about Nathanael Greene and his wife of a "flowing tongue and cheerful countenance," we admit that he does full justice to Cornwallis and his able officer Lord Rawdon. It was the sailors who determined where the blow should fall. De Grasse's decision to sail to the Chesapeake persuaded Washington to march southwards into Virginia, and after Graves had fought his indecisive action with the French, the fate of Yorktown was sealed. We think, however, that Sir George lets off Sir Henry Clinton rather too lightly. Not only was he deceived by Washington's spies, and so sat inactive at New York, but he also led Cornwallis to believe that he would be relieved by sea, and thus, by withdrawing his outposts, to render a difficult position untenable.

We regret to see that Sir George has determined to bring his work to a conclusion. Is it too much to ask him to deal with Rodney's victory over De Grasse, the relief of Gibraltar, and the negotiations for peace in a supplementary volume? The quarrel between Fox and Shelburne is an episode which he would handle admirably.

*Famous Reviews.* Selected and edited, with Introductory Notes, by R. Brimley Johnson. (Pitman & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE idea of this book is a good one, though the execution leaves something to be desired. Mr. Brimley Johnson has made his choice from the reviews contributed to *The Edinburgh Quarterly*, *Blackwood's*, *The Westminster Review*, *Fraser's*, *The Monthly Repository*, and *The Edinburgh Magazine* with much industry and, on the whole, with discrimination. It is true that we get nothing from Hazlitt, possibly because his writings are more in the nature of detached essays than of reviews; and that the solitary specimen from De Quincey's pen consists of an article on Pope, whereas his criticism of Malthus and Ricardo would have been much to the point. It is also true that a trouncing of Andrew Becket, an obscure Shakespearian scholar—if scholar he can be called—hardly counts among famous reviews; and that we look in vain for a very famous review indeed—Macaulay's chastisement of "Satan" Montgomery.

Still, when the wide range of Mr. Johnson's search is taken into consideration, he may be pronounced to have acquitted himself with credit. We get Brougham's attack on Byron which prompted the 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers'; Jeffrey's dismissal of 'The Excursion' with "This will never do"; the tremendous *Blackwood* articles on 'The Cockney School of Poetry'; Bishop Wilberforce's overhauling of "Mr. C. Darwin 'On the Origin of Species,'" and many more notable surveys of contemporary authorship. Mr. Johnson's readers should be especially grateful to him for having disinterred W. J. Fox's admirable welcome of Browning's 'Pauline' from *The New Monthly Repository*, even if they may regret that his plan excluded Robert Buchanan's notorious onslaught on 'The Fleshly School of Poetry.'

Where Mr. Johnson falls short is not as selector, but as editor. His introductory notes by no means escape triviality: we can make nothing, for example, of his allusion to the "venal sycophancy" of Gifford. The editor of *The Quarterly* was a consistent, if acrimonious Tory, and it is unjust to talk of the man who won the friendship of Scott, Canning, and Frere as if he were a Ralph or Mallet of the previous century. Again, though we can well understand that Mr. Johnson has been compelled to abridge some of his famous reviews, his "cuts" seem decidedly capricious. Thus there appears on p. 195: "We, of course, cite these lines for little besides their luxuriant smoothness"; and on p. 243: "With passages like these still on the mind and ear." The lines and the passages fail to appear, and Coleridge and Tennyson are the sufferers. But Mr. Johnson's chief fault lies in his arrangement, or want of arrangement. His grouping of the reviews in each periodical may possibly be justified, though it means that Coleridge keeps popping up through the book, after intervals of Darwin or Cardinal



Newman; but he might at least have placed his loans from *The Quarterly* in chronological order: as things are, we get, first, Wilberforce on Newman's 'Apologia,' written in 1864, and next an anonymous review of 'Waverley,' dated 1814.

These defects notwithstanding, this volume is welcome. It will persuade many that the old reviewers knew what they were writing about, though they permitted themselves an excessive allowance of invective. Jeffrey, in particular, emerges from a reperusal with credit. His outlook may have been narrow, and he prostrated himself too frequently before "the rules" of poetry. But even the article on 'The Excursion' shows some appreciation of Wordsworth. Of the exquisite episode of Margaret, Jeffrey wrote: "We must say that there is very considerable pathos in the telling of this simple story." It was left for Christopher North to denounce 'The Excursion' as "the worst poem, of any character, in the English language." While Mr. Johnson talks of the scurrility of *The Quarterly*, he lets off *Blackwood's* rather lightly. Yet against Lockhart's noble eulogy of Coleridge must be set *Blackwood's* declaration, "The truth is that Mr. Coleridge is but an obscure name in English literature." Further, though Keats has been said, wrongly indeed, to have been "snuffed out" by Gifford's bludgeoning in *The Quarterly*, the onslaught on 'Endymion' in 'The Cockney School of Poetry'—"So back to the shop, Mr. John, back to plasters, pills and ointment boxes"—is deadlier by far.

Macaulay on Croker we all know, but it is a joy to come across the retaliation—Croker on vols. i. and ii. of Macaulay's 'History of England.' And an uncommonly sound article the rejoinder is too, pointing out, what cannot be denied, that Macaulay insufficiently acknowledged his indebtedness to Mackintosh, and that he imported prejudice into his narrative.

The progress of the century brought milder manners—some log-rolling even. John Sterling's eulogy of Carlyle is an astonishingly vapid and wordy performance. But a return to the older school was made when *The Quarterly*, after a capital appreciation of 'Vanity Fair,' decided that the author of 'Jane Eyre' was a man, or, if a woman, one who had, "for some sufficient reason, long forfeited the society of her own sex." An apology of a kind was rendered after the appearance of Mrs. Gaskell's 'Life of Charlotte Brontë,' but then *The Quarterly* must needs discover that George Eliot was "a tolerant member of what is styled the Broad-Church party." The worthy publication has, it must be confessed, undergone its periods of obscurantism. *The Westminster Review*, on the other hand, was simultaneously emitting a dry, very dry, light. When J. S. Mill announced of Mr. Tennyson, the author of 'Poems, Chiefly Lyrical,' that "He climbs the pincal gland as if it were the very centre of the scene," he little knew how he would stagger a later and more frivolous generation.

*Year-Books of Edward II.*—Vol. VI. 4 *Edward II., A.D. 1310-1311.* Edited for the Selden Society by G. J. Turner. (Quaritch.)

LIKE Serjeant Maynard, we have "a relish of the old year-books," and we welcome the one now before us the more because of Mr. Turner's learned and instructive Introduction. Mr. Turner takes the occasion of putting forward certain views as to the origin of the Year-Books: he believes that they were first circulated in the form of slender volumes or pamphlets, consisting of a few gathers of leaves, and containing the reports for a few terms or a year, and that at a later stage these pamphlets were copied into larger volumes, containing the reports for several years, or the whole or the greater part of a reign. In their first form the reports were intended, it is suggested, for the instruction of young students, and in their second for the recreation of elderly lawyers. While we should hesitate to subscribe without reservation to the view that terminal and annual volumes of reports were exclusively for the beginner, and the larger compilations for the learned—and we do Mr. Turner an injustice if his opinion does not take this extreme form—yet we think that in its broad lines the "pamphlet" theory will commend itself generally, and would do so even if it were not supported by such compelling evidence as the editor adduces. Having regard to the importance of forms and the minutiae of procedure at this period, it is obvious that there must have been a steady demand upon the part of counsel and student alike to be informed at frequent intervals of the proceedings of the courts; and at a time when daily and weekly periodicals were a luxury undreamt of, the precise intervals would doubtless tend to be determined by the divisions of the legal calendar.

In introducing his "pamphlet" theory, Mr. Turner discusses once more the question whether the Year-Books were "official," and asks indulgence for the older view. He sees the difficulties in the way of any theory of "official" authorship, but thinks it is not disproved, and that, although the earliest Year-Books may have been

"mere students' notebooks and entirely unofficial in character, we need not assume that an organised system of law reporting never prevailed in the Middle Ages; nor need we deny that there may have been a time when the reporters were paid by the kings of this realm, as Plowden declared and others have believed. Almost certainly the conditions under which the Year-Books were produced varied from time to time."

Mr. Turner apparently tends to the view that the mediæval Readers of the Inns of Court may have been, at some period, responsible for the Year-Books.

Like the story of Prince Henry and Chief Justice Gascoigne, the theory of official authorship is impossible absolutely to disprove, but most students of the Year-Books will await the production of more convincing evidence than has yet

been produced before suffering themselves to be persuaded. Against a theory of organized publication—so long as it does not descend into too great detail—it is difficult to find anything to say; but is there any need to invoke the Inns of Court? The Year-Books may quite possibly have been in sufficient demand, even in the reign of the second Edward, to make their regular production a worthy subject of commercial enterprise. But any idea that the earliest Year-Books were in any sense produced under authority, whether that of the Courts or of the Inns, is, as we understand Mr. Turner to agree, refuted by the Year-Books themselves. The reporters, who took a keen interest in the personality of judges and counsel, were not working under authority, nor have their reports been edited by authority. When Bereford, C.J., wagers his wine and his land, and Stanton, J., his hood, the reporter notes the incident with delight. Does Stanton swear by the blood God shed or Bereford by St. James, the pen of the reporter is ready. The Chief Justice's ironical questions, the "scenes" with Hengham, are preserved for contemporary gratification and our own. And the early Year-Books are emphatically personal: "Et ego quesivi a Ridenal dubium istius," says the reporter, and "Hoc dictum fuit michi per J. Grantebrigge."

It has been suggested (we fancy by Charles Gross) that the Year-Books will, when attention has been directed to them, prove to be valuable sources for social history; the perusal of each fresh volume confirms our doubts. We have, it is true, occasionally found illuminating scraps of information bearing upon economic and social conditions, but their occurrence in the Year-Books is an accident that does not frequently recur. The reporters' interest was entirely professional: they were concerned with the law, and if the humours of judges and counsel appealed to them, it was because judges and counsel were their professional brethren and friends. It is, indeed, a little curious that we should get infinitely more information of general human interest from the formal record than from the informal and, frequently, extraordinarily vivid report. Even when an attorney on his way to Court is imprisoned on suspicion of having wounded a man, although the story evidently interested the Court and the reporters, the record gives a fuller and better account, despite the fact that the details of the attorney's adventure had no direct bearing upon the case. Again, in a case where a writ of detinue is brought for the recovery of a book of the price of five pounds, the report merely tells us that it was a book—the record, that it was called "Saintgrahel."

Yet if the Year-Books do not appeal to a large public, that select and learned handful who care for legal antiquities will read this latest volume with gratitude to the Selden Society and regard for Mr. Turner, in whom the preceding editors have found a worthy successor.



*Raymond Poincaré: a Sketch.* (Duckworth & Co., 5s. net.)

THIS anonymous book was written before the outbreak of war, and even before the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand. It contains passages which already read like ancient history, but the author showed considerable foresight in many of his remarks, and was perhaps wise to leave the bulk of his work as it originally stood. He says, for instance, in one place that

"should the calamity of a European war ever occur, England must inevitably be ranged in the opposite camp to Germany. For us it is a question of life and death."

On the other hand, events have proved many of his statements to be very wide of the mark; and that the book is out of date may be judged by the suggestion that the two great Continental rivals are likely to become more friendly, and that "a much better feeling exists between France and Germany than in 1911."

The book gives an agreeable sketch of M. Raymond Poincaré. The President was born at Bar-le-Duc in Lorraine, he did his military service at Nancy, and has all his life been closely connected with the part of France where at the moment the great battle rages. His father's home and his own property have within the last week been the centre of fierce fighting. The house of his parents has been pillaged by the Germans, and his own property has received the honour of a special bombardment.

The author talks pleasantly about M. Poincaré's literary work, and relates how the young barrister's taste for literature and art showed itself in the law courts, not only in the polished form of his speeches, but also in the choice of his cases. One of his literary efforts drew from Alphonse Daudet the remark that "our dear friend Goncourt founded the Academy, but Poincaré has breathed life into it." It is noted that his speeches were invariably written out and then committed to memory. It is said that his literary style is marred to some extent by monotony, and that his speeches read too smoothly, and lack variety of contrast in their manner.

When he entered politics in 1887, at an election where he defeated Boulanger, M. Poincaré at once devoted himself to the study of finance, but was for three years a silent member. His first speech in the Chamber was in defence of the Budget of M. Rouvier, and it is recorded that he at once impressed his hearers by the skill with which he dealt with intricate money questions; and the author rightly states that M. Poincaré's ability as a financier has been one of the main reasons for the reputation of statesmanship which he enjoys in France. The book gives a clear account of the French financial system, and some interesting comparisons are made between French and English methods. But many of the figures in the text are exceedingly stale. It is true that they are often brought up to date by foot-notes; but when questions of taxation are being

discussed one would have expected the text to take us a little further than the year 1900! We also note that in a table where English and French Budgets are compared in detail, no year is given for any of the figures which are quoted. Another defect of the work is that the author allows himself to write of "last year" and of the "last few months" without supplying his reader with the slightest clue as to what year or what months he had in mind.

But at this moment readers will be tempted to turn to the chapters which describe the origin of the Entente. The author traces our present understanding with France to the Delcassé incident of 1905, and reminds Germany that when she complains of the existence of the Entente, she should reflect that

"its development was largely due to her own action, to the mistaken policy which she adopted with such poor results to herself in 1905, and which she persisted in during the subsequent eight years, from the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 to the signature of the Franco-German Treaty of 1911."

The author thinks that in 1905 war was only averted because the French army was notoriously unprepared, and because France was in no mood to face the risks of war. Germany realized this, and gained her point. But the humiliation which resulted left its impression in France; and it is to this feeling of humiliation that the author traces M. Poincaré's success in 1911. He believes that our support of France in 1905 "came as a surprise to the forward party in Berlin, and served to avert war." But, writing evidently some years ago, the author gave his reasons for thinking that "it is... almost inevitable that the necessity which Germany 'is under... should bring her into collision with us, or with France, sooner or later." He noted the

"peaceableness at the present time of the German middle-class parties, who realize perfectly well that war would be an immense risk";

but he warned us of the existence of a strong military party "eager for war, at least with France"; and he most wisely added that

"Austrian policy in the Balkans and her methods of pursuing it are the most serious immediate danger to European peace to-day."

His words are, however, discounted by his being quite sure that "at the present time Germany is undoubtedly in favour of peace"; and by a statement that so long as each country of the Triple Entente is well armed and well prepared, secure in the strength of her military forces at home, and in the strength of her allies abroad, "no one will risk attacking" France. There are also the unfortunate statements that so long as France can rely on the maintenance of the Triple Entente she can count upon the preservation of peace; and that

"there is not much likelihood of her being attacked as long as she can rely upon the assistance of England and Russia."

The author holds the view that in France no President has exercised any effective political power or even exercised any considerable influence. In his general view he may be right, but the assertion is a little sweeping; and we may remind him that the President of the French Republic, under the constitution of 1875, concluded the Treaty of Berlin without the ratification of Parliament, and that the treaty which bears the date of July, 1878, was ratified by President MacMahon after the prorogation of the Chambers. On the other hand, it is fair to add that, when writing of the work and the real power of a French President, the author qualifies his own statement by some of the examples which he gives.

The claim is made that from beginning to end M. Poincaré's message has been that of moderation—"moderation which does not exclude firmness, but which implies tolerance," and is, perhaps, the greatest need of a Parliamentary régime. But the author is not himself moderate in his praise of his hero. He sees little to criticize, and he praises without reserve.

The book is illustrated by a series of admirable portraits of French statesmen; but we note the common mistake of putting an accent on the name of M. Clemenceau.

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*My Happy Hunting Grounds.* By A. E. Gathorne-Hardy. With Illustrations. (Longmans & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

Is it lawful to covet another man's experiences? If so we may certainly claim sympathy in coveting much that Mr. Gathorne-Hardy has seen and known and done. All the more because—in Norway especially—many of these experiences are now no longer possible. He has visited many charming spots, fruitful alike in beauty, hospitality, and sport; the first two features doubtless remain, intact, but the third is *not*—"Roma fuit." The Lilledal and Sundal valleys, where he caught many a fine sea-trout ("free risers and splendid fighters") to be fished for with a small rod and no need of boat or waders, must be sadly changed now that a huge reservoir and an immense power station with large works for smelting ore have been constructed there.

And, taken as a whole, the Norway that the author visited in 1865, and even in 1901, must be altered in many ways. In the best modern fishing catalogues we are told frankly that the beaten tracks in Norway are hopeless for sport, that all the best water is rented, and that the fisherman must go very far afield if he would hope for anything that is worth while. Indeed, he would do well to go even further afield than Norway: if the tales of a friend of the present reviewer be true, Iceland is one of the few homes of fishing ideals left.

However, apart from fishing, we may—and do—take much pleasure in Mr.



Gathorne-Hardy's keen observation of all that can interest. He has seen much of Scotland, especially Colonsay, and has many an amusing tale to tell. His record of the pronunciation of "beast" and "abased"—"So nice of father! If he had said a 'beast,' none of the Scotch servants would have understood him"—recalls the wrath of the old Scots dame at hearing the young "English" minister read out: "And there were four great *quadrupeds*," instead of the orthodox "beasts." He gives us abundance of detail about birds, seals, the natives and their fairy stories—the one about the days of the week is excellent—prawn-fishing, rats (the black rat is apparently numerous and prolific there), and golf in the days before club or subscription came into existence at Machrins.

Sark, the "Garden of Cymodoce," has a chapter to itself, in which figures the story of the Admiralty yacht that failed to find Creux harbour. That, by the way, was more excusable than the failure of Ismail Pasha's Navy, which set out for Malta, and returned after many days to announce "Mafeesh Malta" ("There is no Malta"). In this chapter are two admirable caricatures by Sir Frank Lockwood, one of which shows the Seigneur of Sark in fancy and in fact.

Norway, as we have indicated, occupies the bulk of the book, and the descriptions and photographs show what excellent journeyings the author has made, and what quantities of fish, both small and great, he caught—and lost. Apropos of this, we may quote his recipe for cooking small burn trout:—

"Lay your trout on his side upon a board, and with a very sharp knife cut right down to the bone just below the head. Then press the blade below the bone and carefully remove it, snip off the fins with a pair of scissors, and put the two fillets at the bottom of a pie dish. When the first layer is complete cover it with butter, bay leaves, a little vinegar, and seasoning to taste, and make more layers until the dish is almost full. Fill up with water, and then bake in an oven. The result comes out in the form of a cake, and makes a delicious cold dish for breakfast or lunch."

From Norway we are transported back to Scotland, to Pottalloch, where we read of great shooting of high-flying pheasants and are given the story of Donald, who told two ladies to "go to hell," and, on being commanded to apologize, informed them that "the Captain says you needna go."

Finally, the author treats, in quiet anticlimax, of Donnington Priory and the Lambourne, where trout may be caught from the garden. The fisherman's mouth waters at the recital of the Methuselah of 4 lb. 12 oz., but it is gratifying to hear that he was uneatable:—

Tender no more! Behold him on your plate,  
And know while eating you avenge his fate.

*Codex B and its Allies: a Study and an Indictment.* By H. C. Hoskier. 2 parts. (Quaritch, 11. 10s. net.)

THE first words of the Preface are, "It is high time that the bubble of Codex B should be pricked," and the author asks for a patient hearing while he sings the death-song of B as a neutral text. Mr. Hoskier, indeed, appears by no means as a man of peace, and betrays that he is irate when he tells us of Dr. A. Souter's advice to him to confine his energies to the collection and accurate presentation of material and leave theorizing to others—advice, however, by which he refuses to be bound. Undoubtedly he is entitled to theorize, only let his theorizing be with calmness.

Mr. Hoskier's thesis may be stated in his own words. It is

"that it was B and  $\aleph$  and their forerunners with *Origen* who revised the 'Antioch' text. And that, although there is an older base than either of these groups, the 'Antioch' text is purer in many respects, if not 'better,' and is nearer the original base than much of that in vogue in Egypt."

He submits a vast number of instances where, in his judgment, B has an indubitably doctored text; and he therefore claims that B is not neutral, as Hort would have us believe. Attention is drawn to the statement of Mr. C. H. Turner, who is described as the most brilliant writer on Textual Criticism today, that

"Hort was the last and perhaps the ablest of a long line of editors of the Greek Testament, commencing in the eighteenth century, who very tentatively at first, but quite ruthlessly in the end, threw over the later in favour of the earlier Greek MSS.; and that issue will never have to be tried again."

Mr. Turner admits that Tischendorf's text is right in many places where the text of Hort is wrong; and Mr. Hoskier very pertinently asks how we are to judge of the issues where  $\aleph$  and B are opposed, in over 3,000 places. This book is, in fact, really written to show that Mr. Turner is wrong in contending that Hort's decision in favour of the earlier Greek MSS. is final.

Another of Mr. Turner's statements is also repudiated. He points to the discovery, since Hort's time, of a papyrus leaf containing a text of most of the first chapter of St. Matthew, which agrees, even in the spelling of proper names, with the text of B, and he says that it "may be fairly held to carry back the whole B text of the Gospels into the third century." In reply, after objecting to the generalization from these few verses as to the conformity of B to the Oxyrhynchus fragment, Mr. Hoskier proceeds to a collation of B and the fragment, and concludes that the agreement is overrated and quite spasmodic. The results of the collation are not taken as evidence against B, nor, on the other hand, according to the very prudent judgment of Mr. Hoskier, do they support the views of any particular school of criticism. He objects to dogmatizing about a matter of 17 verses, and maintains that the

"voice from the dead" does not support Hort's main contention.

After the statements and criticisms of the Preface and Introduction, Mr. Hoskier turns in chap. i. of part i. of his book to an examination of Hort's critical principles. He says that Hort sought for a "neutral" text, uninfluenced by "Western," "Alexandrian," and "Syrian" readings, and claimed to have found it in B alone. It is admitted by Mr. Hoskier that this view has been accepted in England and very generally in Germany; but he maintains that it is time to call attention to the lack of basis for the theory, because, while scholars speak of a "neutral text," no such text is, in his opinion, made out to exist. He asserts that Hort's principles are reduced to one rule, viz., to follow B whenever that MS. has any support, be it only the adhesion of one other MS.; and draws attention to instances where readings of B which stand absolutely alone are dignified by textual notice. His own belief is reaffirmed that, however good a base B may have in places, it is absolutely to be disregarded as a "neutral" text, and that "neutrality" can only be sought among the documents which are in agreement with the witnesses of pre-Origenian date. In support of his belief, he says that to rank B "neutral" as a whole is to discredit the testimony of Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, and Epiphanius; to discredit much of the "Western" text, even when it is undoubtedly the "shortest"; to discredit Origen himself; to discredit the Old Syriac; and to shut the door on a possible "neutral" text reproduced in no Greek MSS., but witnessed to strongly by pre-Origenian Fathers, backed by Latin, Syriac, or Coptic MSS. He charges B, he says,

"with being the child of a Græco-Latin recension, and by its scribe or by its parent of being tremendously influenced by a Coptic recension or by a Græco-sahidic and, or, a Græco-bohairic MS."

Hort held that the perpetuation of a pure text is to be laid to the credit of the watchful scholars of Alexandria, and Mr. Hoskier conducts an inquiry in order to discover whether they preserved the true text or modified it by attempted improvement. He tells us that he sketches the matter in St. Matthew, goes into it a little more thoroughly in St. Luke, adds a section on the differing recensions visible in St. Mark, and enters into great detail in St. John. It is interesting to note, by the way, that he considers

"the Gospel of Mark was written originally in Latin and in Greek, and circulated separately—that the Latin went to Latin Africa—thence to Greek Egypt, where it was translated into Greek."

The examination of the four Gospels is a detailed and careful critical exercise, and is worthy of the highest praise. It is followed in vol. ii. by an account of the "idiosyncrasies of  $\aleph$ ." Mr. Hoskier exhibits the principal places where  $\aleph$  and B differ, and these by his reckoning amount to 3036. This second volume contains a notice regarding the compositors' errors which may be discovered, and is addressed,



we observe, to "the benevolent reader, the malevolent reviewer, or the inimical critic."

Vol. I. contains a series of epilogues, and one at least of these, 'Dean Inge on St. Paul' (an attack on a paper by the Dean in a recent number of *The Quarterly Review*), might well have been omitted without injury to Mr. Hoskier's argument.

Heated and hostile criticism of the kind here offered may reasonably prejudice peaceful readers against the writer himself, and may make them doubt his possession of the calm sobriety which is more than the mere ornament of a competent critic. Still, Mr. Hoskier is entitled to the patient hearing for which he asks in the Preface, since he makes with the weapons of a scholar a formidable attack on the "neutrality" of B.

*Napoleon the Gaoler.* By Edward Fraser. (Methuen & Co., 5s. net.)

QUITE one of the most interesting aspects of the Napoleonic wars is the treatment and general experience of Napoleon's prisoners of war. No fewer than half a million men of different nationalities passed the frontiers of France between 1803 and 1814 as captives. Of these about 12,000 were British, "victims of shipwreck or strandings under fire while on blockade duty," as well as stragglers from the Corunna Campaign and the Walcheren Expedition. It is with the latter that the book now before us is principally concerned; and their experiences are varied, as contrasted with the uniform treatment meted out to the unfortunates of other races. The Austrians were retained when they should have been exchanged, and were plied with every form of persuasion to desert to the French colours. "Mon intention est qu'il déserte le plus d'Autrichiens possible," writes Napoleon to Berthier. The Prussians—140,000 from Jena—were farmed out everywhere, even to Holland and Spain, and only by saving grace excused from slavery across the Atlantic—treated also as convicts upon the least sign of protest. The Spaniards were, for the most part, shot, and even those who had surrendered, as at Saragossa, with the utmost honour, were treated as little better than slaves in a penal settlement.

For the British alone existed official recognition; but even they were at the mercy of the commander, whoever he might be, of the garrison or fortress where they were interned. Verdun and Givet were among the chief depots; Sedan, Bitche, and Sarrelouis awaited the recalcitrants—or unfortunates!

Of these and other places the chief chronicle is supplied from narratives quoted by Mr. Fraser and furnished by actual prisoners. Midshipman O'Brien of the frigate *Hussar*, Lord Blayney, and, chief of all for interest, Lieut. R. B. James, "late of H.M.S. *Revenge*," give indisputable evidence concerning their fortunes, good and bad. In these we see that Verdun played the largest part. It was even transformed from a small and relatively

insignificant provincial town almost to an Anglicized Paris:—

"Before the arrival of the British there were but three or four good shops; the others sold gingerbread and fire-matches: the bourgeois dressed like servant-maids"; but later on

"many shops with English signs and English designation were seen, such as Anderson, Tea-Dealer and Grocer, from London; Stuckey Tailor and Ladies' Habit-maker, from London."

The Rue Moselle took the *nom de guerre* of Bond Street!

A club was founded, a Rouge et Noir bank opened—"this bank is kept for the English; the French are forbidden to play at it"—a racecourse was instituted, and we have in the book the reproduction of a race-programme wherein figures the clause:

"Les ordres sont donnés de tuer tous les chiens qui se trouveront sur le terrain tracé pour la course, vu qu'ils compromettent la sûreté des joquets."

This would be a serious blow to the Derby dog.

Life, which might have been so genial, was largely handicapped by the tyranny of Wirion and his successor Courcelles; but justice existed even in the disturbed France of those days, and we hear with satisfaction of the exposure of both these men—in each case followed by suicide—and the kindly rule of their successor.

In a delightfully naive and candid style Lieut. James tells us everything, small and great. Now and again he remembers the formularism of his epoch:

"I retired to my bed of straw, *hove* a sigh, solicited the protection of Heaven, then slept, to renew the same thoughts on the ensuing day."

But he compensates for this concession by such descriptions as the following of the Tartar Cossacks:—

"Ugly beyond everything, broad low foreheads, small round black eyes like the Chinese, high cheek-bones, large mouths, black teeth, pug noses, small chins, and a beautiful copper complexion; from their being armed with bows and arrows, the French ladies called them 'Les Cupidons du Nord'; bless their ugly faces for setting me at liberty."

The account of Givet alone is worth much, for the evidence it affords that the British word of honour was better than all bars and chains. It was the British who mended the pontoon bridge for Napoleon—he took credit to himself for the idea of asking them to do it—and formed his escort of honour across it.

It is curious to reflect on the rough and, at times, brutal behaviour of some of the French authorities and underlings; but, in a sense, France was then a new nation, barely recovering from the shock of a revolution that had overthrown old traditions and had not yet implanted the new ideas which were to yield so rich a harvest of excellence. New nations are at times inconsiderate and overbearing. Moreover, Napoleon did not possess a copy of the "*Kriegsbrauche*" to refer to for treatment of prisoners of war and others—neutral, civilian, or belligerent—whom his armies might meet in their career through Europe.

*Parish Register of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in the City of Chester.* Transcribed, indexed, and edited by L. M. Farrall. (Printed for the Editor by G. R. Griffith, Bridge Street, Chester. 1l. 5s. net.)

THE parish of the Holy Trinity, Chester, is of very wide extent. It includes within its bounds a great part of the west side of Chester, where the river Dee forms its boundary for about two miles, and extends eastward nearly to the cross in the centre of the city. During the period covered by these registers this parish contained the town houses of many of the neighbouring gentlemen, and it was also the port parish of this once important seaport.

This substantial volume of nearly 900 pages supplies detailed information with respect to this parish from 1532 to 1837. It is probably the finest and most complete book on parish registers which has yet been printed, and reflects infinite credit on the present rector, the Rev. L. M. Farrall, who has transcribed, indexed, and edited the work with assiduous care. The actual registers are contained in twenty thick volumes, beginning in 1654; these are all copied verbatim. The burials from 1532 to 1598 are taken from the Churchwardens' Accounts, wherein entries were made of "lay-stalls," which were fees paid to the wardens for burial-places. The original Churchwardens' Account Books prior to 1633 are missing, but fortunately the second Randle Holme made extensive abstracts from the earlier books, which are now in the British Museum.

The indexes, which are annotated, comprise not only full lists of all surnames and Christian names, but also lists of titled persons, clergy, Non-conformist ministers, officers of the Navy and Army, and physicians and surgeons. Further indexes relate to diseases and causes of death, to professions and trades, and also to place-names.

The general entries give information which will prove of interest to others than genealogists and pedigree-makers. For instance, there are records of the baptism of negroes, of burials at night, of the death of centenarians, of civil marriages before magistrates during the Commonwealth, of the official seats in church, of plague cabins, and of "showes and pastymes" on church steeples.

This last entry is well worth citing, for it refers to the death in 1614 of John Brookes, mason, who "brake his neck goinge downe a payre of stayres by the church." And yet this same mason was the very man

"who poynted the steeple 1610, & made many showes & pastymes on the steeple of Trinity & also on the topp of St Peters steeple as many thousands did wittnesse."

A note in the margin of the Baptismal Register on March 12th, 1645, records:—

"Now all the parsons were driven out of Chester, & new lights came in, so that other churches came to this p'ish to be baptized."



## FICTION.

*The Achievement.* By E. Temple Thurston. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

WITH this, the third volume of that now fashionable arrangement, a trilogy, we reach the conclusion of Richard Furlong's career; and it is perhaps partly in that sense that the title is to be understood, but we take it also as referring to the full development of the hero's genius. In the opening chapters we find him breaking his heart over the loss of his young wife, and consoled only by absorption in a piece of work which is to effect, as he believes, "a revolution in coloured wood engraving." The last page leaves him on the verge of death with the reputation of a unique landscape painter to his credit, but with every hope for personal happiness shattered through a disastrous love-affair.

From those two moments in his life the remainder of it might fairly be inferred, so far, at least, as regards the dual impulse—of genius, namely, and of sex—by which he is throughout mainly influenced. In relation to both these motives he maintains a high, and what, indeed, might be called a quixotic standard. In his earliest London studio, the proverbial attic of struggling talent, "food has to be bought with no small degree of bargaining," and models are hard to come by, while, leaving the pot to boil as it can, he devotes himself to realizing his ideals in line and colour. When fame at last is his, he disdains, after a short experience, the adoration of fashionable drawing-rooms, and the emoluments of a popular portrait painter, and buries himself in the country, that he may pursue the same object uninterruptedly.

The women also, four in number, who (after he is left a widower) play a part in moulding his destiny, have little to complain of at his hands. First, there is his father's youthful housekeeper, who, through the devotion with which he inspires her, rises to a high level of loyalty and self-sacrifice; next, the old charwoman, whose happiest hours are spent in dusting his rooms and laughing at his not too brilliant humour; then the shop-girl, a strange combination of low principles and correct behaviour, whom he shelters in her hour of destitution. Lastly, there is the beautiful lady of title (a title enunciated with rather uncertain sound) who fails to involve him in a squalid intrigue, and unwittingly subjects him to the grave danger of incurring a capital charge. The complex and frequently anomalous influences of the feminine element thus variously represented in Furlong's experiences form a curious psychological study, which Mr. Thurston handles with deftness and sympathy. We are interested, too, by the attractive, though perhaps elusive, suggestions scattered broadcast through the book concerning the nature of his work, which is described by an admirer as possessing "the futurist spirit...leavened with sanity, and steeped in a beauty comprehensible to the minds of any one."

*The Price of Love.* By Arnold Bennett. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

THE first hundred pages of this novel contain features rare indeed in the work of Mr. Arnold Bennett—chief of them the dependence upon coincidences which more than once makes the narrative appear far-fetched and unreal. Not that even the opening chapters lack altogether the quality characteristic of the author. In particular they lay the foundation of an admirable and original study of an old woman, for which the various component elements—conspicuous among them is a determination not to be or to be regarded as "behind the times"—have been chosen and combined with care, skill, and success.

In the young man who figures as a hero of sorts we get the record of shrewd observation; and we noticed Mr. Bennett's discriminating appreciation of a certain ridiculous affectation of secrecy about their movements which many young men seem to think confers distinction on them. Nevertheless, the plot of the theft of bank-notes as unfolded in these early chapters is thin, and the book throughout contains lapses from verisimilitude which seem to us to betoken either hurried or immature work. If this is not a recently written book, then of course the former is indicated; if our second thought has aught of truth in it, then we are trying it by a severer standard than we should have used if publication had more closely followed execution.

The whole as an analysis of self-justification on the part of a man morally invertebrate is a sterling piece of work, but the author's incisive flashes of humour occur in it more rarely than usual.

The action throughout is laid within the Five Towns which the author has made famous, though little beyond dialect betrays the fact. The human traits displayed are as common as, unhappily, the kinema, the selection of which as an entertainment is so typical of the kind of youth here limned by Mr. Bennett. Who, for instance, the world over does not know the man who never seems "able to decide whether a cigarette was something to smoke or something to eat"? or, again, better (or worse) still, the messenger whose "destiny was never to inspire respect or trust, nor to live regularly (save conceivably in prison), nor to do any honest daily labour. And if he did not know this, he felt it. All his movements were those of an outcast who both feared and execrated the organism that was rejecting him"?

We intend high praise to the author's heroine in declaring her to be the antithesis to that splendid embodiment of self-reliance "Helen of the High Hand." That is also to declare her to be a far less unusual type, though beneath her outward calmness beat a suppliant heart whose secrets no one could have laid bare with a finer and surer touch than Mr. Arnold Bennett. But then, in spite of our few words of criticism, we should have credited no one else with being the author of these 350 pages.

*Tributaries.* (Constable & Co., 6s.)

WE hope this novel (dealing as it does with much that is ignoble in politics and politicians) will continue to date as before Armageddon, even if it is forgotten that the historic names introduced appertain to the Victorian era. The author, who prefers to remain anonymous, is careful to inform his readers that "the chief person of this story is neither founded upon nor aimed to represent, however indirectly, any politician in real life." The hero is so composite a personality that the declaration was hardly necessary. No sooner does he exhibit a trait that reminds us of one political personage than a fresh development overlays the impression with another more vividly recalling some one else. Finally, when he sells himself body and soul for 1,000*l.* a year to his father-in-law, who insists on his putting Disestablishment before all his schemes for social reform, we gladly acknowledge he reminds us of nobody—not even himself. Save for this last degradation, the characteristics displayed are only too like life. In how many a man has not the enthusiastic awakening to a possibility of serving his fellows been retarded, and finally drugged to sleep again, by personal and selfish considerations?

The story as a story is undoubtedly good, but we look forward to something deeper and more comprehensive than this from the writer, and we give two quotations in justification of our hope:—

"'Are there any walls that can keep out the Time Spirit?' she asked. 'Is there any mop that can brush back the Atlantic of evolution? Oh, you are wrong if you think error impregnable! I can see now that everything is changing, everything moving into wider and fuller consciousness of life. There are Catholics in France, Catholics in Germany, and Catholics in America who perceive that the Church must change because Christ changes—changes with every generation. He is not dead, but living! He goes with us; He doesn't look on. That is our discovery. That is the wave that is going to carry humanity from the nineteenth to the twentieth century.'"

"'You can't live comfortably in a house that is being restored. All you must hope for is a corner where you can get away from the builders, and where the noise of the hammering is dulled, and where you can say to yourself, "There's a foundation under all this mess, so the house won't fall down, and though the rain comes through the roof and the gale blows in at the window, still it will be a very much more comfortable house when the job's done!"...It's a good age!'"

We have dealt only with the central figure, but the subordinate ones show an even better level of discernment in the author—the man's wife and her father being especially good. The writing itself leaves much to be desired in respect of clearness and smoothness, and it is one thing to model a style on a classic, and another to recall a great Victorian master throughout an entire page of description. The printers have not helped matters by being guilty of annoying literals and bad punctuation.



*The Pride of Eve.* By Warwick Deeping. (Cassell & Co., 6s.)

So far as its main outlines are concerned, there is little in the career of Eve Carfax to suggest any striking difference between her experiences and those which fall to the lot of many heroines of modern novels. A penniless orphan with a remarkable gift for flower-painting, she falls upon an ideal situation as "garden artist" under an employer combining every virtue and every grace with that fatal handicap—a wife. From the obvious complications which ensue Eve escapes to London, where as secretary to a decadent male novelist, and afterwards as one of the unemployed, she realizes the full bitterness of a working-woman's destiny, and is drawn into the Militant movement; but repents when the duties assigned to her are found to include the burning down of a model cottage erected by Canterton (her married admirer) as a future habitation for herself. Up to this point the story proceeds on what may be called conventional lines, but the conclusion—a "spiritual marriage" between the lovers, blessed apparently by the original Mrs. Canterton—comes as an unexpected climax to much insistence upon the sacredness of natural impulse and the supreme importance of motherhood; and we are left wondering whether the author intends us to accept such an arrangement as satisfactory in the case of two persons passionately attached to each other, and thrown into close intimacy by the conditions of their daily life. Other less startling touches of novelty are the position of Canterton's unworthy, though strictly legal partner as a leader in the Anti-Suffrage rather than in the opposite camp; the nature of her husband's occupation (a kind of glorified market-gardening); and—most surprising of all—the salary, 500*l.* a year, received by Miss Carfax for her services.

The minor characters, notably Canterton's charming little daughter, are vividly drawn, and the writing has distinction throughout. If the whole book impresses us as dealing with issues a little out of fashion, that is no doubt mainly because everything dating from "before the war" has already assumed the dimness and remoteness of a long-past epoch. Yet we scarcely think that militant Suffragism in its latest phase, now happily closed, can be explained as the production of unattractive spinsters enraged at their failure to obtain husbands; and a very slight acquaintance with the average twentieth-century young person would surely have prevented Mr. Deeping from crediting his heroine with Early Victorian views concerning the meanness and snob-bishness prevalent in girls' schools.

*Shifting Sands.* By Alice Birkhead. (John Lane, 6s.)

THE failure of a brilliant and attractive girl to fulfil the aspirations of her susceptible heart is a depressing theme for a novel, but Miss Birkhead provides compensation in lively pictures of English

domestic, political, and theatrical circles. Her heroine is of the tribe of ugly ducklings who develop into swans; she is also a blue-stockings, and an altruist who allows her sister to supplant her. She becomes secretary to a widower with political ambition and a sternly commercial side to his nature. Afterwards she attains success as an actress, and behaves with remarkable unselfishness towards a married man who is unworthy of the love he inspires in her.

The author shows skill and restraint in depicting an ascent of the theatrical ladder; her ear is alive to the phraseology and slang of more than one "set." Though all her men are not equally well drawn, she has conveyed to her pages lifelike impressions of male angularity and coarseness as exhibited by persons of exceptional intellect and culture. She is successful in the delineation of a female rattle-pate, besides being the able exponent of a fine and rare member of her sex. Her novel, therefore, may be commended to readers who appreciate the flavour of reality in romance.

*The Gentleman Adventurer.* By H. C. Bailey. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

MR. BAILEY has a talent for adventure in romance; he gives it full expansion in that wide area of interest, the Spanish Main in the days of Queen Anne. The hero, kidnapped and transported to the plantations, makes his escape with another prisoner; the latter is accompanied by the planter's daughter, who out-pirates the pirates in her venom and thirst for blood. They have sundry stirring experiences, and then fall in with Estevan, the evil genius of a strange island; and from that point their adventures and perils increase and multiply to an amazing extent.

Indeed, if the book has a fault, it is too thrilling. Even on the concluding page, though we are told that Estevan has been safely transferred to those very plantations that once interned his arch-enemy (for, of course, the hero is cast for that part, and with full measure of attendant success), we still seem to see his evil shadow with promise of future vengeance.

*Oddsfish.* By R. H. Benson. (Hutchinson & Co., 6s.)

MONSIGNOR BENSON has here made a distinct departure from the family tradition. He is not too sentimental nor too jocose, nor does he weave veils of mystery explicable but unexplained—as in 'The Necromancers,' for example. Better still, he is not too insistent upon one side of the case. The change is welcome, and the consequence is a distinctly readable book.

The subject is the experience of a young Englishman, a Catholic, with four years' education at Rome, commissioned by the Pope to join the Court of Charles II. as a species of unofficial representative of the cause of Rome in England. He sees, therefore, Court life in England, the doings of the Jesuits, and the intrigues of various plotters, in whose circumvention he plays an important part.

But the real interest lies in the portrayal of Charles himself, and here the author has risen to unusual excellence, especially in the description of the death-bed scene. He enables us to visualize the King in all his curious diversity of character, and the absence of exaggeration and *parti pris* throws the details into a vivid and memorable relief worthy of their subject.

*The Double Life of Mr. Alfred Burton.*

By E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

IF in its deft combination of the supernatural and the real this story reminds one of Frederick Anstey's greater skill, it is certainly none the worse for it. Probably, however, Mr. Oppenheim is more directly indebted to Sir W. S. Gilbert than to Anstey—to 'The Palace of Truth' rather than to 'The Brass Bottle.' Mr. Burton, with whose dual existence the narrative is concerned, is a house agent's clerk, whose business instincts are as immoral as his personal tastes are vulgar. Suddenly, as the result of eating a bean growing on a little plant in a long-closed room in an empty house, his character is completely changed. He speaks nothing but the truth, and loves only the refined—except when the virtue of the bean begins to decline, and the necessity of consuming another becomes apparent. The effect of this swift transformation upon his daily occupation and his domestic relations is shown with a nice touch of humour; and the negotiations for putting on the market a "mental health food" known as "Menatogen," ending in the prosperous return of Mr. Burton to his old habits of thought, are equally well handled, though the fun is more subdued. Few readers of the frankly farcical tale, we imagine, will be able to withhold from it the tribute of a hearty laugh.

*A Country House Comedy.* By Duncan Swann. (Heinemann, 6s.)

HERE, too, a magic bean plays an important part, but with far less amusing results. The peculiar virtue of this miraculous fruit is that any wish of its possessor, however remote from human experience, is immediately fulfilled. Its influence is made to fall upon the "smart" members of a week-end party at a country house, some of whom, in the welcome absence of their respective spouses, are engaged in violent flirtations. A successful young barrister, who expresses his willingness at all times to exchange the "Inner Temple" for the "grey walls of Stacey Court," utilizes the bean to bring the absent wife and husband of the chief flirting couple suddenly upon the scene. The narrative, though not wanting in briskness, lacks the true note of comedy, and the dialogue, though ostentatiously frivolous, is frequently dull. "That isn't being amusing; that's merely being rude," says one of the voluble guests at Stacey Court to another, and the words might be applied to the conversation of all of them.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

Hall (Herbert E.), *THE SHADOW OF PETER* (Acts v. 15), 2/ net. Burns & Oates  
A second edition, revised and enlarged. A Preface by Cardinal Gasquet is included.

Jones (Rev. J. D.), *THE GOSPEL OF THE SOVEREIGNTY, AND OTHER SERMONS*, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

These sermons include 'The Originality of Jesus,' 'The Benefits of Limitation,' and 'The Ministry of Memory.'

Robinson (J. Armitage), *HOLY GROUND*, Sermons preached in Time of War, 1/ net. Macmillan

A little book containing two sermons preached at the time of the Boer War, and two preached last August.

Robinson (J. Armitage), *THOUGHTS FOR TEACHERS OF THE BIBLE*, 6d. net. Longmans

This booklet contains three addresses: 'The Bible as a Whole,' 'Central Teachings of the New Testament,' and 'The Christ of History.'

Smith (Henry Preserved), *THE RELIGION OF ISRAEL, AN HISTORICAL STUDY*, Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

The writer's aim is "to give an intelligible account of the rise and progress of Israel's religion from its beginnings in the nomadic period down to the tragic event which put an end to the Jewish state."

Warfield (Benjamin B.), *THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD*, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

A collection of sermons preached in the chapel of Princeton Theological Seminary.

## POETRY.

Aldrich (Margaret Chanler), *THE HORNS OF CHANCE, AND OTHER POEMS*, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

Some of the pieces are 'The Call of Carlaon,' 'Hymn to Liberty,' 'Ophelia's Moment,' and 'At St. Witta's Tomb.'

Country's Call (The), *A SHORT SELECTION OF PATRIOTIC VERSE*, chosen and edited by E. B. and Marie Sargent, 2d. Macmillan

This selection has been prepared for the Victoria League.

Gibson (Wilfrid Wilson), *THOROUGHFARES*, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

A collection of miscellaneous verses, including 'The Vixen,' 'The Lodging House,' and 'The Gorse.'

Harte (Bret), *THE REVELLE*, 1d. Methuen

A reprint of this well-known poem.

Kipling (Rudyard), *FOR ALL WE HAVE AND ARE; HYMN BEFORE ACTION; RECESSIONAL*, 1d. each. Methuen

Reprints which may be useful for recruiting purposes.

Stedman (William Nathan), *THOMAS ATKINS, ESQUIRE, WRITES HOME FROM THE FRONT*, 1d. Author, Shakespeare House, E. Finchley, N.

A patriotic piece, followed by another called 'The God-Grit Hearts of Belgium.'

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

British Library of Political Science, *BULLETIN*, compiled in the Library, and edited by the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, OCTOBER, 1/ per ann. London School of Economics

Includes lists of recent donors and important additions to the Library, and a Bibliography of the Channel Tunnel.

Esdaile (Arundell), *A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GEORGE MEREDITH'S PUBLICATIONS, 1849-1911*, 6/ net. Constable

This list originally formed part of vol. xxvii. of the Memorial Edition, and of vol. xxxvi. of the *Édition de Luxe* of Meredith's Collected Works.

Spencer Collection of Modern Book Bindings. New York Public Library

Contains a description by Mr. Henry W. Kent of the Spencer Collection in the New York Public Library. A Catalogue by Mr. Chester March Cate, and Indexes of Engravers and Illustrators and Binders. There are illustrations.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Atteridge (A. Hilliard), *FAMOUS LAND FIGHTS*, 6/ net. Methuen

A study of the evolution of warfare on land. The book is intended to be a companion volume to Mr. John Richard Hale's 'Famous Sea Fights, from Salamis to Tsushima.'

Cohen (Israel), *JEWISH LIFE IN MODERN TIMES*, 10/6 net. Methuen

A study of the modern conditions, life, and organization of the Jews throughout the world.

Cole (Arthur Charles), *THE WHIG PARTY IN THE SOUTH*, 6/6 net. Milford

A history of the Whig Party in South America, from its earliest development in the thirties of the last century down to 1861. The book is illustrated with maps, and a Bibliography and Index are given.

Forrest (Sir George), *THE LIFE OF LORD ROBERTS, K.G., V.C.*, 16/ net. Cassell

An account of the career of the Field-Marshal, including extracts from his speeches. It is illustrated with portraits and photographs.

Fraser (Edward), *NAPOLEON THE GAOLER*, 5/ net. Methuen

See p. 327.

Historical Association, *LEAFLET III. A Summary of Historical Examinations affecting Schools, including Matriculation Examinations and Entrance Scholarships*.

This leaflet has been revised.

Historical Association, *LEAFLET No. 35. A Brief Bibliography of British Constitutional History*. A suggestive list for students.

Hunt (Gaillard), *THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, its History and Functions*, 10/ net. Milford

The author has himself served in the various branches of the Department, and here gives an historical sketch of its development and discusses its functions.

Maeterlinck (Madame Maurice), *THE GIRL WHO FOUND THE BLUE BIRD*, translated by Alexandre Teixeira de Mattos, 5/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

An appreciative sketch of Miss Helen Keller, giving an account of the writer's friendship with her.

Paget (Stephen), *PASTEUR, AND AFTER PASTEUR*, 3/6 net. Black

The writer gives a sketch of the life of Pasteur, and describes some of the results of his work.

Picture Book (A) of British History, compiled by S. C. Roberts: Vol. I. *FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO 1485 A.D.*, 3/6 net. Cambridge University Press

The book contains reproductions of portraits, old manuscripts, and prints, and photographs of archaeological relics, historic statues, buildings, &c., grouped chronologically. There are brief explanatory notes to each illustration.

Roberts (Field-Marshal Earl), *THE RISE OF WELLINGTON, Waterloo Centenary Edition*, 2/6 net. Sampson Low

The book is divided into three parts: 'The Indian Period,' 'The Peninsular Period,' and 'The Campaign in the Netherlands,' and is illustrated with plans and reproductions of portraits, engravings, &c.

Trevelyan (Sir George Otto), *GEORGE THE THIRD AND CHARLES FOX, the Concluding Part of 'The American Revolution'*, Vol. II., 7/6 net. Longmans

See p. 322.

Venosta (Giovanni Visconti), *MEMOIRS OF YOUTH: THINGS SEEN AND KNOWN, 1847-1860*, translated from the Third Edition by William Prall, 12/6 net. Constable

The author records events in the years of Italy's struggle for freedom, 1848 to 1860. There is an Introduction by Mr. William Roscoe Thayer.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Cooper (F. C.), *IN THE CANADIAN BUSH*, 2/ net. Heath & Cranton

A sketch of the author's life when, as an assistant engineer, he took part in the construction of a railroad in North-Western Canada. The book is illustrated with photographs.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Mainwaring (Arthur), *FISHING AND PHILANDERING*, 6/ net. Heath & Cranton

Most of the contents of the book have appeared in *The Field*, *Country Life*, and *The Fishing Gazette*. Mr. H. T. Sheringham contributes the Introduction.

## PHILOLOGY.

New English Dictionary, edited by Sir James A. H. Murray: Speech—Spring (Vol. IX.), by W. A. Craigie, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This section contains 3,306 words, illustrated by 16,733 quotations.

Pelluet (A. P.), *THIRTY-FOUR GRADUATED LESSONS IN FRENCH CONVERSATIONS*, 2/ net. Rolandi

These lessons contain passages for translation, followed by a Questionnaire, and are given with a phonetic transcript. A French-English Vocabulary is added.

Thomas (Northcote W.), *SPECIMENS OF LANGUAGES FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA*. Harrison

These specimens were mostly collected in the spring of 1912, and are published with an Appendix and two sketch maps.

## ECONOMICS.

Dearle (N. B.), *INDUSTRIAL TRAINING*, with Special Reference to the Conditions prevailing in London, "Studies in Economics and Political Science," 10/6 net. P. S. King

A study of the modern methods of industrial training in various trades.

## EDUCATION.

Armstrong College, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, CALENDAR, Session 1914-15*, 1/ net. Andrew Reid

Includes particulars of the Day and Evening Classes, University Regulations, &c.

Horspool (Florence), *MOTHERCRAFT FOR SCHOOL GIRLS*, 1/ net. Macmillan

A booklet giving a description of the method used in the Mothercraft classes for elder school-girls at the Mothers' and Babies' Welfare, Swansea. Lady Mond, the Founder and President, contributes a Preface.

London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London), *CALENDAR FOR TWENTIETH SESSION, 1914-15*.

Giving an account of the constitution and history of the School, and particulars of the arrangements and curricula for the coming session.

Murray (E. R.), *FROEBEL AS A PIONEER IN MODERN PSYCHOLOGY*, 3/6 net. Philip

The writer's purpose is "to show that Froebel's educational theories were based on psychological views of a type much more modern than is at all generally understood."

National University of Ireland, *CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1914*. Dublin, the University

Gives full particulars with regard to the charter, statutes, and constitution of the University, the courses for examinations, scholarships, prizes, &c.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

Baldwin (Charles Sears), *AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH MEDIEVAL LITERATURE*, 4/6 net. Longmans

An account of English literature from 'Beowulf' to the beginnings of drama.

Cambridge History of English Literature, edited by Sir A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller: Vol. XI. *THE PERIOD OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION*, 9/ net. Cambridge University Press

This volume includes chapters on 'Coleridge,' by Mr. C. E. Vaughan; 'Blake,' by Mr. J. P. R. Wallis; and 'Children's Books,' by Mr. F. J. Harvey Darton. Prof. Saintsbury has contributed those on 'The Prosody of the Eighteenth Century,' 'Southey: Lesser Poets of the Later Eighteenth Century,' and 'The Growth of the Later Novel'; and Mr. H. V. Routh, 'The Georgian Drama.'

Famous Reviews, selected and edited, with Introductory Notes, by R. Brimley Johnson, 7/6 net. Pitman

See p. 323.

Thomson (E. H.), *THE TRAGEDY OF A TROUBADOUR*, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

An appreciation and interpretation of Browning's 'Sordello.'

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

Asquith (Right Hon. H. H.), *A CALL TO ARMS THE WAR OF CIVILIZATION*, 1d. each. Methuen

These speeches were delivered at the Guildhall on September 4th, and at Edinburgh on September 18th, respectively. They have been revised by the Prime Minister.

Barrère (Albert), *A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH MILITARY TERMS*, in 2 parts, 2/ net each.

A revised edition, with a Supplement containing new terms and expressions.

Bernhardi (Friedrich von), *HOW GERMANY MAKES WAR*, 2/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

A cheap reprint.

Economies of War (The), *WITH SOME ARGUMENTS FOR BETTER PAY AND SECURITY FOR THOSE SERVING THEIR COUNTRY*, by "Economist," 3d. net. P. S. King

The subject is treated under the headings 'Scarcity and Dearness of Necessaries,' 'Maintenance of Employment and National Service,' and 'War and Education.'

George (Right Hon. D. Lloyd), *HONOUR AND DISHONOUR*, 1d. Methuen

The speech Mr. Lloyd George delivered at Queen's Hall on September 19th.



**German Army from Within**, by a British Officer who has Served in It, 2/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

An account of the organization of the German army.

**Graves (Armgaard Karl)**, THE SECRETS OF THE GERMAN WAR OFFICE, 2/ net. Werner Laurie  
Dr. Graves was imprisoned by the British Government in 1912 for spying at Rosyth, and here gives an account of the German Secret Service Department and his own experiences in it.

**Great War Book (The)**, 1/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton for 'The Daily Chronicle'

A reference-book giving an account of the events which led up to the war, and the naval and military power of the various countries engaged, and including chapters on 'A World's Financial Crisis,' 'America, the Moral Referee,' 'The Red Cross and Modern Nursing,' &c.

**Jane (Fred T.)**, SILHOUETTES OF BRITISH FIGHTING SHIPS, 1/ net. Sampson Low

This book contains maps of British harbours, diagrams showing the insignia of rank among officers, illustrations of the naval flags, and silhouettes of the various types of ships in the Navy.

**Jeffrey (Shaw)**, ELEMENTARY FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES FOR RED CROSS WORKERS; and ELEMENTARY GERMAN WORDS AND PHRASES FOR RED CROSS WORKERS, 6d. net each.

Hachette  
Booklets containing lists of useful words and phrases. Indications as to pronunciation are also given.

**King's (The)** Message to his Peoples Oversea, 1d.

Methuen  
This pamphlet, published by His Majesty's command, contains his messages to the Dominions and to India.

**Kropotkin (Peter)**, WARS AND CAPITALISM, 1d. Freedom Press

This paper is reprinted from *Freedom*.

**'Manchester Guardian'** History of the War, Part I., 7d. Manchester, Heywood  
See p. 332.

**Military Expressions in English, French, and German**, ORGANISATION, MATERIAL, PERSONAL, OPERATIONS, WORKS, AERO WORDS, &c., compiled and edited by E. G. A. Beckwith, 1/6. Hachette

A handbook for men at the front. An English Glossary is supplied.

**Rawson (F. L.)**, HOW THE WAR WILL END, as shown in the Bible Prophecies of the Final War, known as the Battle of Armageddon, 1/ net. Crystal Press

After discussing 'Why Prophecy is Possible,' the writer applies various Biblical and modern prophecies to the events of the present war.

**Sladen (Douglas)**, GERMANY'S GREAT LIE, the Official German Justification of the War Exposed and Criticized, 1/ net. Hutchinson

Containing the text of 'Truth about Germany: Facts about the War,' the book circulated by Germany in America. Criticisms, printed in italics, are added to each paragraph.

**Special Constable (The)**: HIS DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES, 1/ net. Pearson

A little book on the organization of the force, and its powers and duties.

**Stevani (W. Barnes)**, THE RUSSIAN ARMY FROM WITHIN, 2/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

The author describes his book as "simply an account of the Russian commanders and soldiers, and the impression they made upon me during the twenty-seven years I resided in various parts of the Empire."

**War (The) and our Social Problems**, by "Lancastrian" of 'The Church Times,' 3d. Mowbray  
See p. 322.

**Winchester (Bishop of)**, THE WAR AND CONSCIENCE, 1d. Mowbray  
See p. 323.

#### FICTION.

**Bailey (H. C.)**, THE GENTLEMAN ADVENTURER, 6/ Methuen  
See p. 320.

**Bancroft (F.)**, DALLIANCE AND STRIFE, 6/ Hutchinson

This work, completing a trilogy on the Boer War, deals with the struggle between patriotism and racial animosity.

**Beach (Rex)**, THE AUCTION BLOCK, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

An American story of a family who put a pretty daughter on the auction block of New York, intending to make their own fortune out of her marriage.

**Bennett (Arnold)**, THE PRICE OF LOVE, 6/ Methuen  
See p. 328.

**Birkhead (Alice)**, SHIFTING SANDS, 6/ Lane  
See p. 329.

**Croker (B. M.)**, KATHERINE THE ARROGANT, 7d. Methuen

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, April 17, 1909, p. 460.

**Dostoevsky (Fyodor)**, CRIME AND PUNISHMENT, a Novel in Six Parts and an Epilogue, 3/6 net. Heinemann

Translated by Mrs. Constance Garnett.

**Douglas (Theo)**, MALEVOLE, 6/ Heath & Cranton.

The story of the malign influence of a beautiful woman, no longer young, upon a young girl.

**Drummond (Florence)**, CASTLE OF FORTUNE, 6/ Grant Richards

A tale of a London clerk who visits the "Castle of Fortune," which—by rights his own—is in the hands of a nobleman and his wife.

**Edginton (May)**, OH! JAMES! the Story of a Man who Tried to Prove the Goodness of the World, 6/ Nash

The hero, distressed by his wife's economy, and firmly believing that "everybody in the world is good, and nobody knows it except me," sets out to spend his money in an unconventional manner.

**Hine (Muriel)**, THE MAN WITH THE DOUBLE HEART, 6/ Lane

The hero, who is told by a specialist that he has two hearts, at first believes that he possesses a dual nature.

**Hodgson (William Hope)**, MEN OF THE DEEP WATERS, 6/ Nash

A series of short stories—pathetic, humorous, mysterious, and stirring—of men whose lives are spent on the ocean.

**Hutchinson (A. S. M.)**, THE CLEAN HEART, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A successful editor and novelist has a mental breakdown and takes to the life of a tramp.

**Le Queux (William)**, HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, a Romance of the Chancelleries of Europe, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A story of secret agents and an Italian princess.

**Le Queux (William)**, THE WHITE LIE, 6/ Ward & Lock

The story of a theft of jewels, in which figure the chief of the British Secret Service, a Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a nurse, and her husband, a French burglar.

**Leroux (Gaston)**, THE SECRET OF THE NIGHT, 6/ Nash

A tale about a Nihilist conspiracy against a Russian general, and a young French reporter who acts as detective.

**Marsh (Richard)**, MOLLY'S HUSBAND, 6/ Cassell

The story of a girl who was deserted by her husband immediately after their marriage.

**Meredith (George)**, RHODA FLEMING; VITTORIA, 6/ each. Constable

Two more volumes in the "Standard Edition" of Meredith's works.

**Ramsay-Laye (Elizabeth)**, MEMORIES OF SOCIAL LIFE IN AUSTRALIA THIRTY YEARS AGO, 6/ Grant Richards

This novel was originally published by Messrs. Grant & Sons of Edinburgh, under the title 'Social Life in Sydney.' In this reissue the author has added some new incidents, and refers to recent changes in Australian life.

**Ryven (George)**, EARTH & SHADOW, 6/ Francis Griffiths

A tale of Society life.

**Shaw (Bernard)**, CASHEL BYRON'S PROFESSION, 1/ net. Constable

A cheap reprint, with a Preface entitled 'Novels of my Nonage.'

**Shaw (Bernard)**, LOVE AMONG THE ARTISTS, 1/ net. Constable

A cheap reprint.

**Suttner (Baroness Bertha von)**, WHEN THOUGHTS WILL SOAR, a Romance of the Immediate Future, 6/ Constable

A translation by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole.

**Wallace (Edgar)**, THE ADMIRABLE CARFEW, 6/ Ward & Lock

A series of stories which have appeared in *The Windsor Magazine*.

**Wood (Walter)**, THE ENEMY IN OUR MIDST, 1/ net. Long

A story of a German invasion of England.

#### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Blackwood's Magazine**, OCTOBER, 2/6

Some of the features are 'With the Irish Ambulance in France, 1870-71,' by Dr. Colin Campbell; 'A Franco-Belgian Walk,' by Mr. Edmund Vale; and 'Walter Bagehot.'

**Hibbert Journal**, OCTOBER, 2/6 net.

Williams & Norgate

Lord Roberts writes on 'The Supreme Duty of the Citizen at the Present Crisis,' the Bishop of Carlisle on 'The Ethics of the War,' and Mr. T. W. Rolleston on 'Literature and Politics in Modern Germany.'

**London Quarterly Review**, OCTOBER, 2/6 Kelly

Includes 'Dante as a Spiritual Teacher,' by Principal W. T. Davison; and 'The Significance of Gitanjali,' by the Rev. Edward J. Thompson.

**Occult Review**, 7d. net. Rider

The contents include 'Second Sight in War,' by Miss Mary L. Lewes, and 'The Strange Story of Knighton Gores,' by Miss Ethel C. Hargrove.

#### THE LATE PROF. DR. R. Y. TYRRELL.

63, Abbey Road, Torquay, September 27, 1914.

Your appreciation by Dr. "J. P. M." of Dr. Tyrrell has exactly the same slight error that that writer put also into his *Times* obituary, viz., a depreciating note on the great dead scholar's knowledge of Plutarch, Polybius, and modern Greek.

To my own personal knowledge—as I have had much kindness from, and corresponded with, Prof. Tyrrell any time these thirty-two years last past—this *diminuendo* note strikes false. Dr. Tyrrell was thoroughly conversant with the historians of Megalopolis and Chæronæa, and had frequently at his own house a student of T.C.D.—one Iakovides, an Athens University man—to teach him Roman over the filberts and wine.

*De mortuis*, &c.; and as I am truly anxious that one of the few kind friends that I have had should be valued to the full tether of his exceptionally long range of scholarly attainments, I venture to beg you will insert this in your next issue.

HUGH JOHNSON.

#### 'THE GARDEN OF LOVE.'

Speedwell, Park Avenue, Hampstead—  
September 26, 1914.

THE publication of a book is always an adventure. The publication of a prose idyll in these days of epic action is an adventure almost foredoomed to disappointment. Yet it is well to remember there is a world elsewhere. Beyond the battle-field there are still gardens enclosed wherein life passes in another atmosphere than that familiar to us—strange, perhaps, but not fantastic, fictitious, or unreal.

The story of Dolores is a true one. So she lived, so loved, so died. I have attempted little beyond a narrative of facts, and can vouch for the truth of that I have recorded.

E. HAMILTON MOORE.

\*\* The truth of "the story of Dolores" does not affect the point of our criticism. Her story is incorporated with an autobiography by her lover, whose dreams and gleanings from palmists are part of the fare offered to the reader. The effect of a feeble occultism is inevitably "unreal and fantastic," and the Dolores of a book does not convincingly suggest existence in real life when she says: "I was an empty goblet! Now the wine of life has filled me to the brim! It runs over at your feet, and is spilt if you will not drink it!" We would add that, if an "idyll" may be a tragic love-story in which the narrator boasts of giving his sweetheart's rival a "kiss of contempt and hatred," and in which the atmosphere is usually one of suspense or melancholy—there is no particular reason why an "idyll" should be the solace of those who weary of military din.



## Gossip.

THOSE who care—and who does not?—that the attitude of English leaders of religious thought towards the war should be both sound in itself and well understood by the nation, must read with profound satisfaction the reply delivered, above the signatures of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and a large number of other well-known divines, to the recent “appeal of German Theologians to the Evangelical Christians Abroad.”

The most noteworthy point of contrast between the “appeal” and the “reply” is the entire absence from the former of any definite and authenticated statement of facts; while in the latter appears an able, succinct, and gravely worded account—with due references to dates and documents—of the actual course of events which have led us into war. Not less significant, as the “reply” points out, is the absence from the “appeal” of any reference to the teaching of writers like Treitschke and Bernhardt.

A wide circulation of the two might do a real service in making clear and precise the fundamental difference between the English and the German methods of approaching the question of the war on its ethical and religious side—a difference which, when the time comes for making peace, should carry not unimportant consequences.

OUR reviewer of ‘The Records of Knowle’ (August 29th, p. 231) was so unfortunate in mentioning the companion volume, ‘The Register of the Guild of Knowle,’ published in 1894, as to refer to its editor as “the late Mr. Bickley.” We greatly regret this mistake, and are glad to possess evidence in the shape of Mr. Bickley’s own handwriting to show that he is still with us. May this long be so!

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON has arranged courses of “Imperial Studies” to be taken during the coming session, and issues two pamphlets giving particulars of them. We are glad to draw attention to these. Planned, it appears, before the war broke out, these courses, as the Registrar justly remarks, meet a need which has now become more rather than less insistent in view of the problems connected with our empire.

FOUR lectures on Heredity will be delivered by Dr. Sandwith at Gresham College next week, beginning on Tuesday. The first will deal with the subject from the purely scientific point of view; the remaining three will discuss it in its social aspect, and largely with reference to eugenics.

A SPECIAL course of lectures on Sociology has been arranged by the London County Council at the Woods Road Literary Institute, Peckham, S.E., on Friday evenings at 8 P.M., commencing on the 2nd inst. The lecturer is Mr. H. Osman Newland, of the Council of the Sociological Society, and author of ‘A Short History of Citizenship.’ The first lecture

deals with ‘The Great European War of 1914: its Causes, Possibilities, and Effects.’ Mr. Newland will also give a series of lectures on ‘Victorian Literature’ on Mondays, and ‘Historic Dramas’ on Thursdays.

MR. PETT RIDGE asks us to amend an error in our last week’s review (at p. 306) of his latest book, ‘The Happy Recruit.’ The hero of that novel, he says, is not German-born. “It is clearly stated in the book that his native town is in Poland.” We quite agree that present circumstances make this correction desirable.

THE enthusiastic collector may now, by means of Tuck’s Post Cards (of which we have received a varied assortment), possess a miniature picture gallery of the vessels of the Grand Fleet, and of the most picturesque regiments of our own and the allied armies, besides portraits of notabilities and patriotic calls to arms. Some are a trifle crude in colouring, but the great majority are delightful, many of them specimens of photogravure.

DR. J. HOLLAND ROSE is preparing a little book for young people, entitled ‘How the War Came About.’ He gives a brief account of the history of Europe from the later years of the sixteenth century to the present day, dwelling especially upon the position of our country as the defender of the liberties of Europe at the time of the Armada, and in the days of Louis XIV. and of Napoleon. The events of 1870 are explained, and the story is then brought down to the opening of the present war. The Patriotic Publishing Company are undertaking the publication of this, and it is to be sold for fourpence.

MR. J. W. COMYNS CARR has collected a number of papers on literary and artistic subjects in a volume entitled ‘Coasting Bohemia,’ which is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan next Friday.

On the same date Messrs. Macmillan will issue a new volume of their popular “Highways and Byways Series,” dealing with Lincolnshire. The book is from the pen of Mr. Willingham Franklin Rawnsley, a member of a well-known Lincolnshire family; and a large number of illustrations have been supplied by Mr. Frederick L. Griggs.

MR. HEINEMANN is publishing next Thursday Dr. Nansen’s account of the expedition over the Kara Sea and through Siberia, which he undertook at the instance of the Russian Government, with the object of opening up new trade routes. It is entitled ‘Siberia: the Land of the Future,’ and, needless to say, should prove an important addition to our knowledge of that country and its potentialities.

THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PRESS will publish next Tuesday the second part of Prof. Petit Dutailis’s ‘Studies supplementary to Stubbs’s Constitutional History,’ vol. ii. This part, which deals with ‘The Forest’ and ‘The Rising of 1381,’ has been translated by Mr. W. T. Waugh, and edited by Prof. Tait, who contributes a Preface.

The Manchester Guardian is issuing a ‘History of the War,’ to appear in fortnightly parts. To judge from the first number now before us, it should be well worth attention. The first chapter gives a review of the situation in Austria and the Balkans immediately before the war. The second chapter sets out the military strength of the Powers engaged, with many interesting details. The third chapter deals with the invasion of Belgium and the operations at Liège. An Appendix to chap. i. reproduces various “important documents bearing on the negotiations before the war and the issues raised in them.” There are good photographs and a map.

AMONG forthcoming books on the war we notice Mr. Cloudesley Brereton’s essay ‘Who is Responsible? Armageddon and After,’ which is to be published early this month by Messrs. Harrap. Speculations as to what will be the nature of the settlement at the close of the war are somewhat hazardous, but this author’s acquaintance with Germany and France should furnish considerations better worth while than most.

MESSRS. HEATH, CRANTON & OUSELEY are publishing this month ‘A Study in Illumination,’ by Dr. Geraldine E. Hodgson. The book illustrates, under several aspects, the relation between mystical “illumination,” in the strict sense of the word, and the characteristic intuition and inspiration of the poet. St. Theresa is taken as the type of the illuminated saint, and Vaughan, Wordsworth, Browning, and Francis Thompson as, for this purpose, typical poets.

THE death took place on September 19th of Charles Edward Doble, for many years associated with the Clarendon Press. The fourth son of Richard Doble, of a Cornish family, he was born at Camberwell in 1847, and educated at Dulwich College and at Oxford. In 1874 he became sub-editor of *The Academy*—at the time when that journal first began to appear weekly. On the death of Dr. Appleton in 1879 he became editor. After two years, however, he gave up this work and returned to Oxford, to be assistant to the late Bartholomew Price, under whose management the Clarendon Press was then developing the publishing side of its business on new lines. For almost thirty years, until his health failed, Doble remained the faithful servant of the Clarendon Press, performing multifarious duties with single-minded devotion. It is only those behind the scene who know what minute care he expended upon his work. His leisure was given to a study of the period of English history and literature which specially attracted him—that of the later Stuarts. He wrote little on the subject he had made his own, apart from occasional letters to periodicals. How wide and accurate his knowledge was may, however, be seen in the three volumes of ‘Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne,’ which he edited from MSS. in the Bodleian for the Oxford Historical Society (1885, 1886, and 1889).



## SCIENCE

*The Deposits of the Useful Minerals and Rocks.*—Vol. I. *Ore-Deposits in General, Magmatic Segregations, Contact-Deposits, Tin Lodes, Quicksilver Lodes.* By Prof. Dr. F. Beyschlag, Prof. J. H. L. Vogt, and Prof. Dr. P. Krusch. Translated by S. J. Truscott. (Macmillan & Co., 18s. net.)

MUCH discussion has arisen from time to time, especially in courts of law, with regard to the strict definition of the term "mineral." It is, therefore, not without reason that the title of this work is sufficiently broad to include all natural substances of utility derived from the mineral kingdom, whether conforming to the definition of a mineral or to that of a rock. Several scientific authorities have co-operated in the production of this treatise. Two of the authors—Dr. F. Beyschlag and Dr. P. Krusch—are attached to the Geological Survey in Berlin, the former being the Director; whilst the third author—Dr. J. H. L. Vogt—is the distinguished authority on ore-deposits in the University of Christiania.

Mr. Truscott, who has given us here a translation of the first volume of this comprehensive treatise, is a mining engineer favourably known as a contributor to technological literature by his work on the goldfields of Africa. His task as translator has been performed with conscientiousness and judgment. No doubt there is room for some difference of opinion with regard to the English rendering of certain technical terms. Should the German word *Gang*, for instance, be translated "lode" or "vein"? The distinction between the words, as mining terms, is rather vague, and the two are often used indifferently. It may be argued that a "lode" means literally something that "leads" to the ore-body, but, in this country at least, it seems to be commonly understood that a lode is practically the same as a fissure-vein, that is to say, an ore-deposit of tabular shape, occurring generally along a line of disturbance. Such is Mr. Truscott's sense of the term, and we are not disposed to differ from him. The subject of disturbances in the earth's crust is here treated with much clearness, and the section devoted to it may be read profitably by any geological student interested in the folding, fracturing, and faulting of rocks.

It may seem at first sight a simple matter to classify the different types of ore-deposit recognized by the miner, but close study shows that classification offers no small difficulty. More than a century ago Werner introduced a system founded roughly on the relative age of the ore and the associated rock. Many and varied have been the schemes since suggested—some based mainly on shape, size, and other morphological characters, whilst some depend on the characteristic mineral of the ore. In recent years it has been

recognized that the most interesting question about an ore-body is not so much its form or even its content as its probable genesis. The authors follow a rather complex system of classification in which four fundamental groups, with numerous subdivisions, are recognized. On the whole, their scheme makes apparently a fair approach to a natural classification, inasmuch as it seeks to bring together those ore-deposits that are believed to be genetically related.

Notwithstanding all the recent researches of the miner and the geologist, the chemist and the physicist, many questions about the origin of ores and their associated minerals still remain extremely obscure. Such advance in our knowledge of the genesis of ore-deposits as has been made of late years may be referred in great measure to the activity and acuteness of observers in America; whilst in Europe the researches of Prof. Vogt in Norway have led to most valuable results, especially with regard to what is called magmatic differentiation. By this expression is meant the local separation from the molten part of the earth's interior of certain mineral constituents which, if they contain some of the heavy minerals, may form important ore-deposits. It is assumed that these minerals were originally distributed more or less evenly throughout the magma, from which they gradually separated as segregations by means not unfamiliar to the metallurgist in his study of molten silicates.

Although it is only in recent times that the products of magmatic segregation have been recognized, at least under that name, it is now believed that many oxides such as magnetite, certain sulphides like nickel-bearing pyrites, and even native metals like platinum, occur typically as the result of differentiation in magmas which now form basic igneous rocks, such as gabbro and peridotite.

Another mode of ore-genesis on which the authors properly dwell as one of prime importance is that known as pneumatolysis, or the action of heated vapours upon certain rocks. This mode of origin is typically illustrated by deposits of tin-ore, such as those of Cornwall, where the oxide of tin is believed to have been formed by the reaction of vapours containing compounds of fluorine and boron on a granitic magma. Such a method was experimentally illustrated in the last century by Daubrée: mineral synthesis is, indeed, a study that has been specially cultivated in France. Following the chapter on tin-lodes is one on deposits of quicksilver ores, which brings the volume to a conclusion.

Probably this translation was completed before the outbreak of war, but at the present time, when there is not unnaturally a tendency to dispense with German place-names, it seems rather a pity that many of these words are retained here in their original form. We prefer the English Transylvania to Siebenbürgen, Styria to Steiermark, Carinthia to Kärnten, and Carniola to Krain.

*Dante and the Early Astronomers.* By M. A. Orr (Mrs. John Evershed). With Illustrations and Diagrams. (Gall & Inglis, 15s. net.)

No modern book on Dante covers quite the same ground as this excellent work; it will henceforward be indispensable to all who would appreciate his scientific attainments. The author is the wife of the astronomer in charge of an observatory in Southern India. But she is herself a capable astronomer, as is witnessed by her admirable star-maps published some years ago; and in this book she displays an intimate acquaintance, not only with 'The Divine Comedy,' but also with the minor works of the poet, which throw so much light on the extent of his learning. The strength of the book lies in its skilful demonstration that Dante's cosmic system is not the product of his imagination, but rather represents with exactness the astronomical knowledge of his day.

The first part—about two-fifths of the whole—contains a lucid account of the progress of astronomy from the earliest times to the period of Dante; the second discusses the many questions bearing upon that science suggested by the poet's works. Mrs. Evershed reminds us that the 'Quæstio de Aquâ et Terrâ,' which she gives strong reasons for believing to be authentic, is his only professedly scientific work; for the 'Convivio' was a popular book intended for unlearned readers. She then justly adds:—

"We can infer the knowledge which lay in Dante's mind, behind his popular use of it in literature... but we must not deal with any (of his works) as if they were text-books, and set forth precisely and completely all that Dante knew of his favourite science. It is the poet's artistic use of the astronomy of his day which merits our admiration quite as much as the scholar's proficiency."

It is the chief merit of this book that it proves this proficiency to have been considerable, and discounts the warning of Gaspary that "we should not value Dante's science too highly."

The author's treatment of the early history of astronomy is luminous and suggestive; and the explanation of some rather difficult matters—such as the Ptolemaic theory of epicycles and eccentrics—is rendered easier for the non-scientific reader by some admirable diagrams and maps. The question of the time-references in the great poem is dealt with at length, and a chapter is devoted to the inquiry whether the vision should be dated in 1300 or 1301. The former is the traditional date; but an Italian scholar has lately shown that only at Easter, 1301, was the position of the heavenly bodies exactly as described in the poem. In spite of our author's manifest inclination to the latter theory, she decides with great fairness that the evidence preponderates against it. She discusses many difficult questions of interpretation with much learning and acumen; and there are only two small points on which we would offer a criticism. That Dante should represent the moon as "ruler of



hell" she takes as an instance of his coldness towards that luminary; but she forgets that, according to his mythology, the moon was identified with Proserpine. Again, we are not convinced that Dante's description of his "four stars" ('Purg.' i. 22-24) as unseen since the time of our first parents precludes the notion of their identity with the Southern Cross. His own legend of Ulysses is inconsistent with that statement, which therefore must not be taken too literally; and the famous Humboldt had no doubt that Dante had heard of the constellation either from travellers or Arabian sources. It may be, too, that the "prima gente" means, not our first parents, but "early peoples"; for, if Dante understood the effect of the precession of the equinoxes, as our author implies, he would know that many stars now mainly visible in the southern hemisphere were seen further north in ancient times. The last chapter, with its eloquent contrast of the mediæval and modern views of the universe, is the best piece of writing in the book.

## OBITUARY.

DR. H. J. JOHNSTON-LAVIS, who recently lost his life in a motor accident in France, was for many years regarded as the highest authority on Mount Vesuvius. As a young medical man he settled in Naples to avoid the English climate, and became so interested in the volcano that he devoted to its observation all the time he could spare from his professional work, and became in due course Professor of Vulcanology in the Royal University of Naples. He published a large geological map of Vesuvius in several sheets, founded on original observations made, not without danger, during the years 1880 to 1888. Dr. Johnston-Lavis was the author of numerous papers and reports on volcanic phenomena, published by the British Association and other scientific bodies. To a work that he wrote on the South Italian volcanoes his wife, Madame Antonia Lavis, contributed a valuable bibliography, which indicates the extent of his writings up to 1891.

After leaving Naples he resided at Beau-lieu-sur-Mer, at Vittel, and for a time at Harrogate in Yorkshire, but he retained his love for Vesuvius, and wrote an important memoir on the great eruption of 1906, published by the Royal Dublin Society. Dr. Johnston-Lavis also took much interest in seismic phenomena, and was author of a monograph on the Earthquakes of Ischia in 1881 and 1883.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Society of Engineers, 7.30.  
TUES. Gresham College, 6.—'The Science of Heredity,' Dr. F. M. Sandwith.  
WED. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Essential and Distinctive Characters of the Human Skeleton,' Lecture I., Prof. A. Thomson.  
— Gresham College, 6.—'The Social Aspect of Heredity,' Dr. F. M. Sandwith.  
— Entomological, 8.  
THURS. Gresham College, 6.—'The Influence of Heredity in Disease,' Dr. F. M. Sandwith.  
FRI. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Essential and Distinctive Characters of the Human Skeleton,' Lecture II., Prof. A. Thomson.  
— Gresham College, 6.—'The Need for a Better Understanding of Eucenic Principles,' Dr. F. M. Sandwith.  
— Alchemical, 8.15.—'The Works of George Starkey,' Prof. J. Ferguson.

## FINE ARTS

### ANCIENT EGYPTIAN FRESCOES.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM authorities have put out these reproductions of the wall-paintings from Thebes now in their collection a little in advance of the exhaustive work on Theban tombs promised by Dr. Alan Gardiner and Mr. Robert Mond. Most of those here figured are well known to Egyptologists, the most famous perhaps being the banqueting or drinking scene exhibited in the Third Egyptian Room. Although in the 'Description of the Plates' two such scenes—one showing four and the other six guests—are described, in the copy sent us Plates IV. and V. seem identical, and show only the first-named of these. Whether this is an accident or not we are unable to say, but the one scene depicted in the volume before us is most lifelike, and, save that the guests are represented as seated on chairs instead of on the ground, might almost be taken from an Arab feast of the present day. The contrast between the heavy wigs and carefully shrouded figures of all the ladies of the party, and the flowing hair and excessively scanty cincture which forms the entire clothing of the dancing girls, is remarkable, and shows that the institution of the *nauteh* was known in ancient Egypt as in modern India. Very noteworthy, too, are the portrait of Amenhotep I., whose tomb has just been discovered by Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter, and the portrait of his wife, Aahmes-nefert-ari.

In the well-illustrated dissertation by Dr. Wallis Budge which serves as preface to the eight plates of reproductions, we are given a concise and very clear summary of the history of Egyptian tomb decoration in general. Dr. Budge shows plainly enough that really fine work like that of most of the tombs in the plates was only in vogue during the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Eighteenth Dynasties. The wall-paintings in distemper or fresco which have come down to us from those periods, although fewer than we could wish, are all worthy of preservation, and have given us a most valuable insight, not only into the daily life of the ancient Egyptians, but also into their artistic methods. The technique and colouring of them all are bold as well as skilful, and, except for matters of perspective, could hardly be bettered at the present day. One is not quite sure whether Dr. Budge is entirely justified in speaking of the "large mud-brick tombs built over the bodies of dead kings" before the beginning of the Predynastic Period, because it would be very difficult to prove, in the face of Dr. Naville's Abydos discoveries, that any really predynastic tomb has yet been found. We note, too, with some surprise

*Wall Decorations of Egyptian Tombs.* Illustrated from Examples in the British Museum. (The Museum, 5s.)

that Dr. Budge has so far bowed the knee to the Baal of German transliterative methods that he abandons the time-honoured spelling of the *suten-dy-hotep* formula, and writes, with the aid of diacritical marks, *nesu ta hetep*. The engravings, in the text of his introduction, of the stela of Ur-ari-en-ptah, which, being poked away in the Assyrian Room at the Museum, is apt to escape the attention of students, are most valuable, and his description of it full of information, as are his remarks about the stelæ of Sebek-aa and Antef of the Eleventh Dynasty.

With this volume, Prof. Newberry's volume on Rekhmara, and, when it appears, Dr. Alan Gardiner's book, the student of Egyptology will have at his disposal a corpus of Egyptian wall-painting which should leave little to be desired.

### *Early Renaissance Architecture in England.*

By J. Alfred Gotch. (Batsford, 15s. net.)

It is pleasant to welcome the revised text and illustrations of Mr. Gotch's work on English Domestic Architecture, as it manifested itself in rare profusion from the reign of Henry VII., when the long-sustained Gothic period began to die out, down to the close of the reign of James I. During these reigns, especially in those of Elizabeth and the first Stuart, interest in the fabrics of parish churches, and still more in soaring cathedral churches, was largely in abeyance, whilst the headstrong will of Henry VIII. had blotted out the religious houses. In fact, several of Elizabeth's most trusted councillors deliberately secularized churches, or pulled them down for the sake of their materials. Thus Sir Nicholas Bacon turned the church of Egmore into a stable for his horses, whilst Judge Gawdy, in the same county of Norfolk, used the church of Wallington as a barn. In Cambridgeshire, too, Sir Francis Hinde demolished the church of St. Etheldreda, Histon, to supply material for enlarging Madingley Hall.

The lack of religious fervour of the old type materially affected the construction of the greater examples of domestic architecture. In the residential houses of the fifteenth century, as in the earlier castles, the chapel always formed an integral part of the whole, and episcopal registers abound in licences granted for oratories, even in the smaller manor houses, in every county of England. When such a splendid old house as Compton Wynyates is analyzed, it is at once seen that the whole construction of different periods centres round the chapel. But the reverse was the case in Elizabethan houses; even builders on a large scale who could not altogether shun the traditional idea of a chapel, as at Holdenby House or Hardwick Hall, made no special architectural provision for its construction, but left it almost to chance where an apartment for worship should be fitted in.

Apart from considerations such as these, the progress of domestic architecture during this peaceful English period was



probably more marked than anywhere on the Continent. The noblemen of the new school, enriched by the monastic spoils, the successful merchants and adventurers, and the smaller squires and yeomen, were busily engaged in building for themselves splendid houses, or more often manor houses designed for domestic comfort, and usually of picturesque appearance, well suited to the English rural landscape of hill and vale.

In this volume Mr. Goteh, who is a scholar and antiquary as well as a most competent architect—a somewhat rare combination—treats with felicity the delightful variety of homes of the great and of the comparatively humble which sprang up on all sides during the sixteenth century and the first quarter of the seventeenth. These pages have caught the subtle charm of those old halls and manor houses for which our country is famous. They are illustrated, too, by upwards of 300 photographs and drawings, which show not only an abundance of delightful houses, many of them little known, but also important details within and without. The volume is, in fact, brimful of information from beginning to end, and it is difficult to say whether it will give more pleasure to architectural students and craftsmen or to antiquaries and travellers.

#### LIVERPOOL AUTUMN EXHIBITION.

For some years past the autumn exhibitions at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, have contained, in addition to the usual miscellany, two features of more than local interest: a room devoted to the works of some Continental school of artists, and another room containing the "one-man-show" of some well-known painter. This year it had been intended to give a special exhibition of modern German art, but owing to the outbreak of war the proposed collection was unobtainable, and the exhibition has consequently been robbed of one of its chief attractions.

The "one-man" room is given over to Mr. Arthur Hacker, who is revealed as an academic painter of mediocre executive power and as curiously wanting in inspiration. He paints many subjects in many styles, following now Orchardson (289), now Herkomer (283), now Alma Tadema (272), now Leighton (273); but he gives little evidence of any personal feeling beyond a liking for enveloping his subjects in a yellow fog, which may not be altogether inappropriate in the case of *Leicester Square* (294) or *Piccadilly Circus* (296), but appears a little uncalled for in an evening landscape (266).

Visitors who have already seen the London exhibitions will find little of moment in the miscellaneous collection, for the long list of paintings borrowed from the Royal Academy and the New Grosvenor Gallery includes works by Mr. John Collier and Sir Luke Fildes, as well as a Lavery, a Mancini, and an Orpen. The New English Art Club is practically ignored, and so are the Camden Town Group and other small but vigorous bodies; so that the exhibition, viewed as a whole, is not adequately representative of the art movement of the day.

Setting aside the pictures which have already been seen in London, there remain a few works of some interest. Among the

portraits are a strongly characterized head of *J. M. Synge* (239), by Mr. James Paterson; a girl's portrait (97) by Mr. F. C. Friescke, notable for its searching analysis of colour; and two admirable little portraits (255 and 263) by Miss Madeline M. McDonald, Holbeinesque in the delicacy and firmness of the drawing, and pleasantly naturalistic in colour. Mr. George Pirie's *A Highland Sheep-Farm* (224) is also admirably drawn and well designed, while colour harmony has been preserved by restricting the palette to an almost monotone neutrality. In his two harbour scenes at La Rochelle (995 and 1009) Mr. W. Alison Martin has made a successful advance into brilliant rich colour which, controlled by balanced design, gives a most decorative result. Among too many brown and leaden landscapes Mr. Frank Dean's *A Summer Afternoon* (186), Mr. Yarrow Jones's Corsican landscape (218), and Mr. Hamilton Hay's *Tranquil Day* (265) are conspicuous for their outspoken love of sunlit colour. Mr. Hay also shows a water-colour (616) which, by its clean draughtsmanship, intricate pattern, and pure fresh colour, is one of the best things in this section. But for the presence of three water-colours by the late Joseph Crawhall, no qualification would be necessary.

The Black-and-White Room, which maintains a higher general standard than the oil paintings do, contains a masterly tinted drawing, *The Valley of the Spey* (1311), by Mr. D. Y. Cameron; Mr. Muirhead Bone's *Passaglia Archeologica* (1314); and two beautiful dry-points by Mr. Henry Rushbury (1380, 1415).

Little of note is included among the sculpture beyond Rodin's bronze bust of Lord Howard de Walden, Prof. Lanteri's bust of the late Alphonse Legros, and a *Table Fountain* (1732) by Mr. Alexander Fisher.

The exhibition will remain open till Saturday, January 2nd, 1915. F. R.

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC's 'Book of the Bayeux Tapestry,' which has been promised for some time, is to be published next Thursday by Messrs. Chatto & Windus. It contains a coloured reproduction of the entire tapestry, divided into seventy-six panels; and besides the historical Introduction, Mr. Belloc has written a running commentary upon the scenes represented.

DESPITE the war, *The Englishwoman* will hold its usual Annual Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts at the Maddox Street Galleries. This will begin on November 4th, and will illustrate what progress has been made in the revival of peasant industries among us. We note that there will be among other exhibits specimens of "hand-made flowers" and calligraphy, of stained and enamelled glass, and of "antiques."

MR. HENRY SILKSTONE HOPWOOD, the water-colour artist, died last Saturday in Edinburgh, at the age of 54, after two years of considerable suffering, aggravated by persistent insomnia. He had gone to Edinburgh, from travelling in the East, in the hope of painting scenes in that city. Born at Markfield, Leicester, Mr. Hopwood was a student at the well-known Julian studio, with Bouguereau and Ferrier for his masters; later he owed much to the inspiration of Scotch artists. A picture of his was bought in 1896 by the Chantrey Trust. He made his reputation as a water-colour artist, but had lately been giving attention to painting in oils, in which it is likely that his gifts of sincerity and freshness of technique would have ensured for him a new range of highly appreciated production.

## MUSIC

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. AUGENER.

*Low Breathing Winds; Tell, O tell me; The Guest: Songs with Pianoforte Accompaniment.* By S. Coleridge-Taylor. 2s. each net.—In these three numbers the flowing melodies, the simple yet attractive harmonies, and certain dramatic effects in the third recall the composer of 'Hiawatha.' They may not increase Coleridge-Taylor's reputation, but they will all be pleasant remembrances of one whose name will outlive that of many a modern composer whose spontaneity is not equal to his learning.

*Collection de Chansons Anciennes: Vol. V. Les Petits Soupers de Versailles.* Par Yvette Guilbert. 3s. net.—In this new volume the words, as usual, are quaint. The pianoforte accompaniments by Madame Hélène Chalot are very good, though we prefer those which merely support the old melodies by a few simple chords—as in, for instance, 'Le Joli Tambour'—to the more ornamental ones.

*Bygone Days: a Lyric Suite for Pianoforte.* By Gustave Lind. 2s. net.—These short pieces, five in number, are melodious, tastefully written, and of moderate difficulty. They are excellent for teaching purposes.

MR. J. H. LARWAY.

*The Drummer of the Forty-Third; Our Island Home; The Women who Stay at Home.* By Jack Trelawny. 2s. net each.—The aim of the composer in the first piece—namely, to write a melody of firm, rhythmic character—has been achieved, and the song is not only free from sensational effects of a common order, but there are also some strong harmonies in the accompaniment. The second number is couched in softer tones, and here again we have music which, though simple, is not without a certain strength. The opening words of the third, "To arms comes the call," account for the firm, loud strains, and, although the marching rhythm is preserved, when mention is made of the women the mood is subdued.

*Red Rose of England; The Sentinel.* By Herbert Oliver. 2s. net each.—The first of these songs is bright and taking. The change for a short time from the key of F to A, its mediant, makes for freshness—a change to which Beethoven, by the way, was partial. The broad melody of 'The Sentinel' will appeal to basses or baritones.

*Hear the Bugles Calling.* By Gerald F. Kahn. 2s.—This song in march time is strong in rhythm and in spirit.

MESSRS. NOVELLO.

*Choral Songs: Love's Tempest; Serenade.* By Edward Elgar. Op. 73, Nos. 1 and 2. 6d. each.—'Love's Tempest,' with its fine contrasts, "the silent sea," and later "the roaring tempest," offers characteristic specimens of Elgarian harmonies; moreover, it will certainly appeal to good choirs. The 'Serenade' is quiet and expressive, and the frequent use of the flattened seventh of the minor key gives a quaint touch to the music, while a bold enharmonic modulation stands out well, surrounded as it is by diatonic harmonies. Too much chromaticism is the prevailing weakness of some



modern music. Each of these choral songs has a pianoforte part, but only for practice. The words are adapted by Mrs. Rosa Newmarch, from the Russian of Maikov and Minsky respectively.

*The World is too much with Us.* By Granville Bantock. 3d.—This setting of Wordsworth's sonnet is dignified, and for the composer comparatively simple. Yet there are one or two dangerous places, notably the "howling" chord. The consecutive fifths at mention of a "creed outworn" are apposite.

*Perfection (Sinfonia Domestica Choralis).* By Alexander Mackenzie. Op. 77, for Male Voices. 6d.—Though, to suit the words, this piece is in a light vein, it is not lacking in skill, and is sure of popularity.

## Musical Gossip.

THE Promenade Concert at Queen's Hall last Saturday evening opened, after the Belgian National Anthem had been played with marked spirit, with Beethoven's 'Egmont' Overture, of which the massiveness and emotional power made Gounod's 'Hymne à Sainte Cécile,' though well performed by Messrs. S. Freedman, A. Kastner, and F. H. Kiddle, sound weak and insincere. This contains, it is true, a certain appeal to the public; but it only just keeps above a low level, and therefore cannot excite deep feeling. A Dramatic Fantasy, 'Glaucus and Ione,' by Mr. Oskar Borsdorf, son of Mr. A. Borsdorf, the well-known horn player, was produced under the composer's direction. There is promise in this work, but, although the music shows atmosphere at the opening, the dramatic feeling suggested by the ambitious title is lacking. Miss Dorothy Webster's rendering of Bernberg's 'Chant Hindou' was excellent: she has a sympathetic voice.

Last Tuesday evening Mr. Albert Sammons gave a thoughtful and expressive rendering of Lalo's piquant 'Symphonie Espagnole.' Miss Margaret Balfour sang Gounod's "O ma Lyre immortelle" with power and dramatic feeling. The orchestra, under Sir Henry J. Wood's direction, performed Nicolai's spirited overture to his 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' and Mendelssohn's elf-like Scherzo from his 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'

THE twenty-ninth season of the South Place Sunday Popular Concerts opens to-morrow evening with a "Schubert" programme, which includes the lovely Quintet for strings, to be performed by the Saunders Quartet, with Mr. Robert Grimson as second 'cello. The report of the twenty-eighth season shows what high-class music is being given at these concerts; moreover, the collections were so liberal that it was not necessary to make any appeal from the platform for funds. Special attention was paid to British music. Composers represented included Messrs. J. D. Davis, J. Friskin, Hamilton Harty, Joseph Holbrooke, and H. W. Warner, also Sir Charles Stanford and Dr. Ernest Walker. It is to be hoped that these Sunday performances will again be well supported.

WE have not always thought the novelties selected by Mr. Arthur Fagge worth the time spent on them, but that does not prevent us from praising him for his zealous efforts to produce new works. To rely entirely on old standard works is suicidal policy, for the greatest favourites after a time lose their freshness, and especially at the present day, when the old forms and tonality are rapidly making

way for something new and, let us hope, higher. For the present, however, Mr. Fagge is face to face with events which absorb the attention of the public, so he has first of all decided to give three concerts, instead of the usual four. Further, his first concert at Queen's Hall, on Wednesday, November 4th, will be devoted to British music consonant with the thoughts and feelings of the public, namely, Sir Charles Stanford's 'Songs of the Fleet'; Miss Meredith's settings of Mr. Kipling's 'Recessional' and 'We have fed our Seas'; compositions by Mr. Percy Grainger; and the National Anthems of the Allies, arranged for a four-part chorus by Mr. Fagge. We hope that the public will strengthen his resolution to keep, as he says, "the flag flying."

THE BRIGHTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL, which opens on the 10th of November, will consist of seven concerts. The Municipal Choir and Orchestra will form a body of 350 performers.

Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' will be given on Tuesday under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, and his reading of the old oratorio is remarkably vivid. He brings out many a dramatic point which makes it sound fresh and interesting. On Wednesday evening Mr. Thomas Beecham will give four works new to Brighton: Debussy's 'Printemps,' Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Antar,' Stravinsky's 'L'Oiseau de Feu,' and Mr. Frederick Delius's delightful 'Dance Rhapsody.' The programme will end with a Mozart Minuet.

There will be two concerts on the Thursday. In the morning Tchaikowsky's 'Symphonie Pathétique' and the Violin Concerto in D (Mr. Harold Ketelbey) will be under the direction of Mr. Landon Ronald; and following these comes Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's 'Irish Symphony,' No. 4, under his own direction. Finally will be given 'Two Scenes from "Morte d'Arthur,"' by Miss Edith Sweptone.

On Thursday evening two orchestral pieces by Sir Hubert Parry, 'The Ballad of the Clampherdown' by Sir Frederick Bridge, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Overture to his opera 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' all new to Brighton, will be performed under the direction of the respective composers.

On Friday evening Sir Henry J. Wood will conduct a special Wagner programme. The afternoon of Saturday will be devoted to the second and third acts of 'Parsifal' under the direction of Mr. Lyell-Taylor; and in the evening the Festival will end with 'The Messiah.' The artists include Mesdames Perceval Allen, Ada Forrest, Blanche Marchesi, and Carrie Tubb, and Messrs. Frederic Austin, Thorpe Bates, John Coates, and Robert Radford.

THE Executive Committee of the Classical Concert Society announces ten concerts of chamber music at Bechstein Hall on the following Wednesdays: October 14th, 21st, and 28th, November 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th, and December 2nd, 9th, and 16th. They will be held in the afternoon and evening alternately. The programmes are less classical—using that term in its narrow sense—than in former years. Chamber works by Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, and Brahms will be heard. A Boccherini Quintet for strings, in E major, which is announced, was played only once at the Popular Concerts fifty-four years ago, so that it will be something of a novelty.

British composers will be represented by Messrs. Percy Grainger, Arthur Somervell, and D. F. Tovey, and Dr. Ernest Walker; France only by Bizet and Ravel, and each by songs. There is no work by either a Belgian or a Russian composer.

The programmes were probably drawn up before the war broke out, and as the directors state that possibly some artists may be unable to fulfil their engagements, any change in the programmes resulting therefrom might give opportunity for recognizing Belgium and Russia. All artists engaged are either residents in this country, or subjects of allied or neutral countries.

HANS RICHTER, according to the German papers, is said to have torn up the degree of Doctor conferred on him by the University of Oxford. Let us hope that this is not so, that the eminent conductor—whose services to music are incontestable—has a soul above this kind of futile animosity. If, however, the report is true, the fact in itself precludes regret.

MR. BASIL HINDENBERG, conductor of the Torquay Municipal Orchestra, who is of English birth, has decided to adopt his baptismal name of Cameron. He therefore wishes in future to be known and addressed as Basil Cameron.

ALBERT MAGNARD, a French composer of some note, who has written several symphonies, was shot while defending his home, not far from Paris, when the Germans were advancing towards the capital.

*The Musical Times* for October announces the death of Miss Clara Angela Macirone, born in London, January 21st, 1821. She was a student of the Royal Academy of Music from 1839 to 1844. Her first concert as pianist took place at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, in 1846. She also appeared as the composer of a 'Benedictus,' for which she received the congratulations of Mendelssohn.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert, 3. Royal Albert Hall.  
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.  
MON.—S. Promenade Concerts, 8. Queen's Hall.  
MON.—S. Carl Rosa Opera Company, Dalston Theatre.  
MON.—S. D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, Kennington Theatre.  
SAT. Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford's Concert, 2.30, Royal Albert Hall.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

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## LITERATURE

## TEUTONISMUS.

A FURTHER instalment of "seasonable" literature—we would hope it is the last—seems to bring out and confirm an opinion that has suggested itself to us during the last few weeks; this opinion we might describe as the result of the reviewer's effort to understand "Teutonismus," if we may borrow German methods of word-making.

We have read, not always with enthusiasm, volume after volume about German views, German thought, German preparations, German everything, and, so far as we have been able to reach a conclusion, it is that there is something very curious in the way Germany approaches the problems of life.

When we read Nietzsche—not that M. Chatterton-Hill in 'The Philosophy of Nietzsche' is the ideal exponent of his philosophy—we find many points that are in themselves of considerable interest. The idea of aristocratic revolt is natural to a high-spirited race—revolt against convention and self-humiliation, revolt against a teaching that may seem to

*The Philosophy of Nietzsche.* By G. Chatterton-Hill. Second Edition. (Heath, Cranton & Co., 7s. 6d.)

*The German Enigma.* By Georges Bourdon. (Dent & Sons, 2s. 6d. net.)

*The German Empire's Hour of Destiny.* By Col. H. Frobenius. (John Long, 2s. net.)

*Germany's Great Lie.* Exposed and Criticized by Douglas Sladen. (Hutchinson & Co., 1s. net.)

"*When Thoughts Will Soar.*" By Baroness von Suttner. (Constable & Co., 6s.)

many to have produced only a modicum of good, and to have failed utterly to prevent a maximum of harm. We can understand the impulse of indignation, the desire for a stronger law of life that shall give assertion to all that seems to be wilfully suppressed. It is an excellent subject for high debate. But when we read the many books that owe their appearance to some sort of Nietzschean inspiration, we are amazed by the revelation that this debate has been actually carried into practical life on every side. We find these principles of Nietzsche at work in the life of the German nation, in the teaching of her professors and schoolmasters. More startling than this, we find them embodied in the textbooks of the German Staff College—at least in Bernhardt, and, if not embodied, implied even in the conversations of diplomats with foreign publicists. Last of all, we see their influence in an official handbook circulated in America.

Let us take one or two instances. M. Georges Bourdon has republished, with modifications and additions, various articles originally written for the *Figaro* on the opinions of various eminent Teutons, which now appear under the title of 'The German Enigma.' In one of these articles the views of Herr Alfred Kerr are an outright declaration of war: he even anticipates the very phrase now in every journalist's mouth—"the return of the Huns."

The other personages interviewed by M. Bourdon take a contrary view; to them war is unthinkable, and they speak with tremendous earnestness about *rapprochements*, sympathies, love for France—that kind of love known to Frederick the Great when he spoke bad French and copied all that was defective in Parisian civilization. But (and it is here that we see our Teutonisms) we notice their boundless energy and aspiration, we see that they are actually taking Nietzsche and themselves quite seriously. That is the puzzle; perhaps it is the real explanation of the war. In other countries European war has been a subject of consideration. But, except for the efforts of a few "unemployed" amateurs—zealous members of Parliament, for example—that consideration has been confined to the men for whom it is part of their daily office work—certain Ministers, War Office and Admiralty officials, railway chiefs; in a word, those who hold the inner lines of national life. For the countries themselves the idea of war does not seem to have gone beyond the frontiers of ideas and discussions. In Germany it has left those frontiers, has ignored them, has permeated the whole nation. But that nation was already over-inoculated with energy. One traveller whom M. Bourdon met expresses the situation exactly:—

"All German thought was whirling distractedly in a flood of idealism. People were intoxicated with Germanism, and lauded the superiority of the race, but no one doubted that this orgy of vigorous self-assertion was destined exclusively for the service of humanity."

When you have a certain accumulation of gases and put a light thereto, what happens? Or, in the humbler phrase about the frog, "too much tickle, him bust!" This deadly seriousness which can drag a professor from his lecture-room and bear him in triumph through the land—for that is just what may be said of Nietzsche—could not but end in explosion.

Let us now mark the methods of justifying and commending this explosion. It was obviously impossible for Germany to declare the cynical truths expressed by such solitary witnesses as Herr Kerr—that she desired and brought on the war. Therefore we have such books as Col. Frobenius's 'Hour of Destiny,' a wholesale indictment of France, of Russia, and especially of England. France, wounded in her vanity by 1870-71, has, "in spite of a noticeable temporary cessation of the hostile spirit, persisted in completing and perfecting her army and fortifications." Russia "cannot attain her ends in the Balkans without a victorious struggle, not only with Austria, but also with Germany." England, of course, resents with her deep-seated treachery the advance of German commerce and sea-power and the menace to her own monopoly. In fact, they all are "out for" Germany's destruction! But England is "the enemy *par excellence*," as Sir Valentine Chirol remarks in his lucid Preface.

The official book published by Germans for American consumption, 'The Truth about Germany,' shows German methods of justifying not the origin so much as the immediate steps that led to the actual fighting of all the Powers concerned. Mr. Douglas Sladen, who has had the luck to obtain a copy of this publication, has in 'Germany's Great Lie' interspersed his and other criticisms of the various statements contained in it. Naturally, it is a version of facts seen through German spectacles, and Mr. Sladen has embodied, with reasonable clearness, and common sense, the view of those facts as it must occur to most level-headed people. If he does not attain to the inmost lines of the "Truth about the War" (the truth as known to a few potentates and diplomats only), at least he gives the outer aspects in a convincing manner, and largely succeeds in his aim—the refutation of German assertions.

But what makes those assertions puerile and their refutation easy is just this deadly seriousness of which we have spoken. A nation with a reasonable sense of humour or proportion would hardly on one page say that it is "peaceably disposed" and that "the army is only a defensive organization," and on the next page proclaim that its army, on a war footing, is a "tremendously powerful organ." Again, why perpetrate the pun—if such earnestness of "Wortspiel" can by any possibility be called a pun—of the white paper? The German White Book prints documents proving the white purity of the German conscience. It is a genial



idea, a fruitful suggestion for national colour-schemes; but it will sorely exercise the minds of critics to discover the subtle analogies hidden in a Russian Orange Book, a Belgian Grey Book, or even an English Blue Book.

Frobenius and his school have pursued the time-honoured practice of abusing their adversary in default of any adequate defence for their own cause. The official authorities combine this with "white-washing" and "production of numerous witnesses who testified to the excellent character of the accused." The practice is well enough, nor is Germany the only land of its adoption; but adoption is one thing and execution another, and it is in execution that Teutonism excels.

Yet further proof is apparent in a "Romance of the Immediate Future," Baroness von Suttner's 'When Thoughts Will Soar,' which suggests fully the futility of Teutonic methods except for practical warfare. This novel describes the efforts of a young heiress to spend her vast fortune for the good of the nation, and her dealings with a young poet and an American of the Peace Palace breed. The climax is a "rose week" at Lucerne, where the sky is transformed into a cinematograph sheet, and the air made weird by the "Toker organ," whose tone and *crescendo* can pass the utmost limits of sweetness and power (no wonder Romain Rolland said, "Some Germans love all music, good or bad"). The gist of the novel is that men are to be taught to *fly morally*: the practical outcome of such aspirations appears to be the Taube and the Zeppelin, apostles of such moral flight, as is the 17-inch howitzer of mental culture.

What else could be expected? Life is far too full of light and shade to be interpreted wholly in terms of the one to the exclusion of the other; it is proportion and the sense of proportion that must win. From the German whirl of idealism has evolved war; the English whirl of "business" and money-making might have developed into some end equally harmful.

## TWO CRITICAL STUDIES.

THE interesting and appreciative monograph on Mr. Robert Bridges is variously described by the publisher as by "F. E. Brett Young" and by "F. and E. Brett Young," with the result that we remain uncertain whether we are indebted for it to one author or to two. For convenience' sake we proceed on the former assumption, in which the practice of the authors, if more than one, of assuming a collective personality and using the pronoun "I" will justify us. This is, we believe, Mr. Brett Young's first appearance as a critic, and he has certainly acquitted himself

well. Admirers of Mr. Bridges, who may have regarded with some apprehension the prospect of a study by an untried writer of so elusive a theme, will acknowledge that Mr. Young has produced a recognizable portrait, and has chosen his points of emphasis with discrimination. He has written, moreover, with appropriate dignity of style.

The main preoccupation of Mr. Bridges as a poet has certainly been with the form of his verse, and an adequate criticism of his production is hardly to be expected, except from a student of prosody. Mr. Young recognizes this, and devotes three chapters to Mr. Bridges's prosodic theory and practice. His susceptibility to rhythmical effects is considerable, but his theory, especially as coming from one who feels competent to patronize and dismiss the theories of Mr. Bridges, is curiously inchoate. Perhaps he was partly misled here by his desire to eschew the aridities of scientific nomenclature. A little consideration should have convinced him that prosody is of no use to the dilettante, and must either be treated so that a precise and coherent meaning is conveyed or not at all. With the best will in the world, we have been unable to infer any clear scheme from Mr. Young's chapters. We sympathize with many of his statements, and are grateful to him in particular for his exposition of the value of Mr. Bridges's experiments in classical metre. In his conception of the principles of accentual prosody he seems quite childishly astray; nor does he succeed in explaining the aim or the achievement of Mr. Bridges in his departure from it. "It is time," he writes, "the critics realized that rhythm is not meant to be explained, but only to be understood," forgetting, in his impatience with a difficult subject, that explanation is merely the transference of understanding from one mind to another. When such transference is attempted, it often happens that true understanding is absent from the explainer's mind; but this gives him no right to cry out that explanation is impossible.

But though as a prosodist Mr. Young mystifies more than he enlightens us, his pleasure in what is at once most individual and most perfected in the Laureate's poetry gives real value to his literary criticism. He is right, we feel sure, in basing Mr. Bridges's claim to immortality on the five books of Shorter Poems. He constantly praises our own favourites among these, and finds in them just those qualities for which we love them most. He remarks excellently on Mr. Bridges's peculiar appreciation of what we might call the commonplaces of English landscape—the lane and hedgerow, the trees and towers which to every Englishman mean home; on his rare command of descriptive atmosphere (for which he quotes in full, and it could not be quoted too often, the beautiful poem 'November'); and on the general contentment and niceness of his language, and his genius for the discovery of the word-jewel where it is

wanted. His analysis of such a poem as "Who has not walked upon the shore?" is charming, and we wish he could have given more space to constructive appreciation of this kind; a few pages might have been spared from two chapters of comment upon the dramas. Discussion here easily becomes superfluous, for if they were actable they would be acted.

Mr. Young has done good work in emphasizing the freshness, the rectitude, the fundamental sweetness and sanity of the Laureate's work. He appreciates also finely, if not quite fully, his many exquisite love poems. A chapter on the 'Religion of Love' makes some needless concessions to the standards of the normal man, whom the normal poet of passion exists, it appears, to satisfy. Mr. Bridges conceives love, says Mr. Young, "according to the Book of Common Prayer"; and has not the phrase, in its context, an ironical flavour? If so, we brush the irony aside and accept the phrase as adequately describing the achievement for which Mr. Bridges is most endeared to us. No one who knows his love poetry questions its sincerity, its virility, its fire. Without being in any sense a conventional expression, it carries into the realm of song qualities the most vital to love as an experience, the most foreign to love as a theme. Here, we feel, is the faithful singer, not of an ideal, but of an embodied love; here is one who gives in terms of poetry what life gives to such as know its gold from its dross.

Miss Taylor's monograph on Maeterlinck is hardly in place in a series of critical studies. She is content to be the mouth-piece of one whose greatness as poet, philosopher, and mystic she everywhere assumes, and whose spirit (having breathed it in unquestioningly) she breathes out again in page after page of rhetoric. All this is hardly, we should suppose, needed by the devoted followers of the master, who, whatever else he is, is not abstruse, and it is certain to alienate those not yet numbered in his flock. One example will suffice to show the completeness of her homage. Even among Maeterlinckians many have been found to acknowledge that the mingling of science and romance in which M. Maeterlinck indulged, for example, in the 'Life of the Bee' had obvious drawbacks, and led him into errors of taste, at least. The climax of incongruity in that volume occurred in the description of the Queen Bee's nuptial flight. Miss Taylor quotes this wonderful passage in full, and introduces it in language so exalted that, but for a change of type, we should be at a loss to know where introduction ended and quotation began. Her chapter concludes:—

"Howsoever nobly men conceive of truth, howsoever greatly men estimate its worth, 'look as high as they will....(they can never look too high)....truth ever rises as they draw nearer.' And this for Maeterlinck is the conclusion of the matter."

This sounds conclusive till we reflect that among sensible people it is the beginning of the matter rather than the end.

*Robert Bridges: a Critical Study.* By F. E. Brett Young. (Martin Secker, 7s. 6d. net.)

*Maurice Maeterlinck: a Critical Study.* By Una Taylor. (Same publisher and price.)



*A Survey of Elementary English Education.* By E. B. R. Prideaux. (Blackie & Son, 2s. net.)

*Elementary School Standards.* By F. M. McMurry. (Harrap, 3s. 6d. net.)

THE first of these volumes is designed for the service of those who offer in certain examinations the History of Education as one of their subjects. As such it is a work of a familiar type—concise, simple, judicious, and lucid. Useful to the examinee, its very merits will make it unattractive to those who read at leisure and do not desire to be reminded of the days when they also were called upon to face examiners. Yet even they may thank the author for recalling the theory and practice of Robert Owen, which combined to produce one of the most pleasing chapters in educational history. Who but a pedant would not rejoice in a system which discountenanced the use of prizes and punishments, which sought to substitute for coercion a healthy public opinion, which taught even the smallest children to consider their companions' happiness equally with their own, and which tried to make lessons pleasant (though not effortless) instead of disagreeable? It is nearly a century since these ideas were translated into action on the banks of the Clyde; to-day they are still among the ideals of many forward-looking minds.

Turning to Mr. McMurry's book, the reviewer finds himself chastised for his cavalier tolerance of Mr. Prideaux's lucidity. For 'Elementary School Standards' is undeniably hard reading—hard, that is, to us in England. For this is an American work, and American writers, when they deal with education, employ a phraseology to which over here we are unaccustomed. Very likely this book is child's play to a New Yorker, but the Briton's forehead must be corrugated before he can master it:—

Nigh foundered, on he fares,  
Treading the crude consistence, half on foot,  
Half-flying,

stumbling and slipping amid "standards," "values," "purposes," and "relay races." Presently, however, he wins through to something like firm ground, and discovers that the zone of difficulty leads up to a glorified report on the condition of the public elementary schools of New York City. The report is not exactly cheerful reading, since it contains the avowal of much frank dissatisfaction with the existing order. Initiative and interest, we gather, are not fostered. Uniformity is made a fetish. Among the principals, who exercise a somewhat perfunctory supervision, "there is lamentable absence of inspiring leadership." The teachers themselves are hampered by lack of authority to punish troublesome children, or to have them punished; and so are constantly the victims of foul language and violence. The by-law of the Board of Education which forbids the teacher to lay correcting hands upon the pupil should, as Mr. McMurry urges, be

repealed. The report contains many other sound recommendations of reform. But the idealistic reader must admit to himself, with a sigh, that the juvenile human nature of America will have to undergo very great alterations before the milder, happier theories of Robert Owen can be current in New York City.

*California.* Painted by Sutton Palmer. Described by Mary Austin. (A. & C. Black, 18s.)

MISS MARY AUSTIN undoubtedly succeeds in giving a picturesque impression of California in its many aspects of beauty and wonder. She is wise to adopt in full detail the

"aboriginal account of its making, by Padahoon the Sparrow Hawk, and the Little Duck who brooded on the face of the waters in the Beginning of Things,"

and she supports this wisdom by judicious gleanings from the early history of a land she knows thoroughly. The mountains; the coastland of adventure, greatly aided by Francisco Lopez and his appetite for onions; Monterey and the old Spanish gardens, wealthy in herbs of healing; the Twin Valleys; the land of the sagebrush and alkaline desolation—all these are treated with keen observation and illuminating comment.

The rhyme of the "Raphael-eyed muchachitos"—

Up in heaven there is a bullfight;  
The bull has horns of silver and a tail of gold—

recalls the Daudet story of that native of the Midi who was enticed out of heaven (where he had no business to be) by the cherubim calling, at the instigation of St. Luke, "El toro, el toro." On hearing the cry he leapt into the void to see where the bullfight was to be: what a pity one of those *muchachitos* was not present!

At Monterey music appears as the best missionary to the savages, under the inspiration of a small "tin-piped wooden hand organ, built by one Benjamin Dobson, of 22, Swan Street, London, in the year 1735." Their favourite tunes seem to have been 'The Sirens' Waltz' and 'Go to the Devil!'

Buried in the beach beyond the anchorage is the teakwood hull of the *Natala*, that carried Napoleon to Elba.

Of the charming Californian garden of Doña Ina the author provides a full catalogue, concerned not only with healing herbs, but also poison plants and their antidotes. These grow side by side: "there was never an evil plant let loose in the gardens of the Lord, but the remedy was set to grow beside it." So thought Doña Ina, like those ancients who stated that the mongoose, when bitten by a snake, instantly found and ate the herb that should save it. We also hear of the sentimental side of plants and the 'Album Mexicana' which describes their various meanings.

Those who know Mr. Owen Wister's 'Virginian' and remember the story of

the frogs at Tulare will find the fullest possible description of that marshland, and, indeed, of all the pioneer land known to Bret Harte and Mark Twain. But we do not like to see Mark Twain misquoted; the jumping frog "Dan'l Webster" was filled with buckshot, not by the barkeeper, but by a wandering stranger who "happened along," and, alone among many, won his wager from Jim Smiley.

We must also take exception to the author on other grounds. She overloads her pen at times, and shows a certain adjectival ruthlessness. We cannot admit "colourful," "yellowly," "blossoming lakes of sky-blueness": they mar the description, and show a lack of proportion unjustifiable in a writer who has otherwise so keen a sense of her subject. We had nearly forgotten one of the best instances of this, the exorcism of the bears, worthy even of St. Patrick:—

"I adjure you, O Bears, by the true God, by the Holy God, to leave the fields to our flocks, not to molest them nor come near them."

Of the many charming illustrations by Mr. Sutton Palmer, we like especially the 'Three Brothers, Yosemite Valley,' the 'Cemetery, Santa Barbara Mission,' and 'Laurel Lake, Upper Sacramento.' The volume as a whole is an excellent instance of the skill of Messrs. Black in general get-up, both for printing and for reproduction.

## THE MAKING OF HISTORY.

THE series to which Mr. R. H. Gretton contributes his study of 'History' has scored some successes, and here he adds to their number. History is not now a remote interest for any class, because its messages, often vague and conflicting, have become living, even palpitating. Consequently, any one does a useful and necessary work who can explain what history really is, how it ought to be taught, what are the calculable results of teaching it rightly, and so forth; and all this work is enhanced in value if the exponent can show us, by correcting pedants and pundits, what history is not. This little book supplies not a few such correctives, beginning with definitions and ending with principles, so that after clearing away the debris the author is able to produce a more or less rational scheme.

Dr. Johnson thought that history was essentially defective. Sir Robert Walpole, in a celebrated phrase, abjured written history as wholly false. Macaulay gave us a clue to the truth when he made "vivid representation of characters and incidents" an essential. But we need not look far to discover the reason for the inadequacy of definitions, however famous they may be. Just as they fail for the most part from lack of completeness, so many an expert, who in his day may have

*History.* By R. H. Gretton. "Art and Craft of Letters." (Martin Secker, 1s. net.)



been thought to mark a line of splendid progress and advance, now grows inconspicuous because his highest claim is seen to be local or partial. Significantly enough, Mr. Gretton attacks John Richard Green and Leopold von Ranke in this very connexion. Green, with his anti-“drum-and-trumpet” theory—so Mr. Gretton argues—underrating “the pageantry and the clangour, and even the rise and fall of kings,” neglected the only things by which the people at large had seen, or handled, or travelled, or gained experience—“in a national sense.” On the other hand, “it never occurred to Ranke that the subject-matter of history was other than the intrigues of rulers, the ambitions of nobles and priests, the factions of statesmen and parliaments.” These limitations are obvious, and their weakness is intensified by Acton, though he held up Ranke as a model, by means of his pregnant phrase that “History is all one.” Once take that saying as a text, and the field enlarges itself almost miraculously. Add to it a spice of metaphysics, and the falsities of inadequate vision, as of definition, vanish into thin air. Mr. Gretton seems fully alive to this. He has written only a little book; but unquestionably he has sound and wide views on his tremendous subject.

It is interesting to see, when Mr. Gretton essays to define history, how he sets about it. “The word ‘history,’” he says, “has a double meaning; it signifies the course of human events, as well as the record of that course.” We cannot complain that this is incomplete, if we are willing to look beneath and beyond the actual words to satisfy ourselves that we are travelling in the right direction. The course of human affairs, obviously, is something which we seldom take account of, except at times of crisis. But the fact that we are passing through such a crisis now makes us all more or less anxious, if not to take a part, at least to make or keep a record of what is happening, and perhaps to go further than that. We want to have, each man among us, a share in historic events. The drift of individual experience is not, as a rule, exciting. We are seldom able to view ourselves as part of a great moving drama. Historians of all schools, no doubt, have been trying to persuade us to do so. Now, however, we do not need any persuasion. We have the feeling that their view is right, and we are anxious to pass the conviction on. We want to become historians in Mr. Gretton’s dual sense, as actors and recorders, and this conviction places us abreast of his point of view, making us critics of the historians of an earlier age, many of whom have blundered considerably in the conduct of their business. Mr. Gretton is instructively emphatic on this head, and bluntly drives his opinion home. “Formerly,” he says, “the historian planted himself imaginatively at some point in the past, and worked forward. It was not by an accident that certain people were moved to print the date 4004 B.C. at the opening of the Bible,

or 764 B.C. at the beginning of a Roman History. It was essential to their point of view that they should have a definite place at which to set out upon their travels. The modern historian finds that definite place in his own day. He does not transport himself to a past period, and work towards his day. Looking backwards, he singles out the significant features of the past, and it is of less consequence to him than it was to his predecessors to date events. Their vitality is not in themselves, but in the spark of fire with which they respond to the searchlights.”

We cordially agree with the idea that the “spark of fire” is everything. There is a touch of it, by the way, in Mr. Gretton’s own writing. The “searchlights” of history, on the old principle, had to be searched for. On the new principle we may realize how we are bathed in their rays. Suppose we look back through the ages, considering, it may be, the interdependence of nations or the inevitability of wars, remembering that right and wrong are real distinctions, as Gibbon declared. The correct standpoint is therefore a matter of ethics as well as of time. Either way the “pull” of the unseen has to be taken into account, just as one planet affects the movements of another. On the ethical side, there are economics and politics to be considered. On the historical side, the succession of events only repeats phenomena which reflect laws that are found to be universal, once understood; and from this it is but a step to the metaphysical proposition that there is really no time, except the eternal “now.” Yet observe—and all this while we are following Mr. Gretton in his suggestive survey—the essential point remains that if the unseen, which we must make an effort to understand, explains the seen as soon as we get a tolerable apprehension of it, the converse is quite as encouragingly true. The seen also interprets the unseen. That knowledge ensures a new appreciation of our modern searchlights, which include, it is refreshing to remark, both poetry and drama as auxiliaries of the forces of truth. This thought brings us back to Acton’s idea of the unity of history, for it is to this that Mr. Gretton makes his final appeal. Thus the whole matter revolves in a perfect circle.

It might be suggested that, because the foregoing reflections possess a touch of the transcendental, the value of Mr. Gretton’s essay is less than it would have been if it had contained nothing but plain statements. But though he brings imagination to his task, it is something to be able to commend his introduction to one of the most fascinating of all studies, for practical reasons. Youth (and it is mostly for youth that such manuals as these are intended) does not engage in new adventures without an object; and now the traditions of our country, obviously identified with the improvement of mankind, have very little direct connexion with a past merely remote and curious. They share with history itself the proud position of being a living issue.

## TWO FIGHTING VETERANS.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, whose ‘Memoirs’ are now before us, is still such an active man that it is difficult to believe that he was born so long ago as 1846. In his time he has ridden a pig down Park Lane and driven a water-cart round Rotten Row. He has broken his chest-bone, pelvis, right leg, right hand, foot, five ribs; one collar-bone three times, the other once; and his nose three times. But in spite of these things, and a hundred other adventures, he still appears to be young and stronger than most men of half his age.

He joined the Navy in 1859, and confesses that he narrowly missed getting in because when he had to sign his qualifying certificate he made a mistake in the spelling of his own name. His ready answer to his examiner and his Irish resource saved him then, as they have saved him since in many tighter places. He began life at sea at a time when the changes from sail to steam, from wood to iron, and from iron to steel, were in progress; and he records how when he first crossed the Line and was undergoing the usual ceremonies he was held under water so long that he was nearly drowned, and hauled out unconscious.

One opens the book expecting it to be full of good stories, and one is certainly not disappointed, though some of the tales have the flavour of age, and some of the best in which the author figures as hero find no place in his own memoir. He writes with so much good humour that we are ready to believe all his stories. We do not doubt that

“in the Navy the cow used to be milked in the middle watch for the benefit of the officer on watch; and that, in order that the admiral should get his allowance of milk, the cow was then filled up with water and made to leap backwards and forwards across the hatchways”;

or that

“when the forage for the sheep ran short, the innocent animals were fitted with green spectacles, and thus equipped, they were fed on shavings.”

The author devotes much space to the Soudan War of 1884-5, and gives a fine picture of the work done by our soldiers and sailors. The way in which he and his men worked and fought is vividly described, and he never forgets to give full credit to those who helped him. For the politicians at home who were concerned with the conduct of the war he has little to say that is good, and no allowance is made for the difficulties caused by Gordon’s change of plans and refusal to obey orders. But that is a matter which is by the way, and it is with the actual fighting that the book is really concerned. In a letter written in Egypt at the time the author declared

*The Memoirs of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.* Written by Himself. With 23 Illustrations. 2 vols. (Methuen & Co., 11. 10s. net.)

*The Life of Lord Roberts.* By Sir George Forrest. (Cassell & Co., 16s. net.)



that his camels had so many shot-holes in their backs that he was "obliged to put shot-plugs in, to keep the water in when they drank." He now adds :—

"It was true that I put shot-plugs in the camels. My official report (and what can be truer than an official report?) contains . . . the sole entry 'Employed repairing camels' sides by plugging them with oakum.' Lord Wolseley laughed when he read it."

The description of the battle of Abu Klea contains much excellent writing. The work of the Naval Brigade is not forgotten. Their losses were great; and the author states that every man of the brigade handling the guns outside the square was killed except himself. He notes that after Abu Klea every one was suffering from cold and absence of food and water. He himself had lost his tobacco, and a man who had six cigarettes gave him three. About this he says :—

"I would cheerfully have given a year's income for them, as I told him. We agreed that it was hard to die without knowing who had won the Derby."

When Gladstone was in the Ionian Islands he delivered "a superb oration in the Greek tongue"; and a tale collected on the spot is to the effect that when he had finished

"the official in attendance, while complimenting him upon his eloquence, observed what a pity it was that Mr. Gladstone delivered his speech in the English language."

On Irish politics there is an abundance of amusing reading, but, though Lord Charles tried the House of Commons many times, he never seemed happy there. When he first entered St. Stephen's he objected to something or other, and was told that he would soon get used to the tactics of Westminster; but he never did, and he writes :—

"I have spent years in politics, and I have never shaken down to political methods. A thing is either right or wrong. I have never scrupled to vote against my own party when I thought they were in the wrong."

His independence caused Disraeli to say to him :—

"My boy, don't you know that it's your first duty to vote with your party? If every one voted according to his convictions, there would be no party system. And without a party system the Government could not be carried on."

That the author is more at home on sea than at Westminster may be seen by his political arguments about the Admiralty. His view is that it was the

"right of the Cabinet to formulate a policy, and that it was the duty of the Sea Lords to provide what was required in order to carry that policy into execution; and that the Cabinet had no right whatever to dictate to the Sea Lords in what the provision should consist, for that was a matter on which the Sea Lords alone were competent to judge."

Here many will differ from Lord Charles Beresford, and we can imagine the way in which the present very active First Lord would reply to some of the arguments of the book. But as to the needs

of the Navy there are more points where we agree with Lord Charles than where we differ from him.

It is indeed a good thing that we have made some advance since the time of which he speaks when he notes that (about 1890) the First Lord used to state what sum the Cabinet felt disposed to grant to the Navy, and that then the Naval Lords proceeded to get as much as they could for the money.

We saw when this war broke out the truth of this statement :—

"The Navy, unlike the Army, is always on active service, and is perpetually practising in peace what it will be required to do in war";

and the author points out that the record of a command afloat consists almost entirely of incessant routine work: "The only difference between peace and war is that in war the target fires back."

When Lord Charles was in the House in 1902 he emphasized what he calls the "central defect" of the Navy—the absence of a war staff. That staff was not established till ten years later, but the author shows that the need for such a body is proved by the fact that ever since it was formed "its members have been working day and night." The credit for having constituted the Committee of Imperial Defence is rightly attributed to Mr. Balfour, but some mention should have been made of a well-known letter, signed by Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, and by others who have since died, addressed to the leaders of each great party, which, if it did not force Mr. Balfour's hands, helped him to get his way.

As to the progress of the Admiralty in the matter of organization for war, Lord Charles Beresford quotes from the book of Sir John Briggs to which we called marked attention many years ago. At the time when that book appeared Sir John was forced to say this of his forty-four years' experience at the Admiralty :—

"No measures were devised, nor no practical arrangements thought out, to meet the numerous duties which devolved upon the Admiralty, and which at once present themselves at the very beginning of a war with a first-class naval power."

We have moved a long way since then, and Lord Charles Beresford is certainly justified in showing that he was not himself idle when he was at the Admiralty, and that it was owing to his intervention that a new Naval Intelligence Department was formed.

The book was written, and apparently printed, before the war; otherwise some things would have been stated differently. We note, for instance, that the author, when he is talking about Imperial Defence, blames Governments for the abandonment of naval bases in various parts of the world. He believes that these bases will have to be restored, but says that,

"as the danger is out of sight, the public do not perceive that the demolition of naval bases abroad may very likely, in the event of war, result in disaster to the British navy."

In another part of his book he writes :—

"Matters have changed so little since the South African War, that, although our Army and Navy are relatively inferior to what they were in 1899, the politicians are still alternately boasting of what will be done in an emergency, and declaring that war is no longer possible."

But then the author loves to gird at politicians, and likes to say that "the English are ruled by people having the appearance of men, but the ways of a weathercock."

We have noted half a dozen unimportant misprints, and we feel sure that the author does not mean that when he proposed the Kaiser's health he really called that monarch "Emperor of Germany."

The time for the appearance of 'The Life of Lord Roberts' was opportunely chosen, for it appeared just as he had reached the age of 82 years. As happily his Lordship is well and vigorous, the biography is necessarily incomplete, but the story of his life and great services up to date is vividly told, though in places it is obscured by historical detail to such an extent that the chief figure is for the time lost.

Frederick Sleigh Roberts was born on September 30th, 1832, at Cawnpore: his father (Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B.), then a Major commanding the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, was afterwards known as one of the few men in authority who realized the falseness of the position at Kabul during the First Afghan War; his advice, if taken, might have lessened, or even have averted, the disasters of 1841-2.

After a short time at Eton, and the usual period at Addiscombe, young Roberts was appointed to the Bengal Artillery in 1852, and proceeded to India. His services there, always distinguished, are familiar chiefly through his admirable book 'Forty-One Years in India,' on which Sir George Forrest's work is largely based, and need not be repeated. Having risen to the chief command in India, he continued the work so well begun by Sir Donald Stewart, paying special attention to the improvement of shooting by the troops and to their social welfare. After returning home he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

Later, when our position in South Africa during the Boer War had become critical, he was sent there to avert the disaster which incompetence had rendered imminent. Though 67 years old, and suffering from the loss of his only son, a gallant and promising young officer, whose portrait is given at p. 194, he set forth in December, 1899. Soon after his arrival, under his direction system and organization replaced chaos. A plan of campaign was prepared, and before long the tide of misfortune was turned. Success followed his steps, and he returned home victorious, leaving to Lord Kitchener the completion of the work, a more arduous business than was anticipated. His reception in London will not be forgotten by those who saw it. Honours



and rewards justly followed, and he became Commander-in-Chief of the British Army; but not for long, as in the course of civil administration that office was abolished: a momentous step for the Army as well as its chief, for whom ordinarily it would have meant effacement; for Lord Roberts, however, it opened his most noble campaign. Untrammelled by office, he forthwith devoted his days to unceasing warning of danger to Britain and the need of preparation for war. He advocated universal military training, so that in emergency a sufficient force might at once be available for dispatch abroad and for defence at home. His warning, unfortunately, fell on deaf ears; yet now, when the truth of his words is revealed, he does not upbraid. On the contrary, at the age of 82, he undertakes with fresh energy all he can do to help his country in a war for which the adoption of his measures would have found us better prepared.

To have served as Lord Roberts has is great; to have lived unspoilt by success, and to have devoted the evening of his days to rousing his countrymen to the danger which threatened (a far from popular part to play), is still greater.

Of the preparation of the book it is unnecessary to say much: it would have benefited by more careful revision, for there are misprints and slips which might have been corrected, but they are more irritating than important.

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*Clement of Alexandria: a Study in Christian Liberalism.* By R. B. Tollinton. 2 vols. (Williams & Norgate, 11. 1s. net.)

A DIFFICULT task has been undertaken by Mr. Tollinton, and he has accomplished it with success. He has shown the Alexandrine Father as a man whose writings have not only an important place in the history of religious thought, but also a living interest in view of the theological questions of the present day. He sets forth the personality, the period, the standpoint, and the problems of Clement. He gives us, too, graphic pictures of Alexandria and of some of Clement's notable contemporaries, and a lucid account of the thought of the age. At the outset attention is claimed for Clement's biography "as essentially that of the first great Christian scholar." It is pointed out in reference to his life in Alexandria that, while contact with great forces acting at high pressure and beyond the control of individuals has driven men frequently to pessimism, Clement with his convinced optimism never fell into a sombre attitude of mind. "But something," says Mr. Tollinton, "of the peculiar influence of a great city may be detected in the lack of finality which is certainly a characteristic of his work"; and he proceeds to show that Clement's enterprise of a completed scheme of Christian

truth remained unfulfilled, and that he did not settle any of the problems of Christian theology.

Clement is represented as a man whose contribution to progress is a greater thing than his personal qualities, and as one who "did a greater work than it was in his nature to do." The explanation of this paradox lies in the fact that there was a singular accord between his nature and his age, and that he was the instrument through which wider forces were exerted. Certain scholars, among whom is Hermann Diels, have found no originality in Clement, and have brought a charge of plagiarism against him. Mr. Tollinton, however, does not admit that the charge is valid. He recognizes that Clement could not have been intimately acquainted with the 348 writers to whom there is a reference in his works; but he claims that Clement knew all that was worth knowing in the poetry and philosophy of Greece, and that he was more than the "cleverest of thieves." Clement would have ranked as a Modernist had he lived in the present age; and Mr. Tollinton declares that "never before had the early Church been told so boldly that there was good in Paganism, and that her sacred Scriptures were the highest, but not the only documents which revealed the will of God." He maintains, too, that rarely has the aim of religious literature been discussed from a higher standpoint than in the 'Stromateis,' and that Clement's decision to write books and his conception of an author's responsibilities are a fine example of the Church's vocation to minister to intelligence, and a reminder, needed in our own time, that unsettled minds are sometimes abundantly deserving of her thought and care.

In the chapter on the Incarnation it is admitted that Clement accepted the Virgin Birth as a part of the Christian tradition, and pointed out from time to time its significance in the Christian scheme. While agreeing that Clement's example is in full accord with Bishop Gore's statement that there are "no believers in the Incarnation discoverable, who are not also believers in the Virgin Birth," Mr. Tollinton contends that it is in no sense true to say that Clement's acceptance of the Incarnation depends on his belief in the Virgin Birth; and he maintains that, while Clement accepted the Virgin Birth, he did not make it the groundwork or condition of his belief in the Incarnation of the Word, and, indeed, that it might be eliminated from his theology without disaster to the general structure.

"In whatever light [says Mr. Tollinton] the Church of the future may regard this most ancient article of her belief, it is well to point out that, for at least one important phase of Christology, it had no inseparable or necessary connection with the vital faith of the Word Incarnate."

In the chapter 'Then and Now' Mr. Tollinton asks the question: Apart from Clement's interest to the student of the past, has he any value for those who are

confronted by the claims and problems of to-day? In his answer he points out that for the age of Clement there was no Social Question, in the sense in which we are conscious of it. The regeneration of the individual was then the primary concern of Christianity, and outward conditions were only indirectly changed. We, on the other hand, begin with the conditions and treat character as the consequence. "We think," Mr. Tollinton says, "that we must first build the City of God, and then consider how to produce the angels." Further, it is shown that in the second and twentieth centuries alike Christian thought is found in solution. In Clement's age a man could be a Stoic and a Christian, while now he may be a Christian and a Hegelian. Then the ideas in liquidation were derived from ancient philosophies, Eastern religions, Nature cults, the Mysteries, or the hoar antiquity of Egypt, and into the ferment, as the latest element, was thrown Christianity. Now the condition of solution is found again; and, while the component elements are no less varied, Christianity is the oldest of them all. Mr. Tollinton concludes that in the Christianity of the twentieth century, contrasted with that of the second, there is a score of points in which it has the advantage; and yet in one respect of primary importance the preference lies with the early Church. It was more free, just because it was so much less deeply committed to the past.

Apart from any contrast of the centuries, Clement offers, according to Mr. Tollinton, a great example of the synthetic attitude of mind. He delights to reconcile Plato with the Gospels, is ready to see value in culture, and wishes to understand the best in Gnosticism. As we are told by Mr. Tollinton,

"he finds the one Divine Word everywhere at work, and builds on this faith a great habitation, in which the simple and the learned, the Greek and the Jew, Past and Present, Church and Cosmos, Saint and Philosopher, may meet to be at one";

and we are reminded that the synthetic attitude is singularly appropriate to the Christian teacher who has to recognize Science, Criticism, and Democracy as powerful factors in the world of to-day.

Another service is mentioned which Clement may render. He may teach men to place a value on the items of their professed creed; and it is, Mr. Tollinton affirms, perhaps in his estimate of the "proportion of faith" that the modern spirit can follow him most closely. Little is said by him of Sin, Reconciliation, or Judgment; and no stress is laid on the Virgin Birth, while the Resurrection is spiritualized. But, in Mr. Tollinton's words,

"the doctrine of God's highest or nearest act of self-manifestation in a Human Life on earth, the extension and implications of this principle in the Church and in Humanity, the unity of the one spiritual Power in all the many forms of its self-expression, are dominant conceptions in his theology, and may be applied, with a minimum of modification, to many questions of to-day."



## FICTION.

*The Pastor's Wife.* By the Author of 'Elizabeth and her German Garden.' (Smith, Elder & Co., 6s.)

EVEN in comparison with its predecessors from the same pen, this is a singularly charming volume. Its fascination is assuredly not diminished by the fact that it deals with that—inconceivably remote—period when German domestic life was still in this country a perennial source of kindly and half-respectful amusement, when jokes could still be made on an impending Teutonic conquest of England, when East Prussia was as yet a smiling scene of rural tranquillity, and the Kaiser's theological views seemed, in their harmless eccentricity, simply refreshing. Ingeborg Dremmel, the German pastor's English wife, is a creature wholly delightful; and though her actions sometimes astonish us, she always (unlike certain earlier heroines of this author's) keeps her hold on our sympathy. Her social encounters as mistress of a parsonage on the Russian frontier—whether with that "simple woman" her mother-in-law, or with the poorer parishioners who object to being "consoled and alleviated," or with the Baroness who takes her father the Bishop for something equivalent to a Lutheran "superintendent," and her sister's husband, Master of "the most celebrated of Oxford colleges," as occupying the same sphere with a village schoolmaster—are a delicious piece of comedy. Yet beneath runs a deep undercurrent of tragedy, growing steadily in force. Within seven years six children are born, of whom only two (both most unsatisfactory specimens) survive; and "this wild career of unbridled motherhood" results for Ingeborg, first in a long period of shattered health, and finally in complete estrangement from her husband. Now that the large family has in England become an object rather of sentimental regret, it is not amiss that our attention should be called to the seamy side of that institution; yet we cannot but feel that it is here presented under an unduly lurid aspect. We find it hard to believe that a man with so much good in him as Herr Dremmel should play the inhuman part assigned to him; and for the offspring of highly intelligent parents to throw back to an imbecile grandmother is surely an unusual freak in heredity. On other points, too, some doubts occur to us. We are convinced, for example, that Ingeborg might have run away the first time, but emphatically not the second. We fancy that the most episcopal of bishops has intervals during which even his family find him endurable. We can understand that to an alien hostess, realizing at the last moment the terrible circumstance that by local custom supper is included in afternoon tea, roast potatoes would not present themselves as a possible resource; but the boiling of eggs and frying of bacon are feats well within the imagination of a British housewife. But the net impression produced is one of almost unalloyed pleasure, and to carp at details becomes sheer ingratitude.

*Bellamy.* By Elinor Mordaunt. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

HERE is a capable study of the base product which the self-made man of an industrial system may become. Not that a weed, such as is the principal figure in this story, can be expected to bear roses, however good the soil. But, being a vigorous weed in a field where the tares are allowed to suck all the nourishment at the expense of the wheat, he thrives most disproportionately to his merit. Utterly callous, he regards everybody and everything but as affording him steps by which to achieve success. As steps he treads on them, and leaves them behind until, arrived at the top, he finds himself poised in what might be empty space for all the interest life holds for him. So down he goes again to derive comfort from the woman who, throughout, has cared for him, in spite of the fact that she understood the shallowness of his ambition, and we leave them together—a climax as unsatisfactory, we should imagine, for the woman as it is for us.

The author shows not only acquaintance, but also deep sympathy, with aristocratic failure and the sordid lot of many of our workers; but, though we welcome any valid criticism relating to the evils still attendant on Labour, we think she ought to have informed her readers in a footnote that the evils of juvenile labour in silk mills—specially alluded to on p. 30—are happily now a thing of the past.

*A Soldier of the Legion.* By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

THE popular romance of to-day naturally clothes his or her hero in military garb. In this case sartorial details are of no little importance, for having rung the curtain up on a garrison ball, where a handsome young officer's heart beats only for the dazzling tango-dancer of the season, the authors lead us, by the dear old paths of coincidence, machination, changed babies, and lost heiresses, to Algeria and the famous *Légion Étrangère*. There as a recruit, amongst "men in spotless white, their waists wound round with wide blue sashes," the gallant dispossessed loses his individuality and becomes a unit among units till his colonel sends him on a mission of some delicacy into the desert, where Mars and Venus both shine upon him and guide his steps to love and fame. In a story of this type few readers would search meticulously for errors in "local colour," but the authors, as a publishers' note informs us, have made a study of the Legion on the spot, and are therefore well equipped to clothe the dry bones of Larousse with the right amount of warmth and the exact shade of colour. Those novel-readers whose exclusive joy is the study of character will not seek their pleasures here. An abundance of incident and a succession of dramatic situations are the qualities which have made, and still sustain, the reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson.

*The Man with the Double Heart.* By Muriel Hine. (John Lane, 6s.)

WERE we assured that the heart is the seat of the affections, two such organs might not have sufficed the hero of this romance. The supposed physical duplication is far-fetched and needless, as the warring of the man's temperamental feelings, so far as they were orthodox, is quite naturally explained by an Italian mother and a Scotch father.

Unfortunately, the author has not been content with the material thus afforded, but must needs fill out her book to over three hundred pages with accounts of other and less appetizing love incidents, which detract from any satisfaction we might have derived from the concluding marriage. The space devoted to castigating the Militant Suffrage Movement seems now but a mistaken effort to galvanize back to life a dead controversy, and, if the author objects, as she tells us, to the stage being turned into a pulpit, she ought to sympathize with our distaste for the novel when used for the same purpose, though excellence of performance has, in other cases, seemed to us an all-sufficient excuse. We do not wish to deny that the author shows smartness in her writing, that she has produced a really readable tale, or that her views may be acceptable to many, if not to us. To take a couple of instances: she applauds suggestive veiling instead of the frank display of what is beautiful in womanhood, and is not regarded, except by the most prudish, as unseemly; again, we think a grave mistake is made by any one who declares that the fact of sex is something inherently unclean.

*Ringfield.* By S. F. Harrison. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

THIS is an unusual kind of story with qualities which remind us of the late Harold Frederic's work. Also, it has qualities which suggest that it may be its author's first book, and may contain a good deal of actual experience—experience which has been deeply felt. It is a tale of life in a remote part of the French-Canadian province of Quebec, and for those whose conception of Canadian life is based upon the wholesale publicity given to twentieth-century Canada, to the Canada of the immigrants, the wheat-growing prairies, and the "keep smiling" slogan, its pages will prove something of a revelation. The central character, Ringfield, is a warm-hearted, eloquent young Methodist preacher, who, in queer, unorthodox fashion, receives a "call" to take up his duties in a place which is dominated by French-Canadian Catholic influence. We find interest and a certain pathos in the position of this earnest, single-minded young Methodist who essays to do battle with the deep-rooted forces of the Church of Rome in an isolated Quebec village. For the upshot of his strivings readers must turn to the book. It is worth reading, being rich in emotional force, atmosphere, and careful characterization.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Barber (W. T. A.),** THE MORNING OF LIFE, 2/6 net.  
Kelly  
A collection of addresses delivered in the Chapel of the Leys School, Cambridge.

**Brierley (J.),** FAITH'S CERTAINTIES, 3/6 net.  
James Clarke  
A volume of essays, including the author's latest work.

**Drawbridge (C. L.),** COMMON OBJECTIONS TO CHRISTIANITY, 5/ net.  
Robert Scott  
This book is concerned with the common objections to Christianity raised by the ordinary sceptic, rather than with the more academic ones which are put forward in the world of culture.

**Dunlop (Mrs. E. M.),** A GREAT MISSIONARY PIONEER, the Story of Samuel Marsden's Work in New Zealand, 1/ net.  
S.P.C.K.

This account has been written for the Marsden Centenary, which takes place on Christmas Day, 1914.

**Fausset (Rev. W. Yorke),** THE VALUES OF THE CROSS; OR, THE THINGS THAT MATTER, 1/6 net.  
S.P.C.K.

Six addresses which were given in the Lady Chapel of Bristol Cathedral during Lent last year.

**Flew (Josiah),** SAINTS OF YESTERDAY, 2/6 net.  
Kelly  
A collection of sermons and addresses to young men and women.

**Goudge (H. L.),** THE TEACHING OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, 6d.  
S.P.C.K.

Containing lectures given at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to teachers in London Council schools.

**Hodges (George),** THE PATH OF LIFE, 5/6 net.  
Macmillan  
A new edition.

**Paget (Francis),** THE REDEMPTION OF WAR, Sermons preached in the Cathedral Church of Christ, 1/ net.  
Longmans  
A third edition of sermons by the late Bishop of Oxford.

**Robertson (Rev. C. Hope),** THOUGHTS ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD, 4d. net.  
S.P.C.K.  
A little book offering comfort to those in trouble.

**Sliesius (Angelus),** SPIRITUAL MAXIMS, translated by Henry Bett, 6d. net.  
Kelly  
Maxims from the 'Cherubischer Wandersmann.' Mr. Bett contributes an Introduction.

**Swete (H. B.),** THE ANCIENT CREEDS IN MODERN LIFE, 6d.  
S.P.C.K.  
Containing a lecture given to the Cambridge Local Lectures Summer Meeting this year.

**Townsend (H. C.),** THE RESURRECTION; THE SECOND GOSPEL, 3d. each.  
S.P.C.K.  
These booklets contain outlines of the subject, arranged for study during five weeks.

## POETRY.

**Battle Songs,** chosen by E. Nesbit, 1/ net.  
Max Goschen  
An anthology of patriotic poems.

**Chesterton (G. K.),** THE WILD KNIGHT, 3/6 net.  
Dent  
A new edition.

**Cole (Douglas),** NEW BEGINNINGS AND THE RECORD, 2/6 net.  
Oxford, Blackwell  
A number of these poems appeared in 'Oxford Poetry, 1910-1913,' and 'Oxford Poetry, 1914.' 'The Record,' privately printed in 1912, is described as "an Occasional Diary in Verse, 1910-1912."

**Durst (Marion),** A PRELUDE IN VERSE, 2/6 net.  
Elkin Mathews  
Includes 'Good Friday Sunshine,' 'To Dear Jane Austen,' 'In an Arena Cell,' and 'Stern Love.'

**Fox-Smith (C.),** SAILOR TOWN, Sea Songs and Ballads, 1/ net.  
Elkin Mathews  
Acknowledgments are made to *The Spectator*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, *The Westminster Gazette*, and other journals.

**Hemans (Felicia Dorothea),** POETICAL WORKS, 1/6 net.  
Milford  
A volume in the "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors."

**Hewlett (Maurice),** A BALLAD OF THE GLOSTER AND THE GOEBEN, 2d.  
Poetry Bookshop  
The ballad is printed with blue-and-white illustrations.

**Huelin (E. Scotton),** POEMS, 1/ net.

Elkin Mathews  
Miscellaneous pieces, including 'Love of the Earth,' 'The Wind in a Town,' 'The Dark Pool,' and 'Sea-Gulls.'

**Masefield (John),** PHILIP THE KING, AND OTHER POEMS, 3/6 net.  
Heinemann  
Besides the play named in the title, the book contains eleven poems.

**Oxford Poetry, 1914,** edited by G. D. H. C. and W. S. V., paper, 1/ net; boards, 2/6 net.

Another book of Oxford poetry, "the harvest of the year 1914," with a Preface by Sir Walter Raleigh.

**Thomas (Gilbert),** THE VOICE OF PEACE, 2/6 net.  
Chapman & Hall

A collection of miscellaneous verses, some of which are reproduced from *The Fortnightly Review*, *The Westminster Gazette*, and other journals.

## PHILOSOPHY.

**Allotta (Prof.),** THE IDEALISTIC REACTION AGAINST SCIENCE, 12/ net.  
Macmillan

The author claims that this work must be regarded as a new edition rather than as a mere translation of his book 'La Reazione idealistica contro la Scienza,' published in Italy in 1912.

**Ladd (George Trumbull),** WHAT CAN I KNOW? AN INQUIRY INTO TRUTH, 6/ net.  
Longmans  
As problems of the personal life, the author briefly names and discusses the following: What can I know? What ought I to do? What should I believe? What may I hope?

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Arnold (the late W. T.),** THE ROMAN SYSTEM OF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION TO THE ACCESSION OF CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, Third Edition, revised by E. S. Bouchier, 5/ net.  
Oxford, Blackwell

Mr. Bouchier has added two Appendixes and written a short Preface.

**Barton (D. Plunket),** BERNADOTTE, THE FIRST PHASE, 1763-1799, 15/ net.  
John Murray  
This book is "a study of the character and of the first phase of the career" of the lawyer's son who rose to be King of Norway and Sweden.

**Black (J. B.),** ELIZABETH AND HENRY IV., being a Short Study in Anglo-French Relations, 1589-1603, 3/6 net.  
Oxford, Blackwell  
The Arnold Prize Essay for this year.

**Bland (J. O. P.) and Backhouse (E.),** CHINA UNDER THE DOWAGER EMPRESS, 6/ net.  
Heinemann  
Revised and cheaper edition. For notice see *Athen.*, Jan. 7, 1911, p. 9.

**Budge (E. A. Wallis),** A HISTORY OF THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE, 3/6 net.  
Dent

Written with the view of providing beginners with a handy introduction to the study of Egyptian history. A section of the book is devoted to a description of Egypt and the Nile, the ancient Egyptians, and the principal facts of their history. Another portion deals with the daily life of the people.

**Festing (Gabrielle),** STRANGERS WITHIN THE GATES, 4/6  
Blackwood  
This is a sequel to 'When Kings rode to Delhi,' and gives "the story of the struggles for supremacy in India which followed the break-up of the Moghul Empire."

**FitzGerald (Edward),** DICTIONARY OF MADAME DE SEVIGNÉ, 2 vols., 8/ net.  
Macmillan  
Edited and annotated by the compiler's great-niece, Mary Eleanor FitzGerald Kerich.

**Gibbons (Philip Arnold),** IDEAS OF POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT, 1651-1832, 1/6 net.  
Oxford, Blackwell  
The Gladstone Essay for this year.

**Hodgetts (E. A. Brayley),** THE LIFE OF CATHERINE THE GREAT OF RUSSIA, 16/ net.  
Methuen  
The author has had recourse to original sources, especially the dispatches of diplomatists, Catherine's personal letters, and the more recent researches of Russian historians.

**Strunsky (Rose),** ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 7/6 net.  
Methuen

This study, without deserting the sympathetic American view, takes an international standpoint, and regards Lincoln and his times in the light of modern social and industrial reform.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**California, the Land of the Sun,** painted by Sutton Palmer, described by Mary Austin, 18/ net.  
Black

**Reynolds-Ball (Eustace),** MEDITERRANEAN WINTER RESORTS: VOL. 1. SOUTH EUROPE, 5/ net.

Kegan Paul  
A new edition of this guide-book, revised, partly rewritten, and enlarged.

**Watson (E. H. Lacon),** A CONVERSATIONAL TOUR IN AMERICA, 2/6 net.  
Elkin Mathews  
A traveller's account of his experiences in the United States and Canada.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Wardrop (Major A. E.),** MODERN PIGSTICKING, 10/ net.  
Macmillan

The author includes a few shooting incidents, and the book has three dozen illustrations.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Budge (E. A. Wallis),** THE LITERATURE OF THE EGYPTIANS, 3/6 net.  
Dent

Intended to serve as an elementary introduction to the study of Egyptian literature. It presents a short series of specimens of Egyptian compositions.

**James (Henry),** NOTES ON NOVELISTS, 7/6 net.  
Dent

A collection of studies of eminent writers of fiction which have appeared at various times and in various periodicals. To these are affixed two or three studies of dramatists and of minor writers.

## PHILOLOGY.

**Roberts (R. G.),** THE PLACE-NAMES OF SUSSEX, 10/ net.  
Cambridge University Press

"Part I. contains in alphabetical order all Sussex names for which early forms have been found, with a discussion concerning their meaning and history; Part II. presents classified lists of the elements occurring in Sussex names."

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Adcock (A. St. John),** IN THE FIRING LINE, "Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net.  
Hodder & Stoughton

Containing "stories of the war by land and sea."

**Barrow (Kathleen M.) and Cunynghame (Anna B. de M.),** HOW WOMEN CAN HELP THE WOUNDED, 7d. net.  
Hodder & Stoughton

A little book giving information on clothing for the wounded, the necessary qualifications and equipment for nurses, methods of collecting funds, &c. Dr. F. M. Sandwith contributes the Introduction.

**Billington (Mary Frances),** THE RED CROSS IN WAR: WOMAN'S PART IN THE RELIEF OF SUFFERING, "Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net.  
Hodder & Stoughton

Includes chapters on 'Evolution of Military Nursing,' 'The Territorial Hospitals,' 'Nursing for the Navy,' &c.

**Dillon (Dr. E. J.),** A SCRAP OF PAPER: THE INNER HISTORY OF GERMAN DIPLOMACY AND HER SCHEME OF WORLD-WIDE CONQUEST, 1/ net.  
Hodder & Stoughton

Another of the "Daily Telegraph War Books."

**Fisher (H. A. L.),** THE WAR: ITS CAUSES AND ISSUES, 6d. net.  
Longmans  
Three addresses given recently in Sheffield.

**MacQueen (K. S.),** A HUNDRED HINTS FOR RED-CROSS WORKERS, 3d. net.  
Christophers

The outcome of the author's experience in work similar to that which will now fall to the lot of thousands of women in Europe.

**Our Just Cause, FACTS ABOUT THE WAR FOR READY REFERENCE,** prepared under the Auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, 1/ net.  
Heinemann

A handbook for speakers. It includes various questions on the situation, and answers to them.

**Oxford Pamphlets, 1914:** WAR AGAINST WAR, by A. D. Lindsay (2d.); BACILLI AND BULLETS, by Sir William Osler (1d.); WAR AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, by H. E. Egerton (2d.); "JUST FOR A SCRAP OF PAPER," by Arthur Hassall (1d.); INDIA AND THE WAR, by Sir Ernest J. Trevelyan (1d.); FRENCH POLICY SINCE 1871, by F. Morgan and H. W. C. Davis (2d.); SERBIA AND THE SERBS, by Sir Valentine Chirol (2d.); RUSSIA, THE PSYCHOLOGY OF A NATION, by Paul Vinogradoff; THE GERMANS: 1. THEIR EMPIRE AND HOW THEY HAVE MADE IT—11. WHAT THEY COVET, by C. R. L. Fletcher (2d. each); NIETZSCHE AND TREITSCHKE, THE WORSHIP OF POWER IN MODERN GERMANY, by Ernest Barker (2d.).  
Oxford University Press

A series of pamphlets on the present international situation.



**Phillip's Large Scale Strategical War Map, with Index, 6/ net.**

Measuring 48 in. by 37 in., and drawn on the scale of 10 miles to the inch, this map purposes to show all points likely to be of interest.

**Prayer for the Sailors in our Fleet, and Prayer for such as are called to Tasks of Special Peril in the Air or Beneath the Sea, 2/ per 100 net.**  
S.P.C.K.

Two cards.

**Rose (J. Holland), WHY ARE WE AT WAR? 1d.**

Cambridge, Hoffer

The reasons given are taken from the White Paper, with references to the numbers of the dispatches. The author's profits will be given to the Belgian Relief Fund.

**Why We are at War: Great Britain's Case, by Members of the Oxford Faculty of Modern History, 2/6 net.** Oxford, Clarendon Press  
Second edition, including the additions we advocated in our first review last week.

**Yoxall (Sir James), WHY BRITAIN WENT TO WAR, 1d.** Cassell

This booklet, by the Secretary of the National Union of Teachers, is addressed "to the boys and girls of the British Empire," and gives a simple account of the cause which has led England to fight and the interests she has at stake.

#### MILITARY.

**Bailey (H. C.), FORTY YEARS AFTER, the Story of the Franco-German War, 1870. "Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net.** Hodder & Stoughton  
Dr. W. L. Courtney contributes an Introduction.

**Foord (Edward), NAPOLEON'S RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1812, 16/ net.** Hutchinson

The writer's aim has been to relate the history of the terrible campaign in straightforward fashion, without obscuring the narrative by too much digression. The illustrations consist of thirty-two portraits and historical paintings, and several maps and plans.

**Groser (H. G.), LORD KITCHENER, 1/6 net.**

Pearson

A new edition brought up to date.

**Maurice (Major-General F.), THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, by the Generals and Other Officers who took part in the Campaign, 21/ net.**

Allen & Unwin  
In reviewing the book on its appearance *The Athenæum* said it was a valuable addition to our military literature.

#### NAVAL.

**Oppenheim (M.), THE NAVAL TRACTS OF SIR WILLIAM MONSON, in Six Books, Vol. V.**

Navy Records Society

These records are edited with a commentary drawn from State papers and other original sources.

#### EDUCATION.

**Allington (C. A.), A SCHOOLMASTER'S APOLOGY, 3/6 net.** Longmans

The editor of this book thinks that the public schools of England and the Church of England are in a better state than they have ever been before.

**Edinburgh Academy Register: a Record of all those who have entered the School since its Foundation in 1824.**

Edinburgh Academical Club

The Historical Introduction is from the pen of Mr. J. H. Millar, as are also the School Bibliography and the Biographical Notes on the Rectors. Mr. F. C. Thomson has furnished lists of the Directors and other office-bearers. The Athletic Records have been compiled with much labour by Mr. S. C. Freeman. Mr. Scot Skirving has supplied the references to the *Academy Chronicle* which are appended to the records of those mentioned prominently in that magazine; and the late Dr. Mackay furnished particulars of the publications written, either for use in the School or for other purposes, by Academy Rectors and masters.

**Sewell (E. M.), PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION, 1/**

Longmans

An abridged edition.

**University Correspondence College, THE CALENDAR, 1914-15, 1/ net.** University Tutorial Press

Includes particulars of courses for the various London examinations and the matriculation papers for last September, with answers and criticisms.

**University of Leeds, CALENDAR, 1914-15, 1/**

Leeds, the University

Contains the usual information for intending students.

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Appleton (R. B.), FABULE VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE AUT NARRANDE AUT RECITANDE, 2/** Bell

A collection of classical stories in Latin, followed by an Index Verborum. The volume is intended "as an occasional reading-book for lower forms," and is illustrated.

**Baker (W. M.) and Bourne (A. A.), EXAMPLES IN ARITHMETIC EXTRACTED FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, 2/** Bell

This book is intended to meet the requirements of those teachers of arithmetic who prefer their pupils to have no textbook or sets of worked-out examples. It may be had with or without answers.

**Bate (R. S.), ENGLISH COMPOSITION, 3/6** Bell

This book includes some preliminary chapters for young children, and is intended to cover a full school course in English composition.

**Bell's Simplified German Texts, edited by F. W. Wilson: Section A, KALIF STORCH UND ZWEI LEGENDEN, von Ribenzahl; FRAU LUNA, von Otilie Wildermuth; ZWEI GESCHICHTEN FÜR DIE JUGEND, von Robert Reinick.—Section B, BILDER AUS DER NEUEREN DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE: Biographien, Schilderungen, und Anekdoten aus der Zeit Friedrichs des Grossen, der Freiheits-Kriege, und Wilhelms I., 1/ each.**

Each volume contains notes and exercises in the Direct Method, and may be had with or without a Vocabulary. The volumes in Section A are for young children, and are illustrated by Miss Gertrude Lindsay.

**Bell's Sixpenny French Texts: LA ROSE ROUGE ET LE CURÉ DE BOULOONE, par Alexandre Dumas, annoté par Mark P. Mayo; LE CAPITAINE PAMPHILE, par Alexandre Dumas, annoté par A. H. Smith; CONTES FANTASTIQUES, par Edgar Allan Poe, Traduction française par Charles Baudelaire, annoté par H. D. C. Lee; and QUATRE CONTES, par Jean Macé, annoté par H. N. Adair.**

Each volume is supplied with a short Introduction in French and some brief notes. The text is intended for rapid reading in class.

**Chesser (Elizabeth Sloan), PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE FOR GIRLS' SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, 2/** Bell

The book "aims at supplying a knowledge of home hygiene, dietetics, cooking, and personal hygiene." Some elementary physiology, sick-nursing, first aid, and child-management are included for examination purposes.

**Lockhart (J. H. B.), A FRENCH PICTURE VOCABULARY, TOGETHER WITH A GERMAN VOCABULARY, 1/** Bell

A book for beginners, containing 360 drawings by Mr. George Morrow, which illustrate nouns, verbs, and adjectives, and are followed by French and German vocabularies, with phonetic transcripts.

**Robinson (W. S.), A SHORT BRITISH HISTORY: Period I. TO ELIZABETH, 1603, 1/4**

Rivingtons

The book is to a large extent an abbreviation of the author's 'Story of England,' and is illustrated.

**Rodgers (Alys), A BOOK OF VERSE, 2/6 net.**

Cambridge University Press

This book aims, in the first place, at supplying easy pieces for recitation and general reading in schools; and, secondly, at providing a collection of verses for out-of-school enjoyment.

**Shakespeare's MACBETH, HAMLET, and TWELFTH NIGHT, edited by S. P. B. Mais, 1/ each.** Bell

Each volume contains a Preface and 'Notes, Hints, and Questions,' as well as a General Introduction, a selected Bibliography, and extracts from Johnson's Preface to Shakespeare.

**Spenser's Faerie Queene, Book V., edited by S. E. Wimbolt, 1/6** Bell

Includes an Introduction, extracts from some criticisms of Spenser, notes, and an Index.

**Stanley (H.), OUTLINES OF APPLIED PHYSICS, 2/6** Mills & Boon

In this manual descriptive work is omitted, and "attention concentrated on those parts of the subject in which principles on which calculations depend are deduced."

**Twentyman (George A.), ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION: Part III. MIDDLE SCHOOL ENGLISH COMPOSITION, 2/6** Rivingtons

This book provides a third-year course in composition, containing recapitulatory exercises, and exercises in grammar, composition, and prosody.

#### FICTION.

**Bain (F. W.), INDIAN STORIES: THE ASHES OF A GOD, and BUBBLES OF THE FOAM, translated from the Original Manuscript, in 19 vols., 120/ net per set.** Lee Warner

These two volumes complete the set as originally planned, but a further one is announced.

**Barnes-Grundy (Mabel), "CANDYTUFT," 1 MEAN VERONICA, 6/** Hutchinson

Concerns a woman's artistic temperament, which nearly shipwrecks her own life and that of her husband.

**Bell (J. J.), THE WHALERS, 6/**

Hodder & Stoughton

Short stories of modern whaling.

**Bilse (Lieut.), LIFE IN A GARRISON TOWN, 1/ net.** Lane

Ninth and popular edition.

**Bowen (Marjorie), PRINCE AND HERETIC, 6/**

Methuen

Dealing with William of Orange and Philip of Spain, and the tragic struggle in the Netherlands which led to the establishment of the Dutch Republic. The story begins with the second marriage of the Prince on the eve of the revolt of the Netherlands.

**Brown (Vincent), THE CLERGY HOUSE, a Story for a Quiet Hour, 6/** Chapman & Hall

A story concerning a curate who runs away with a married woman, and the reformation of the latter's husband.

**Burgin (G. B.), THE DUKE'S TWINS, 6/**

Hutchinson

Reintroduces the author's trio "Old Man," "Ikey," and Miss Wilks, who between them assist the Duke of Ilchester's younger twin to bear the buffets of adversity and overcome the sorrow of an unhappy love-affair.

**Chambers (Robert C.), THE HIDDEN CHILDREN, 6/** Appleton

The story of a struggle between American colonists and an Iroquois Indian Confederacy in which a girl camp-follower and a young soldier play their part.

**Crommelin (May), PINK LOTUS, 6/**

Hurst & Blackett

A comedy in Kashmir.

**Dixon (Thomas), THE VICTIM, \$1.35 net.** Appleton

In this historical romance of the life of Jefferson Davis Mr. Dixon's purpose has been to draw his real character without passion or prejudice.

**Horn (Kate), THE FLUTE OF ARCADY, 6/**

Stanley Paul

The 'Flute of Arcady' is the call of love in modern times.

**Jacobs (W. W.), NIGHT WATCHES, 3/6**

Hodder & Stoughton

A collection of short stories, illustrated by Mr. Stanley Davis.

**Keynes (Helen Mary), HONOUR THE KING, 6/**

Chatto & Windus

A novel of the time of King Charles I.

**Leaves from the Country-side, 6/**

Heath & Cranton

An episode dealing with many lives in rural Dorsetshire.

**Marchmont (A. W.), MY LADY OF THE YELLOW DOMINO, 6/** Hodder & Stoughton

A lady involved in Balkan State policy meets a rich English baronet, whom somebody is evidently anxious to get rid of, at a masked ball, with the usual consequences.

**Meade (L. T.), ELIZABETH'S PRISONER, 6/**

Stanley Paul

The story of a girl who hides an escaped convict in her studio.

**Norman (Mrs. George), THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURE, 6/** Chapman & Hall

Consists of a journey to Lucerne, undertaken by a young girl of adventurous tendencies, who finds herself suddenly set free from restraint, and meets her "fate" there.

**Phillips (David Graham), OLD WIVES FOR NEW, 6/** Appleton

A picture of married life to-day among the well-to-do. It is a story of a young couple who loved as others love, but whose love turns to indifference, and Mr. Phillips shows why their married life was a failure.

**Phillipotts (Eden), THE JOY OF YOUTH, a Comedy, 2/ net.** Chapman & Hall

A cheap edition.



Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), HER HUSBAND, 6/  
Chatto & Windus

The heroine, rebelling against her fate, sins, and has to bear the consequences.

Schofield (Mrs. S. R.), CASSANDRA BY MISTAKE, 6/  
Methuen

The story of an experiment attempted by an old professor of psychology who becomes the sole guardian of a baby girl. Having the opportunity, he brings her up in a special way, in absolute seclusion, in order to test certain theories. The sequel illustrates the conflict between natural intuition and the sophistication of Society.

Stevenson (Robert Louis), A LODGING FOR THE NIGHT, 1/ net. Chatto & Windus

A little gift-book, printed on hand-made paper with a decorated cover.

Vaux (Patrick), SEA SALT AND CORDITE, 2/  
Hodder & Stoughton

A series of seventeen short stories, most of which are descriptive of naval warfare under modern conditions.

#### JUVENILE.

Newbolt (Henry), THE BOOK OF THE BLUE SEA, 5/ net. Longmans

The stories in this book "are pictures of real naval life in the days of Nelson....each one of them is the record of a boy's career from the moment of his first going to sea." There are illustrations in colour and in black and white by Mr. Norman Wilkinson.

Trist (E. B.), HOW AND WHERE THEY LIVED IN BIBLE TIMES, 2/ net. S.P.C.K.

A book for children. There are coloured illustrations.

#### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Antiquary, OCTOBER, 6d. Elliot Stock

Includes 'Spurious Objects of Egyptian Antiquity, as illustrated by a Few Specimens made recently at Gurnah and Luxor,' by Mr. R. Colman Clephan; 'Wookey Hole,' by the Rev. J. C. Cox; and a further instalment of Mr. John A. Knowles's 'The Technique of Glass-Painting in Mediaeval and Renaissance Times.'

British Review, OCTOBER, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

Some of the features are 'The War in France,' by Mr. Paul Parsy; 'Poland and the Czar,' by Mr. R. S. Latimer; and 'The Reign of Pope Pius X.,' by Mr. H. Belloc.

Financial Review of Reviews, OCTOBER, 1/ net. 2, Waterloo Place

Dr. T. Miller Maguire writes on 'The Military Problems of the War,' Mr. Archibald Hurd on 'The Navy's Task: Anticipation and Realization,' and Mr. Sidney M. Edwards on 'Investors' Interests in Enemy Countries.'

International Review of Missions, 2/6 net. Frowde  
Starts with an article on 'The War and Missions.'

Poetry and Drama, 2/6 net. 35, Devonshire Street, W.C.

Contains 'Varia' (notes and news); an article in letter form on Prosody; poems by Verhaeren, Mr. Maurice Hewlett, and others; criticism of new books, &c.

#### GENERAL.

Bourdon (Georges), THE GERMAN ENIGMA, being an Inquiry among Germans as to What they Think, What they Want, What they Can Do, translated by Beatrice Marshall, 2/6 net. Dent  
See p. 347.

Cheyne (Elizabeth Gibson), THE MAN WITH THE MIRROR, 2/6 net. Black

This is described in the publishers' announcement as "a book of prose poems." It includes meditations on sacred subjects and parables.

Kennedy (Sinclair), THE PAN-ANGLES, 7/6 net. Longmans

A consideration of the federation of the seven English-speaking nations.

Some Slings and Arrows from John Galsworthy, selected by Elsie E. Morton, 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

Containing extracts from Mr. Galsworthy's plays, novels, and pamphlets.

Stewart (Elinore Pruitt), LETTERS OF A WOMAN HOMESTEADER, 4/6 net. Constable

We are told in a publishers' note that the writer of these letters is a young woman who lost her husband in a railroad accident, and afterwards supported herself and her two-year-old daughter, first as a house-cleaner and laundress, and afterwards as a housekeeper.

Wells (H. G.), ANTICIPATIONS OF THE REACTION OF MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS UPON HUMAN LIFE AND THOUGHT, 1/ net. Chapman & Hall

Mr. Wells has written an Introduction to this new edition.

#### PAMPHLETS.

Cattell (J. McKeen), DEMOCRACY IN UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION, read at the Conference on 'The Relation of Higher Education to the Social Order,' arranged by the Council of the Religious Education Association, Yale University, March 5, 1914.

A paper reprinted from *Science*.

Cattell (J. McKeen), SCIENCE, EDUCATION, AND DEMOCRACY, Address of the Vice-President and Chairman of the Section of Education of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, read at Atlanta, Georgia, on December 31, 1913.

A paper reprinted from *Science*.

#### SCIENCE.

Baker (Mabel), SICK-ROOM COOKERY SIMPLIFIED, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR DIET, 1/6 net. Bell

This book is intended to supplement a course of cookery lessons in the training of nurses, and includes chapters on 'General Rules,' 'Food Values,' and 'Digestion.'

Cunningham (E.), THE PRINCIPLE OF RELATIVITY, 9/ net. Cambridge University Press

In the first part of the book the way in which the Principle of Relativity grew out of electrical theory is outlined. In the second part an attempt is made to present in a simple form the more attractive of the mathematical methods devised by Minkowski for the purpose of putting in evidence the relative nature of electrical and other phenomena. The third part seeks to indicate some of the fundamental points in which mechanical theory needs modification if the principle is accepted as universal.

Eddington (A. S.), STELLAR MOVEMENTS AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE, 6/ net. Macmillan

Writing for the general scientific reader, the author has made no attempt to treat the subject historically, preferring to describe the results of investigation founded on the most recent data rather than early pioneer researches.

Edelman (Philip E.), EXPERIMENTS, \$1.50. Minneapolis, Minn., Edelman

The book contains examples of experiments in physics, electricity, wireless communication, &c., with practical instructions for carrying them out, followed by chapters on the essential processes of original experimental work.

Gillespie (F. C.), WORKED EXERCISES IN ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY, 3/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell

The exercises solved here are taken mainly from the questions set at Responsions and Pass Moderations in Oxford during the last nine years.

Joseph (Dr. Max), A SHORT HANDBOOK OF COSMETICS, 2/6 net. Heinemann

A second edition of this handbook on the hygiene and treatment of the skin and hair.

Modern Instruments and Methods of Calculation, A HANDBOOK OF THE NAPIER TERCENTENARY EXHIBITION, edited by E. M. Horsburgh, 6/ net. Bell

The volume opens with a chapter on Napier's life and work, and contains a description of the books, instruments, models, &c., exhibited. It includes articles contributed by Dr. G. D. C. Stokes, Mr. F. J. W. Whipple, Prof. Crum Brown, and others.

#### THE LATE PROF. TYRRELL.

32, Elers Road, West Ealing, W.

MR. HUGH JOHNSON'S chivalrous letter will no doubt evoke a sympathetic response; but in one respect at least he appears to have done less than justice to J. P. M.—in attributing to his pen the obituary notice in *The Times*. Internal evidence forbids the assumption. There are three statements in that notice which J. P. M. can hardly have made.

Dr. Tyrrell was certainly an alert scholar: the late Prof. Albert Selss told me with admiring awe that Tyrrell had learned German in three weeks; but J. P. M. knows too much about exact scholarship to imagine that Tyrrell could have published the two first volumes of Cicero's Letters simultaneously and within only three years of his election to Fellowship; especially seeing that Dr. Louis Purser, to whose "invaluable assistance and unfailing interest" he justly, and with characteristic grace and bonhomie, paid so warm a tribute in the Preface to

the second volume, was at that date a schoolboy in Portora. J. P. M., again, knows too well the history of Trinity College to dub Tyrrell's father-in-law, George Ferdinand Shaw, Senior Fellow and warm-hearted, impulsive Irishman, with the incongruously Teutonic name of Frederick. And, again, J. P. M. is much too high an authority on Irish education to imagine that Tyrrell could ever have been a Commissioner of National Education.

May I venture to add the impression left on my own mind by J. P. M.'s appreciation? At the first reading I was repelled; but on returning to it I was impressed with its general truth, penetration, and even sympathy.

H. M. BEATTY.  
[J. P. M. did not write the obituary notice in *The Times*.]

#### 'SEPHER MAPHTEAH SHELOMO (BOOK OF THE KEY OF SOLOMON).

I REGRET that I have not had an earlier opportunity of referring to your kind and appreciative review of my latest book, which appeared in your issue of August 8th, and noting the

"only criticism....the effects of haste in both transcription and translation....the erroneous appearance on pp. xvii and xviii of a divine name of 216 letters, which, as a matter of fact, does not exist."

Permit me to say that in this respect there have been no "effects of haste" in either transcription on p. xvii or translation, p. xviii. The Hebrew text is clearly and beyond doubt *רין* (*resh, yod, wau*), which must be rendered 216 and nothing else. So far for the MS. But as to the "matter of fact of a divine name of 216 letters which does not exist," I need do no more than refer your readers to p. 117 of Dr. Erich Bischoff's new and illuminating volume, 'Praktische Kabbalah' (Zweiter Teil), Berlin, 1914.

HERMANN GOLLANCZ.

\* \* If Dr. Gollancz will look again at the passage in his MS. represented on the last page but one of the facsimile, and answering to the extract printed on p. xvii, he will find that he has substituted *וּבְשֵׁם* for the *וְכֹהֵן* of the original, mistaking *ה* for *ש*. In the translation on p. xviii he accordingly has "and in the name" instead of the correct "and in them." The 'Maph-teah Shelomo,' therefore, says: "I call upon you...by these names of 72 letters which contain the 216 letters that proceed" from Ex. xiv. 19, 20, 21. From this passage, the substance of which is a veritable commonplace in cabalistical literature, we thus learn that out of the 216 letters found in the three verses named three names of 72 letters each are extracted, each name representing the figure 216/3.

Dr. Gollancz, on the contrary, turns the "names of 72 letters" into "72 (names)," then proceeding to speak of "the Name of the 216 letters" contained in Ex. xiv. 19-21; and it is clear that his error (a serious one, no doubt) was caused partly by his misreading of the word referred to at the beginning of this note.

As Dr. Erich Bischoff's 'Praktische Kabbalah' (Zweiter Teil, Berlin, 1914) has not yet come to hand, a definite remark regarding the statement on p. 117 referred to by Dr. Gollancz must be deferred to a later date, though the suggestion may even now be hazarded that Dr. Bischoff was possibly misled by an erroneous reading similar to that into which the esteemed editor of the 'Maph-teah Shelomo' has been betrayed. If this surmise should prove incorrect, acknowledgment will be made in due course. THE REVIEWER.



## Literary Gossip.

MR. FISHER UNWIN writes :—

"On the principle that every one can help, may I suggest to business men—and, indeed, to all who have friends and correspondents in neutral countries—that, when writing, the opportunity should be taken to call attention to the English position in regard to the origin of the war and its conduct? In response, important information may be obtained that may be of service to the State.

"Again, very useful work could be done by sending to such correspondents English newspapers, daily or weekly, and in particular those containing the official reports of the Press Bureau or dispatches from General French or his staff. These might well be supplemented by some of the valuable pamphlet literature on the war. Especially is it desirable to circulate the wonderful penny Blue-Book that has just been issued."

AMONG the series of shilling reprints by Messrs. Constable we are glad to find more than one work hitherto difficult of access; for instance, Mr. Bernard Shaw's 'Love among the Artists,' 'The Irrational Knot,' and, best of all, 'Cashel Byron.' But in this last we must record a most serious omission, namely, the absence of the "poetical" version of 'Cashel Byron,' which is really almost as good as the novel itself. Why is this? As well publish Cavendish's 'Wolsey' without the 'Tragedy of Cardinal Wolsey'—not to mention 'Hamlet' without the Prince of Denmark. Poetry is surely as good as preface in certain cases.

A NEW daily paper—*The Daily Call*—"a penny paper for a halfpenny," has made its appearance. In form and "make-up" it resembles *The Evening Standard*, and is, like that paper, of a convenient size for the tube or the 'bus. The programme and policy are, it seems, concentrated on the country's need of a strong army; in consequence the matter consists almost exclusively of war news, stories, and comments, but without (happily) the usual "strategist" articles. We are not told whether *The Daily Call* is, like Lord Kitchener's new army, destined to retire into private life at the end of the war, but so far there is little internal evidence for the contrary view.

This is just as well. Apart from the fact that there is more than enough daily literature in the market already, we may ask how and why a pennyworth is to be produced for a halfpenny: either it is bad value, or else some one is suffering for that other halfpenny which the public ought to be paying.

SIR JAMES RAMSAY is giving to the public through the Clarendon Press a collection of family charters and papers (A.D. 1232 to 1696). They supply interesting details as to the social life of the Scottish gentry of the times. Among the subjects illustrated are the distribution of landed property, value of land, relations of landlord and tenant, prices of agricultural commodities, Scots currency, &c. For persons interested in pedigrees and the

old families of Perthshire and Forfarshire the documents offer a mine of information. The text is accompanied by a running commentary.

To the many books on Eton an addition is being made this week by Messrs. Smith & Elder. Major Gambier-Parry, who has already written the 'Annals of an Eton House,' is now bringing out 'Ainslie Gore: a Memoir of Eton Aforetime.'

MESSRS. GAY & HANCOCK have published this week a volume of interest to booklovers entitled 'Byways in Bookland,' by Mr. Walter A. Mursell. Mr. Mursell is the minister of Coats' Memorial Church, Paisley.

MR. GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER, author of 'Get - Rich - Quick Wallingford,' has written a novel entitled 'Cordelia Blossom,' which will be published next week by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin.

The same firm also announces, in conjunction with Messrs. Jarrold, 'The Life and Works of Treitschke,' whose teaching is regarded as largely responsible for the views of the war party in Germany.

MESSRS. BATSFORD will publish about the middle of this month a book entitled 'Bruges: a Record and an Impression,' by Mrs. Mary Stratton, illustrated by Mr. Charles Wade, who has made over 100 pen-and-ink drawings.

DR. ALGOT RUHE and MISS NANCY M. PAUL have written a volume entitled 'Henri Bergson: an Account of his Life and Philosophy,' which is intended to serve as a more or less popular introduction to his thought. The book will be published by Messrs. Macmillan very shortly.

MISS ETHEL SIDGWICK's new novel 'Duke Jones,' announced by Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson, is a sequel to 'A Lady of Leisure,' published earlier in the year. The same firm is also publishing at once the second volume of Nexo's Danish classic, 'Pelle the Conqueror,' under the sub-title 'Apprenticeship.' The volume has been translated by Mr. Bernard Miall.

MR. VACHELL's 'Spragge's Canyon,' which has been running in *The Cornhill*, will be published in volume form by Messrs. Smith & Elder next Thursday. It is a story of California, showing the infatuation of a true son of the soil for a coquettish town miss.

On the 29th inst. the same firm will publish 'Molly, my Heart's Delight,' by Katharine Tynan.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will issue next Tuesday a volume of sermons by the Rev. William Temple, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, entitled 'Studies in the Spirit and Truth of Christianity.'

THE HOUSE OF CASSELL will issue immediately 'Cassell's Miniature French-English and English-French Dictionary.' It has been specially devised for pocket use with rounded corners, and its 568 pages go into the smallest possible bulk. So it

is fitted to reduce our insular scorn of any language but our own.

SOME verses for children by Annie and Eliza Keary have hitherto missed publication because they were insufficient to form a volume. Now, however, Miss Maud Keary has filled up the deficiency with her own work, and next Friday Messrs. Macmillan will publish a little book bearing the title of 'Enchanted Tulips, and Other Verses for Children,' from the pens of all three authors.

THE autobiography of Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, the father of the famous Indian poet, will be issued by the same firm shortly. It has been translated from the original Bengali by Satyendranath Tagore and Indira Devi, and contains an Introduction by Evelyn Underhill and a portrait.

'BRITAIN IN ARMS,' by Mr. F. A. M. Webster, which Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson will issue immediately, is a complete summary of the regiments in the King's Army, at home and overseas.

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD announces a novel, which—as it seems by a lucky coincidence—expounds the Nietzschean attitude of mind in Germany. The author is Anne Douglas Sedgwick (Mrs. de Sélinecourt), and though the theme is too vast for any novel short of Tolstoyan in its proportions, we may hope to see it treated in a manner which will give the ordinary English reader some entertainment, and perhaps instruction.

THE monthly magazines hitherto issued by the National Home-Reading Union have this year been remodelled and consolidated. The new *Home-Reading Magazine* covers a wide range of interest, and to the courses already planned has been added one on 'Modern European History from 1870 till To-day, and the Causes of the Present War.' The address of the Secretary of the Union is 12, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

FROM the late Major-General Tweedie of Lettrick, Dumfriesshire, Edinburgh University has secured a bequest for travelling scholarships, to be called "General Tweedie's Trust for the Advancement of Knowledge." The income is to be applied towards the support of one or more scholars for two years of study in the East of old-world lore, tradition, and culture.

THE death is announced at Aberdeen last week (September 30th) of Mr. Christopher Thomas Gardner, late of the China Consular Service, from which he retired in 1899. He read an account of a journey through Manchuria before the Royal Geographical Society, which went over ground described by no previous traveller. He was the author of 'Simple Truths,' a treatise on political economy, which was translated into Chinese, and largely used in Chinese colleges. His collection of Chinese coins is now in the British Museum. He was engaged in writing on art, and for that purpose he had visited the principal picture galleries of Europe.



## EDUCATION.

## FOR SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS.

'COMMERCIAL POLITICS' is one of the "English History Source Books," a noteworthy series which can be used with advantage by students in various stages of development. Mr. Gretton, as might be expected, has made an excellent choice of material, ranging from 'Sybil' (a pioneer book in its way) to Queen Victoria's letters, as well as more obvious memoirs and *The Times* on the Crimea. The railway boom and the Chartist troubles are well illustrated. So little is generally known nowadays of this period of the nineteenth century that Mr. Gretton's extracts should be widely adopted in schools.

Messrs. Ball and Smith have supplied brief and sufficient notes to 'The Merchant of Venice,' a task not difficult in view of the many workers who have preceded them. The edition is designed for examinees, and a large array of questions are included in the eighteen Appendixes. We think it a pity that the teacher cannot be left to supply such things himself. We are glad to see a competent selection of a few books for reference at the end. To these, since speculation is common in lives of Shakespeare, we should add some book on facts such as the 'Shakespeare Documents' gathered by Mr. D. H. Lambert, and the 'Shakespearian Punctuation' of Mr. Percy Simpson.

Mr. Madeley's 'Noctes Latine' and Mr. Butler's 'De Ducibus' are books meant for boys who are too young for Cæsar. Mr. Butler's is the fuller, for it supplies careful exercises on each piece, but Mr. Madeley's is the more interesting, since it contains some of the best stories in the world, such as 'The Treasure of Rhampsinitus.' A necessary modification of this story has left a somewhat inconsistent "in tenebris," for people are not served with wine in the dark. Both the little books have vocabularies, which seem to be fairly established in these labour-saving days.

Mr. Pearce's 'Ovid' belongs to a series of "Classical Authors edited for Schools," in which, as the general editor explains, every author is to be treated by a schoolmaster who knows him well and likes him. Thus the danger of mere "book-making" is eliminated. Mr. Pearce's three volumes are an excellent promise for the success of the series. He has an unusual and pleasant knowledge of English literature, and shows how much it owes to Ovid. At the same time he is aware of the defects which frequently make the copious versifier less than a poet. The selections supply a representative course of the earlier poems, the 'Fasti,' and the 'Letters from Exile.' The notes are judi-

cious, and we are glad to see that translations are not overdone. Supplied in abundance, they lead to a mechanical knowledge like that of Ovid's parrot, who was so clever in repetition.

Mr. Polkinghorne has written a lucid summary, within its limits, of the gradual formation of the Canon of the New Testament. It is not, we think, possible to deal with a subject involving a host of Fathers and heretics in a brief book without being vague. The Fourth Gospel, for instance, receives perfunctory treatment. But the writer is fair and candid, and gives a good list of books for further study.

The Rev. C. Ensor Walters supplies the Introduction to 'The Open Air Speaker's Handbook,' which, it should be noted, deals almost entirely with evangelistic effort, and records mainly the methods of those who follow in the train of the great Wesley. We agree that open-air preaching has been unduly neglected, and think, so far as our experience goes, that the politician and social reformer show in this line of exhortation more ability than the preacher of religion. Still, remarkable and permanent results, which mean far more than the hysterical emotions of a day, have been, and are being, achieved in this cynical twentieth century.

The hints given are mainly founded on common sense, but not the worse for that, and the importance of humour as well as earnestness is realized. Not many, we fear, can follow the example of one evangelist and arrest the attention of a crowd by shouting a West African word in a loud voice. The typical conversation with the interrupter is surely too elaborate to be of much use, and, writing in the cold reason of a critic's study, the reviewer cannot admit that it covers the ground satisfactorily. But arguments at a meeting are largely a matter of neat retort, and feeling ranks above logic.

## EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

OLD chronicles are undoubtedly worth reproduction for modern students: they give the genuine contemporary view of history, often in a fascinating style. Also the comments on the events recorded have far more value than those made by such later historians as allow to their own prejudices or purposes too great a prominence. But Mr. Burrell, the editor of 'Old Chronicles of the English People,' seems to have lost sight of one point—sensationalism. Is he wise to give two whole chapters to penal laws and ruthless practices? The schoolboy will, we fear, gloat over the chapters on Stephen and Elizabeth, and neglect the facts for love of the horrors so vividly set forth.

*Selections from Old Chronicles of the English People.* Edited by Arthur Burrell. (Dent, 6d.)

*A French Picture Vocabulary.* By J. H. B. Lockhart. Illustrated by George Morrow. (Bell, 1s. net.)

*Stories of Greece and Rome.* By Hilda Johnstone. (Longmans, 1s. 6d.)

*A Picture Book of British History.* Compiled by S. C. Roberts.—Vol. I. *From the Earliest Times to 1485 A.D.* (Cambridge University Press, 3s. 6d. net.)

*A Dictionary of English and French Military Terms.* By A. Barrère. In 2 parts. (Hachette, 2s. net each.)

*Military Expressions in English, French, and German.* By E. G. A. Beckwith. (Same publishers, 1s. 6d. net.)

Picture vocabularies are usually too infantile to carry much weight with the average schoolboy, and it was a happy thought on Mr. Lockhart's part to procure for his 'French Picture Vocabulary' illustrations from Mr. George Morrow, and infuse thereby a commendable liveliness into it. The practice of illustrating by caricature may have its benefit in the classroom, where pupils with a gift for drawing may be encouraged to use it to the furtherance of their knowledge of words and phrases, &c., instead of distorting the features of their teachers or of the heroes of their reading.

Miss Johnstone's 'Stories of Greece and Rome' are written with the idea of showing children the fascination of bygone ages, and thereby leading them "to fact through fiction"—a dangerous statement, by the way, if we are to preserve the ordinary meaning of the word "fiction." She has done her work well so far as it goes, but she might, we think, have allowed herself far more length and detail. Kingsley, for example, appeals successfully even to quite young children, yet gives every sort of detail in 'The Heroes.' Nor do Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome' fail for boys and girls of eight or nine. To take one instance, Achilles deserves far more notice; the stories of the "girls' school" in Scyros, of Peleus and Thetis, and the vulnerable heel cannot but attract the young reader. Why omit them?

Pictorial history is admirably aided by the 'Picture Book of British History,' of which the first part is just out. The compiler suggests that for the young mind fanciful pictures have far more interest than strictly contemporary illustrations, but he has done well not to yield to that temptation. Indeed, we incline to think that many "contemporary" illustrations can be ranked, for this, above a good number of the conventional pictures that are so prominent in modern education. Mr. Roberts has done well, however, in including photographs of famous places and buildings. It is rather a surprise not to find "St. John's Chapel, the Tower of London," among the illustrations of Norman architecture; but on the whole the illustrations form a complete and useful collection. We shall look forward to the appearance of the other parts of this publication.

It was to be expected that some sort of dictionary of military terms—French, English, and German—should make its appearance before long. Messrs. Hachette are apparently first in the field with two small publications, a French-English and English-French Dictionary, by A. Barrère, in 2 vols., and a little vocabulary, by Mr. E. G. A. Beckwith, of English, French, and German Military Expressions. Of these we prefer the Dictionary; it is much nearer completeness, and is alphabetical, whereas the vocabulary requires some study before the reader can find a word he wants.

## FRENCH SCHOOL-BOOKS.

MR. SIEPMANN'S excellent series of French Readers needs no introduction nowadays. For fifteen years or more it has been used in many schools. The present addition, Erckmann-Chatrian's *Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813* (Macmillan, 2s. 6d.), comes particularly opportunely, as the conscript of 1813 sees the downfall of France, as he of 1914 is seeing its resurrection. The text has been somewhat abridged, but only to make it more suitable for boys and girls. Although Mr. Siepmann's complete machinery is at

*Commercial Politics (1837-1856).* By R. H. Gretton. (Bell, 1s. net.)

*The Merchant of Venice.* Edited by G. H. Ball and H. G. Smith. (Mills & Boon, 1s.)

*Noctes Latine.* By Walter Madeley. (Macmillan & Co., 1s. 6d.)

*De Ducibus.* By W. G. Butler. (Bell, 1s. 6d.)

*Ovid: Elegiac Poems.* Edited by J. W. E. Pearce. 3 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2s. each.)

*The Canon of the New Testament.* By G. Waddy Polkinghorne. (C. H. Kelly, 1s. net.)

*The Open Air Speaker's Handbook.* By C. Ensor Walters. (Same publisher, paper 6d., cloth 1s.)



times somewhat cumbersome, still the excellent manner in which his series is turned out and the accuracy of his notes make it a favourite with careful masters. To this volume are added a few poems on Napoleon, beginning with Barbier's well-known "O Corse à cheveux plats," and containing much of Béranger and Victor Hugo. A *Word and Phrase Book* is published at 6d., and a *Key* at 2s. 6d.

The publications of the Cambridge University Press share with those of the sister University the premier position among school-books. The present addition, De Gorse-Jacquins *La Jeunesse de Cyrano de Bergerac* (3s.), comes to us in an unfamiliar binding: it is a cape-and-sword novel, and somewhat long for any but an upper form. Mr. H. A. Jackson's notes are very short, and there is a Vocabulary, which seems hardly necessary for advanced students.

Maupassant's *Contes de Guerre* (1s. 6d.), Mr. J. C. Anderson's addition to the "Junior French Series" that Mr. H. L. Hutton edits for the Oxford Press, is apt to-day. One story has its scene at Reihel, a name we have seen daily since the battle of the Aisne began. Maupassant's short stories are a model of their kind, and, although the five in this selection have been abridged, they make good reading for a middle form.

The number of editions that have been issued of certain French texts has always been an element of surprise. 'Le Roi des Montagnes' and 'Colomba' must have over a score to their credit; while 'La Belle Nivernaise' and 'Eugénie Grandet' have been edited more than once. If this goes on much longer, every modern-language teacher will use his own edition only. Surely efforts might be directed better to the discovery of new material. "Harrap's Modern Language Series" (1s. 6d. each) is one of the most complete in existence, and we are glad to welcome among its editors a representative of the third generation of a well-known teaching family—Mr. A. G. H. Spiers, who is responsible for the present issue of *Eugénie Grandet*. Three other members of the series are *Les Boulinard*, edited by Mr. F. G. Harriman; *La Belle Nivernaise*, edited by Mr. W. M. Daniels; and *Ninette*, edited by Mr. C. W. Bell.

We should have thought that one edition of Hugo's youthful novel, *Bug Jargal* (Mills & Boon, 2s.), would have been sufficient, yet Mr. R. N. Baron has done it again. He supplies notes in French, and exercises at the end of the book. The type is clear, and the volume is well produced.

Teachers know well that the selection of pieces in English suitable for translation into French, even by advanced pupils, is not easy, and Messrs. Nicholson and Brennan of the University of Sydney have in *Passages for Translation into French and German* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 3s. 6d.) collected a large number of passages that they consider suitable for such a purpose. Presumably each teacher's selection would be different, but all would, we think, agree that English authors before the nineteenth century should be but sparingly used. The differences in idiom and vocabulary are such that, unless a pupil has a fair knowledge of eighteenth-century French, he finds great difficulty in translating such excerpts with any accuracy. The dialogue of Dickens, too, is difficult except for the expert. But there are many pieces in this book that should make good material.

The self-denying ordinance needed in the editing of certain French texts might well be applied to the multiplication of French Grammars. Mr. C. W. Bell's *Essentials of French Grammar* (Harrap, 2s.) is clearly

printed, but it appears to contain too much for a skeleton Grammar and not enough to be used for reference. The ideal would be for every student to compile his own Grammar from his private reading.

Mr. J. S. Walters has in his *Reform First French Book* (Mills & Boon, 1s.) endeavoured to write a First French Book for adults. The attempt was worth while, as the babyishness of some books is as tiresome to the adult as the idiotic Otto sentences. At the end is a synopsis of French grammar in twelve pages, and a Vocabulary.

In *Graduated Lessons in French Conversation* (Rolandi, 2s. net) Mr. A. P. Polluet has added one more conversation book to the many in existence. He uses ordinary type on one page, and the same matter in phonetic script on the opposite one. A short tale occupies each page, with questions and answers underneath, which, the author thinks, should be learnt by heart. Whether this method would ever teach a student how to pronounce French would entirely depend on the teacher. Fortunately, it is becoming more common now to send pupils who need colloquial French abroad during their vacations, or even for a term, so that recourse to formal lessons of conversation is less necessary.

#### GERMAN SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Two additions to the recently inaugurated "Oxford Junior German Series" reach us in *Till Eulenspiegel*, edited by Mr. M. L. Seeböhm, and *Hermine Villinger's Leodegar der Hirtenschüler*, edited by Mr. C. W. Merryweather (Oxford University Press, 1s. 6d. each). Both these texts are suitable enough for German students at an early stage. It may, indeed, be doubted if our modern youth will regard Eulenspiegel's pranks as making a particularly "kurtzweilig Lesen," but the book has the advantage of being distinctively German in spirit, and the brevity and directness of its stories are commendable. Hermine Villinger's little tale from her 'Schwarzwaldgeschichten' is a pleasing piece of work, and her clear and unaffected style will afford an excellent model for the scholar. Both volumes are supplied with the "questionnaire" that the modern methods of teaching have made familiar to us, grammatical exercises and notes—all in German, *bien entendu*—and a Vocabulary.

In Messrs. Harrap's "Modern Language Series" three new volumes have been issued: Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach's *Krambambuli*, edited by A. R. Hohlfeld and G. Hein (8d.); *Geschichten und Märchen für Anfänger*, compiled by Miss Lilian Foster (1s.); and *Fünzig Kleine Deutsche Briefe*, by Miss Louise J. Weisgerber (1s.). 'Krambambuli' is one of the really good dog-stories in literature, and both boys and girls, we fancy, would be likely to enjoy it. This is a sensible edition of it, with brief notes, exercises for retranslation into German, and Vocabulary. The editors are apparently not rabid devotees of the newer method of teaching, and—justifiably, as we think—do not disdain to use English in the notes.

Miss Foster's collection of short narrative pieces is meant as a first reading-book for young pupils, and is as satisfactory as most books of the kind. She has evidently had experience in teaching children, and her matter is intelligently arranged and graded. A somewhat novel and, in our opinion, defensible feature of the volume is that the earlier portion is printed in Roman type, while the later is in German: the plea is that children learn to read a foreign lan-

guage much more readily "if it is presented to them at first in a form with which they are familiar."

Miss Weisgerber's collection of letters appears in a new and enlarged edition, and may therefore be assumed to have proved its serviceableness. The letters themselves strike us as dull, but they are no doubt useful in providing models for the forms and commonplaces which nobody seems able to escape from in correspondence. Exercises and a Vocabulary are furnished here likewise, and there is an Appendix containing a dozen brief business letters.

*The Adventures of Baron Münchhausen*, adapted for schools by Mr. W. H. Anstie, comes from Messrs. Bell & Sons (2s.). How far Münchhausen will appeal successfully to the average schoolboy is questionable: our own experience is that a little of him goes a long way. Mr. Anstie has followed the Büczer translation of Raspe's work, but has modified it a good deal, and on the whole has done his editing reasonably well. He too walks the *via media* between the old and newer methods in his notes and exercises.

In the *Manual of Conversation Metoula: German*, by Charles Blattner (Grevell & Co., 1s. net), we have a wonderfully compact and practical little volume which should prove of real service to the traveller who is not practised in the language, and who wishes to get hold of the words and phrases that he will be called upon to use in the everyday business of life. The main portion of the book consists of a vocabulary divided into such sections as 'Baker,' 'Banker,' 'Boarding-House,' 'Café,' &c., and containing in alphabetical arrangement all the important words that one would be likely to require in addressing one-self to the departments in question. Besides this there are an elementary German Grammar, maps, tables of measures and weights and of coins, a list of geographical names, and so on; and everything has been got into 184 tiny pages of legible print. "Metoula," we may explain, is a portmanteau word, and has reference to the well-known "Me[thod] Tou[ssaint]-La[n]g[sch]eidt[er]."

#### SCIENCE AND HISTORY.

*A Little Book on Map Projection*, by Mary Adams (Philip & Son, 2s.), is a successful attempt to explain to senior pupils the difficulties met in representing a spherical area on a plane surface, and the various devices adopted for overcoming them.

In preparing *A Regional Geography of the Six Continents: Book 2. Asia* (Ralph, Holland & Co., 9d.), Mr. E. W. Heaton, the principal of the Tynemouth High School, shows how the great continent is divisible into a number of natural regions, and then addresses himself to the study of each region as a distinct geographical unit. He compares and contrasts the physical features of the several sections, and hits off in a few sentences the characteristics of the chief towns. It is an excellent and cheap little book, with maps that are exceptionally clear. There is an Appendix of questions and exercises, but many of these seem too advanced for an ordinary pupil.

Mr. H. Clive Barnard, a teacher of geography at Ramsgate, has compiled *Outlines of Physical Geography* (A. & C. Black, 1s. 6d.), a textbook likely to be of service to students preparing for examinations. It may be helpful also to teachers who are not well grounded in natural science, but having to take geography, mainly from its political and commercial side, feel the need of a touch



of geology, and even astronomy, in their teaching. The writer is evidently master of his subject. In many places the influence of the modern American school, led by Prof. W. M. Davis of Harvard, is apparent. It may be added that the work is illustrated on a liberal scale, and that problems and exercises are added to each chapter.

Those interested in the modern treatment of this subject will welcome **The New Outlook Geography: The Home of Man:** Part III. *America*, by W. C. Brown and P. H. Johnson (Harrap, 1s. 9d.); Part IV. *Asia*, by L. A. Coles (1s. 3d.), which appeals at every turn to the reasoning faculty of the pupil. Information is up to date, and tables of the latest statistics are supplied in the Appendixes. There are numerous illustrations, in addition to maps and diagrams.

**Preliminary History of England**, by M. K. and M. S. Elliott (Clive, 2s.), is a useful little class-book which should fulfil its authors' intention, viz., to provide a plain and simple account of the most important events, with their causes and effects. The pictures are attractive.

In his narrative of the development of Europe, the author of **A History of Europe from the German Invasions to the Great Renaissance**, Mr. W. O. Lester Smith (Dent, 2s.), has in clear style set out the salient facts that have influenced the fate of Continental nations. He wishes to emphasize especially "the importance of recognizing the influence of geography upon history" and "the joy of reading contemporary sources," which are now much more available than formerly. Maps, genealogical tables, and a list of general books for further study are added.

As an elementary work on the subject **A Constitutional History of England**, by George Guest (Bell, 1s. 6d.), may be used with advantage, since the growth of government by Parliament is traced from its beginning to its present stage in easy but readable style. The author intends the book for quite young students, and therefore has omitted tedious details of the many statutes. There are numerous illustrations and a useful Chronology, but the book would have been more suitable for class-work had an index been supplied.

In **English Composition**, Mr. R. S. Bate (Bell, 3s. 6d.) has adopted the recommendations of the Joint Committee, has dealt with grammar, essay, précis, figures of speech, prosody, and common errors, and has given an abundance of material for exercises.

**Geological Excursions round London**, by G. MacDonald Davies (Murby, 3s. 6d.), which reveals an intimate knowledge of the London district, should appeal to the general reader, as well as to the geologist. It contains full directions for reaching interesting spots, and viewing to the best advantage the sights most pleasing to the geologist.

**Astronomy** ("Thresholds of Science"), by Camille Flammarion (Constable, 2s. net), describes and explains the main principles of astronomy with an avoidance of technical terms as far as possible. This is just the book to give young students an ardent desire to take up the serious study of the subject. It is written in a bright style, and the illustrations are excellent.

The features of **A First School Botany**, by E. M. Goddard (Mills & Boon, 2s. 6d.), are simplicity of description, abundance and excellence in illustration, a scheme of field-work, and a collection of examination papers.

## Educational Gossip.

THE new Lecky Professor in Trinity College, Dublin (Mr. Alison Phillips), will give a course of public lectures in October and November on the political conditions of Europe which resulted in the present war.

BISHOP BOYD-CARPENTER will deliver the Donnellan Lectures in Trinity College, Dublin, during the week November 18th-25th.

OUT of a total of 1,080 male students in Trinity College, Dublin, about 450 have volunteered for the war.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY COURT has accepted a gift of 2,000*l.* from Lord Rosebery for the purpose of founding a scholarship, to be called "The Rosebery Studentship in Scottish History." It was reported to the Court that the President and Committee of the Egyptian Exploration Fund had given the University specimens of papyri from Oxyrhynchus. Prof. Milligan said that probably the most valuable of them was a manuscript of a portion of St. John's Gospel from the end of the third century. It was, therefore, one of the oldest manuscripts of any part of the New Testament in existence—nearly a hundred years older than those manuscripts upon which we are principally dependent.

COMPLAINTS are general as to the depravity of modern handwriting—a theme on which printers and editors alike have much to say. We have in our possession one or two signatures of the eminent which nobody can read "without outside help," as Mark Twain says.

We are glad, then, to notice that in a representative examination like that for the Indian and Home Civil Service marks are deducted for bad handwriting. One of the successful who otherwise did well lost, we notice, 200 marks in this way, and several candidates would evidently have been higher if their writing had been more legible.

THERE have been some timely protests against the idea of children collecting in the streets for the funds now being raised in consequence of the war. Children are far too prominent nowadays as it is, and to put before them the "hustling" wiles and other methods of the modern charity-monger is to do them a grave disservice. Education ought to be more (and not less) carefully looked after when the nation is at war.

WE hear that the leading public schools are reduced in numbers this term by the war. As most of them have ample endowments they ought certainly to establish a moratorium for deferred payments where sudden losses have led to the removal of boys, and the same principle should be applied by the Universities. But, as a famous villain of fiction remarked, it is characteristic of the English intellect to be timid in the wrong place.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL has arranged for a course of lectures on 'Trees

and Vegetation in relation to Climate' at the Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, on Monday evenings at 6.30. The lectures (although primarily intended for teachers) are open to the public. Admission is by ticket only, obtainable from the Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. The first lecture was delivered on Monday last. There is also an attractive list of lectures at the same Museum on Saturday afternoons at 3.30. To-day the subject is 'Nature Stories and Riddles round a Congo Fire,' by the Rev. J. H. Weeks; and next Saturday Mr. H. N. Milligan will discuss 'Colours and Markings of Animals.'

THE University Extension Lectures arranged by the University of London for the Session 1914-15 will be continued so far as possible in accordance with the arrangements made before the outbreak of the war, and it is hoped that students will maintain their attendance as under normal conditions. Courses of lectures bearing directly on the war, or on the history of the Continental Powers who are engaged in the present struggle, are under consideration.

It has been decided to continue the two courses of lectures given by Mr. Banister Fletcher at the Museums, and the increasing number of people interested in the architectural treasures both of this country and the Continent of Europe will thus have an opportunity of studying the enduring results of the artistic building activities of ancient and mediæval times. The lectures on Ancient Architecture began in the Lecture Room of the British Museum on Thursday week last at 4.30. The lectures on Gothic Architecture in Europe are being given in the Lecture Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum on Mondays at 5 p.m., and began on the 5th inst. Full particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 10, Woburn Square, W.C.

THE public lectures of the autumn session of the London School of Economics and Political Science began yesterday, with inaugural lectures: 'The Faith of the Social Worker,' by Mr. J. St. G. Heath, and 'The Making of a Modern Seaport,' by Prof. Sargent. Next Monday Mr. Stephenson will deal with 'The Relations between the Railways and the State in Other Countries,' and Prof. Dicksee the day after with 'Modern Accountancy Methods in relation to Business Efficiency.' Two Chadwick Trust lectures on 'Government and Sanitation in the Tropics' will be given by Sir Ronald Ross on Fridays at 8.15, beginning on December 4th; and the Ratan Tata Foundation will supply 'The State Regulation of Wages,' a course of eight lectures by Mr. Tawney, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., beginning on October 20th. These lectures are open to the public without fee.

The same School proposes to arrange a series of lectures on questions raised by the war. The first short course, on 'Some Economic Questions raised by the War,' was begun by Prof. Sidney Webb last Thursday.



## SCIENCE

*Anthropological Report on Ibo-Speaking Peoples of Nigeria.* By Northcote W. Thomas.—Part IV. *Law and Custom of the Ibo, Asaba District, S. Nigeria.*—Part V. *Addenda to Ibo-English Dictionary.*—Part VI. *Proverbs, Stories, Tones in Ibo.* (Harrison & Sons, 4s. each.)

THE appointment of a Government Anthropologist for Nigeria some years ago was an extremely important step, as well in the interest of anthropological science as in that of improved native administration. We believe that a similar appointment, and one of a highly satisfactory character, has since been made for East Africa and Uganda, and hope that in time such a post will form part of the administrative machinery in all colonies and dependencies inhabited by primitive populations.

Mr. Thomas began his work on the Lower-Niger tribes by investigating the customs of the Edo-speaking peoples, his report on whom (in two parts) appeared in 1911. In his second expedition he devoted his attention to the Ibo-speaking peoples, who occupy a considerable area of the Niger Delta, being found on both sides of the main river. Parts II.—III. of this Report have already seen the light, an important item being a comprehensive Ibo Dictionary, which was greatly needed. The materials for the study of this language have hitherto been very scanty. Schön's Grammar, a meritorious work in its day, and not even now wholly obsolete, has long been out of print; the C.M.S. has much valuable matter in MS., but only a somewhat inadequate little manual (useful enough in its way) has so far been published; and the collections of the Roman missionaries, referred to by Mr. Thomas in his Preface, appear likewise to be as yet unpublished. Considering that linguistic research, properly speaking, formed only a small part of the author's task, we think the amount accomplished highly creditable to him; but we cannot forbear entering a protest against the alphabet he has seen fit to adopt. Though, as we understand, it was prepared in co-operation—or at least after consultation—with several eminent linguists, the result cannot be called satisfactory, and it is to be regretted that some previously recognized system was not followed—the "modified Lepsius" of Sir Harry Johnston, Meinhof's (also based on Lepsius, and, to our thinking, the more scientific) or the International Phonetic script—for which, in the present state of affairs, we should, personally, incline to give our vote. The symbols adopted by Mr. Thomas for "very open o" and "very open u" (the latter equivalent to Meinhof's  $\phi$ ) seem to us particularly open to objection.

The 'Proverbs and Stories' have an additional note on tones. These were determined with the greatest care by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Daniel Jones, with the help of a large collection of phonograph records. The tones have been recorded

by means of musical notes and the whole account is probably the most important contribution that has yet been made to the study of this feature in Ibo.

Ibo belongs to the group of "West African" or "Negro" languages, recently found to be an organic unit, and not (as had previously been supposed) a mere heterogeneous collection of unrelated languages. It comprises, among others, in West Africa, Yoruba, Tshi, Ewe, Ga, Efik (Calabar), Vai, and Mende; and, in East Africa, Dinka, Shilluk, Gang ("Acholi"), and Kunama; and forms a continuous zone across the continent from Cape Verde to Abyssinia. The main characteristics are: the predominance of monosyllabic roots, and, consequently thereon, the importance of pitch or intonation, and absence of the stress-accent; the lack of all grammatical inflections; and the position of the genitive, which is the reverse of that in Bantu and Hamitic languages.

The problems presented by this speech-group have been greatly simplified by the elimination therefrom of Hausa, Masai, Nandi, Bari, and other idioms now known to be of Hamitic affinities.

The Ibo proverbs are interesting, though the explanation supplied is not always quite clear to us, e.g., in No. 644, "Okpanam says they forbid ram and eat sheep," which is followed by the note, "Of man who takes gifts from enemy," where the allusion would rather seem to be to the drawing of casuistical distinctions, or to "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." A few specimen proverbs are: "Rain is more than the king." "A thief knows the man from whom he steals; but the loser does not know [the thief]." "One seeking husband and one seeking wife never met on the road." "A well that does not hold water will hold ashes." "When one is ready to wrestle, leg and hand are far." "A featherless arrow does not fly." "Palm wine enters, noise comes." "If kite is dead, what kills fowl is not finished." Here, again, it is difficult to see the connexion of the appended note, "Meeting must have a head." One would rather suppose the saying to be a warning against false security; when one danger is averted, the chances against you are not exhausted.

The stories (pp. 79-95) attract us, but some of them are hardly intelligible in the absence of a more connected translation than the literal rendering which is the only one given. That which explains the enmity between the leopard and the goat seems to be of fairly wide diffusion. It tells how they, by a kind of "Box and Cox" arrangement, cultivated the same piece of ground—one by day, and the other by night, each imagining that he was benefiting by supernatural assistance till they met, with fatal consequences to the goat. 'The Story of the Tortoise and the King' reads like a very imperfect version of 'The Spirits in the Rat-Hole,' recorded by Zimmermann at Accra, variants of which

are found all over West Africa: it is the local form of the "Open, sesame!" theme.

The Asaba district, dealt with in these volumes, lies west of the Niger, east of Benin (Bini), and north of the Sobo country. The people seem to have immigrated from the eastern bank of the river, though there are small enclaves of Yoruba folk and other strangers. The account of Asaba laws and customs is grouped under the headings 'Religion and Magic,' 'Social and Political Organization,' 'Marriage,' 'Criminal Law,' 'Slavery,' 'Civil Law,' 'Technology,' and 'Market.' These are fully treated; but for complete appreciation a knowledge of the previous volumes is necessary. Mr. Thomas, however, has minimized the inconvenience of consulting the two instalments separately by adding a Glossary of native technical terms, the use of which cannot be dispensed with in treating of these subjects. Under 'Technology' we have a highly interesting account of native agriculture; and the section on 'Markets' forms a valuable appendix to the monograph on this subject published by Mr. Thomas some years ago. It is worth noting that the institution of the "market queen" (*omu* in Ibo) is found as far north as the neighbourhood of Lake Tchad (see Boyd Alexander, 'From the Niger to the Nile').

Detailed comment on the mass of facts brought together by Mr. Thomas is impossible within the limits of a review. They must be assimilated and dealt with by the trained sociologist.

## PRINCES OF HEALING.

IN 'Pasteur, and after Pasteur,'—the first of a series of "Manuals of Medical History"—Mr. Stephen Paget tells in brief the life of one of the greatest benefactors of the world. When we think that before Pasteur's coming the human race was exposed without effectual remedy to tuberculosis, diphtheria, plague, cholera, and typhoid fever; cattle to anthrax, swine to swine-fever, chickens to chicken-cholera; and that his researches showed us how to protect ourselves and our domestic animals against all these complaints, we might almost say that he prolonged the life of half the inhabitants of our globe. Such a consideration is particularly timely at a moment when all Europe is at war, when men and animals are being slaughtered like flies, and when the West is threatened with both cholera and typhoid fever, which heretofore under similar conditions have slain more than the bullet and the sword.

Pasteur's own life was distinguished by the simplicity and whole-souled devotion to science which seems peculiarly French. A child of the Revolution, for which he fought in the ranks of the Garde Nationale in 1848, he lived the usual penurious and self-sacrificing life of a French professor until he received the charge of the scientific side of the École

*Pasteur, and after Pasteur.* By Stephen Paget. (A. & C. Black, 3s. 6d. net.)



## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	King's College, Strand, 5.30.—'L'Histoire du Goût en France,' Lecture I., Dr. G. Rüdler
Wed.	Royal Academy, 4.—'The Bones and Muscles of the Trunk,' Lecture I., Prof. A. Thomson.
Fri.	Royal Academy, 4.—'The Bones and Muscles of the Trunk,' Lecture II., Prof. A. Thomson.

## FINE ARTS

MODERN SPANISH ART AT THE  
GRAFTON GALLERY.

Normale at Paris in 1857. Here, for the first time, he obtained a laboratory of his own; and, although it was as poor and ill-furnished as that in which Pierre Curie afterwards discovered the mysteries of radium, it enabled him to complete his researches into the cause of fermentation, which, in Mr. Paget's words, "fixes the date of the birth of the New Learning." From his isolation of the *bacterium lactis*, the micro-organism which brings about the souring of milk, all his other discoveries flow in logical sequence; and from it he was able to suggest many practical improvements in the making of wine and vinegar, and later to revive the threatened silk-weaving industry of his native country. His clear and penetrating mind was also able to deduce from these experiments the general law that "all processes of fermentation, decomposition, and putrefaction are infective processes," and from this followed the whole theory of immunization against infective diseases. Mr. Paget explains in singularly few and simple words how this came about, and how Pasteur worked out his system of "vaccination," wrongly so called, or of protective inoculation against most of the epidemics which claim their toll of human life. Its value may be judged from the single fact that in cases of hydrophobia—the most awful, although luckily not the most widespread, of the scourges of mankind—not 1 per cent of those treated by Pasteur's method fail to recover.

This is a matter of the greatest importance to almost every one at the present day. All history teaches us that war, even under modern conditions, is favourable to the development of epidemics which in point of mortality put all man's efforts to exterminate his fellow-man to the blush. British experience in South Africa with typhoid, and in India with plague and cholera, shows that inoculation against these diseases is effectual, and the statistics which prove this are given in the present volume. Our French allies, warned by this, only last winter made protective inoculation compulsory in their army, and the Russians are believed now to have done the same thing. Yet, after our usual fashion, the same measure is only voluntary with our own soldiers, and, while protective inoculation is almost the rule with our officers, it is believed to be still rare with the rank and file. Our War Office has doubtless plenty to do at the present time, but, unless it takes immediate steps to bring all our army into line in this respect, we may any day find ourselves confronted with an enemy more terrible than the Germans.

Mr. Paget's book goes beyond Pasteur, and affords some insight into the work of Lister, Koch, and Haffkine, and also of Pasteur's successor, Dr. Pierre Roux, to whom we owe the antitoxin for diphtheria. It is well illustrated, and its low price should enable it to be put into the hands of every Red Cross worker, while its simple style should make it popular with the general reader.

THAT the season's picture shows should open with such an exhibition as this implies the loss of a unique opportunity for reforming the attitude of a press suspect in these latter days of being somewhat captious and hard to please. The Fates could hardly have sent us a show more calculated to damp a renewed enthusiasm, and we hardly know whether we should recommend the general public to visit it and contribute their shillings to the National Relief Fund or to keep their shillings for bestowal through another channel, and keep also their newly found illusions. Certainly the temptation for many will be to exclaim that, if this is civilization, the destruction of anything so trivial and tawdry is not greatly to be regretted, and there will not in these days be so large a public still interested in art that we can wish thus to discourage them. We are offered again, as in the exhibition at the Guildhall some years back, a demonstration that the modern Spanish is, on the whole, the most debased of contemporary schools, and the few painters who are to some extent exceptional have not been fully represented owing to stress of events, while if they had been, their merits are of the rather brutal order which appeals to us a little less to-day than a few months ago. Slight fluctuations of taste of this sort are inevitable, and the militant tactics of Señor Zuloaga, who shows only two rather pale and uncharacteristic studies (50 and 74); or of Señor Sorolla y Bastida, well enough represented in a single canvas, *A Basque Drinker* (39) must lose a little of their heroics by comparison with the activity we are watching in other fields. The true strength of art, we feel, is not exactly here. Yet we must not forget the plea of the Committee for indulgence on the score of incomplete representation.

The work of the absentees is to some extent replaced by the large canvas of a less-known artist, Señor Eduardo Chicharro (*The Hunchback*, 71), which might be an unusually ambitious group by the recently deceased painter of French peasantry, Garrido, an artist Spanish by origin, but not, we believe, by training. Señor Chicharro's work has the same merits of broad handling and constructive vision, the same rather heavy tolerance of repetition, which leaves his form somewhat over-complicated and lacking in mystery. His picture is not an inspired masterpiece, but is admirably sound student's work, to which any academy might reasonably award a prize. Señor J. Gutierrez's *Public Supplication*, Castile (168), has some of the power of simplification the other picture lacks, but leans heavily on Daumier for inspiration. Still, in its present surroundings, it has a look of distinction rare enough. Less dignified than this, but clever in its way, is Señor M. del Palacio's pastiche of Goya, *Classical Spanish Type* (112); while interesting pictures of no definitely Spanish character are the *Afternoon Refreshment* (84) of Señor del Val and the *Christmas Eve* (123) of Señor L. Mendez. The former is German

in appearance, and serious in its human interest, but unpainterlike. The other, a typical English picture of the Newlyn School of twenty years ago, is undistinguished, and showing no sense of beauty, yet attractive by virtue of its literal truthfulness and patient, skilful execution. There are also respectable Garden Pieces by Señor Eliseo Meifren Roig (78 and 80), and a boldly designed *Old Door against the Light* (124), by Señor M. Luque de Soria.

These are not the typical exhibits of a show the great mass of which is of a kind which we know too well, and which, we are assured, is the natural expression of the Spanish race, and genuinely appreciated as such. It ranges from Falero's utterly deplorable *Mermaid* (28) or Señor Monserrdá y Vidal's amazing *Mater Salvatoris* (156) to the slightly less bad canvases of Villegas (47) and Callegos (63)—and scores of others needless to cite. Señor Madrazo displays a certain sense of over-gilded luxury in his desperately smooth portrait (45); Señor Carbonero convinces us of his keen interest in things to eat in his laborious and obtrusively realistic *Banquet of Sancho Panza* (79). Still rising on the lower rungs of the ladder, we discern in the *Interesting Conversation* (62) of Señor Jimenez, ill-grouped and trivial as it is, a real pleasure in pencilling over trivial elegances of form; while in parts of his *Tailor's Shop* (16) there are ingenious colour-combinations which might have been happy but that the complicated modelling is sunk in a mud of half-tones, with no scheme of tone to serve as a guide to that world of grey light from which this school of painters seems inexorably shut out. To speak of such an art (as does the writer of the Introduction to the Catalogue) as the "marble slab upon which is engraved the soul of the nation" is to raise demands for spiritual aspiration of which it is destitute.

## OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

MISS NETTIE HADDEN, at the Dudley Galleries, shows slightly more knowledge of the build of a camel than is usual among amateur water-colour painters, but otherwise neither her drawings nor those of Miss Alice Fowler differ from the average of such work.

At the Fine Art Society's Galleries the *Punch* cartoons of the last fifty years relating to Germany make a very interesting series. Perhaps sometimes the artists suffer a little from being over-conscious of their position as markers, if not makers, of history, yet they show well the power of satire—with some hint of its limitations. The underlying implication, that the ultimate fall of the bully marks his absurdity, is difficult to miss, and perhaps it is inevitable that this should be the cream of the joke. Yet it may be but a turn of chance which decides the success or failure of prancing barbarism, and perhaps a truly robust sense of humour should continue to chuckle under his heel.

## THE ROYAL GLASGOW INSTITUTE.

THE fifty-third annual exhibition of the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts was opened last Saturday at 270, Sauchiehall Street. "Art always progresses," runs the motto in the catalogue; "even amid the turmoil of war or civil commotion it gathers something from its sombre surroundings, and continues its onward march." Doubtless artists will gather something from the present conflict, but it is too early for its influence to be made manifest; and there



are no signs of its effect on the Royal Glasgow Institute, except in the presence of a group of Belgian sculpture borrowed from the recent exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy. Of these pieces by far the most important is Constantin Meunier's *The Victim of Fire-Damp*, a tragic group of a woman bending over the dead figure of a man. In composition this group, which has much the appearance of a T upside down, is less effective than many of Meunier's smaller works, but the monumental dignity of the woman's bent figure and the poignant expression of her grief reach a point of intensity that must rank as great epic art. In Meunier Belgium possessed an artist of the highest quality, whose preoccupation with the tragedy and pathos of modern industrial life had a world-wide effect on his younger contemporaries. The remaining Belgian sculptors give evidence of talent and capacity, but do not rise to genius. After Meunier the most gifted is Vanderstappen, whose bust of M. Phillipson shows considerable power both of execution and characterization. The sculpture section also contains M. Rodin's *Little Brother* and Mr. John Tweed's *Dreams*.

For many years past it has been the pleasant custom of this Institute to add acknowledged masterpieces by deceased masters to contemporary paintings. Among the loans which this year help to afford a standard by which we may judge the others are two superb little Chardins, owned by the University of Glasgow: the man in a white smock *Making Wine*, and the woman *Cleaning a Frying-Pan*. Both were shown at the Guildhall some years ago, and will be remembered as exquisite examples of the great seventeenth-century French master. Zoffany's *Mrs. Oswald of Auchincruive*, shown seated under a tree, is an unusually graceful figure by this accomplished craftsman. The painting of the blue silk-flounced gown justifies all the eighteenth-century praise given to Zoffany as a "drapery man." A group of modern Dutch paintings includes fine examples of James Maris (*On the Amstel*) and B. J. Blommers (*The Knitting Lesson*); and four deceased Scottish artists—Jas. E. Christie, R. M. G. Coventry, Tom McEwan, and John Tertsis—are adequately represented.

The portraiture maintains a remarkably high standard, and includes Mr. Orpen's *A Bloomsbury Family*, which, we note, has been secured by the Scottish Modern Arts Association; Mr. W. W. Russell's searching, yet sympathetic portrait of the late Joseph Crawhall; Sir James Guthrie's *Mr. Stoddart Walker* and *Sir William Turner*; and Mr. F. C. B. Cadell's clever study *Herman at the Mantelpiece*. Among the landscapes Mr. W. A. Gibson's *En France* is well composed and luminous; Mr. David Gauld's silvery *Pastoral* is also good in design; and so is Mr. George Houston's more delicately coloured *Snow in April*.

But generally the Scottish landscape painters are too much under the spell of the Barbizon and Modern Dutch painters. Their works are usually fine in their quality of paint, they are often beautiful in tone and composition; but they seldom show original research or distinction in colour, and their shadow colour is rarely true, and sometimes positively discordant. The prevalence of this defect is the more remarkable in that Scotland recently possessed a painter who excelled in these particulars—William M'Taggart, whose large and limpid *Consider the Lilies* is almost the most modern, as it is certainly the best, Scottish landscape here. The exhibition will remain open until Saturday, December 12th.

F. R.

## MUSIC

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## MESSRS. AUGENER.

*Ingoing Voluntaries: a Collection of Original Works by Modern Organ Composers.* Book II. Edited by A. Eaglefield Hull. 3s. net.—To some Bach represents the alpha and omega of organ music. No modern can compete with him on his own lines, but it is interesting to know what organists are writing at the present day; moreover, the music in the volume under notice is of a special kind. The word "modern" in the title might cause alarm in certain quarters, but Dr. Hull has wisely selected music which, like the fugal numbers by Otto Olsson or the expressive *Elevation* of Alexandre Guilmant, reflects the past. Other numbers are more or less tinged with modernism. Mr. E. N. Hay's 'Geistliche Träume' has rather a forbidding appearance, yet the music proves to be smooth and expressive. Dr. Hull contributes an engaging *Rêverie* in five-four measure, but why has he divided the bars by dots as if each was composed of two bars, one of three-four, the other of two-four measure? This (except in one or two places) seems contrary to his own phrase-marks.

*Beringer's School of Easy Classics: Schubert.* 1s. net.—It does seem a pity that most of the pianoforte music of great composers of the past is beyond the powers of young folk; even pieces which are comparatively easy frequently contain some chords or passages which prevent teachers from selecting them. Mr. Oscar Beringer, the well-known pianist and teacher, has already edited works by Bach, and now he has taken some easy pieces by Schubert and carefully simplified any troublesome passage, so as to make it, so far as grade is concerned, in keeping with the rest of the music. The changes made by the editor are simple—he alters the position of wide chords, avoids difficult octaves, &c.; moreover, having selected what is already easy, he presents the text without any serious or frequent alteration.

## Musical Gossip.

THERE was a large and enthusiastic audience at the Promenade Concert last Saturday evening. It opened with the Overture to Rossini's 'William Tell.' That composer was also represented by "Ah! quel giorno," from his 'Semiramide.' Though ably sung by Miss Phyllis Lett, this is one of the conventional arias of which Rossini furnished an ample stock. The overture, old-fashioned as it is, has character and life.

An orchestral piece by Mr. H. Balfour Gardiner, entitled 'In Maytime,' was given for the first time. He offers themes of light folk-like character, but, although the writing is good and pleasant, the music is not so spontaneous as that of his 'Shepherd Fennel's Dance.' The orchestration, too, seemed at times a trifle heavy. A second performance may, however, modify our opinion.

Miss Marie Novello's skill as a pianist is well known, but we have never heard her play with greater charm and delicacy than she displayed in Saint-Saëns's 'Africa' Fantasia for pianoforte and orchestra.

WEBER's spirited 'Oberon' Overture—with the exception of the 'Marseillaise'—stood at the head of the programme of last Tuesday's Promenade Concert, and the performance under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood was brilliant. After two

such animated numbers Saint-Saëns's delicately scored and delicately rendered 'Le Ronet d'Omphale' scarcely made its due effect. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's 'Benedictus' was the next instrumental piece. He certainly wrote it in an inspired moment: he has produced cleverer works, but in this one he makes a particularly strong and direct emotional appeal. The rendering was expressive. Miss May Huxley, who made a first appearance, sang "Caro nome." She has a clear, flexible voice, but apparently did not do full justice to herself. Another first appearance here was that of Miss Maria Levinskaja, who played Liszt's E flat Pianoforte Concerto. She did some good work, especially in the quieter portions; but in others she lacked strength and brilliancy.

This afternoon Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford give their concert at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the Queen's Fund. A new patriotic song 'My Son,' by Teresa del Riego; 'The Home Flag,' by Mr. Harold Croxton; and Sir Edward Elgar's 'The King's Way' and 'Land of Hope and Glory,' together with standard favourite songs, will be sung by Madame Clara Butt. Mr. Rumford will be heard in a setting by the widow of Tennyson, of his 'A Call to Arms,' a hitherto unpublished poem; also in Sir Frederic Cowen's 'Fall In.'

MISS GWYNNE KIMPTON has decided to continue her series of Orchestral Concerts for Young People, which will be given at the Aeolian Hall on the afternoons of October 24th, December 5th, January 23rd, February 20th, and March 13th. Mr. Stewart Macpherson will deliver the lectures, and, as the time allowed him must be short, his explanatory notes, published a week before the concert, will be obtainable from Mr. L. Alcock, the Secretary, or from the Aeolian Hall. The programme of the first concert will include Mozart's 'Figaro' Overture, Haydn's delightful Symphony in G, Letter V, and 'Three English Dances' by Mr. Roger Quilter; and Mr. Herbert Heyner will sing Sir Charles Stanford's 'Drake's Drum' and 'The Old Superb.'

Miss Kimpton intends to devote the profits derived from the performances to one of the Refugee Funds. She acknowledges that she is not in a position to give the concerts at a loss; but the good work she has already done, and her benevolent scheme for the coming season, will surely induce the public to show, and in a practical way, their interest in the undertaking.

BRIGHTON is the only town bold enough to adhere to its plan of an autumn festival. The municipal authorities cannot command success, but, by the preparations they are making, are doing their best to deserve it. We note, by the way, the moderate prices of admission, and the reductions on serial tickets.

The Musical Standard of September 26th refers to the fine hymn of H. F. Chorley,

God the all-terrible! King who ordainest,  
sung to the Russian National Anthem. At the time of the Franco-German War in 1870 the Rev. John Ellerton altered the first stanza, and added three of his own. But in or about 1871 the editors (one of whom was Canon Ellerton himself) of the S.P.C.K. 'Church Hymns' gave Chorley's first three stanzas unaltered and Ellerton's last three, thus making a new hymn of six stanzas.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sat. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.  
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.  
— Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.  
Mon.—Sat. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.  
Wed. Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.



# DRAMA

## NEW PLAYS.

OF last week's productions, Mr. Wilfred T. Coleby's 'Sir Richard's Biography' at the Criterion deserves, in our opinion, most at the hands of the theatregoing public. Unfortunately, to say this is not to credit it with anything special in the way of plot or acting. The play has its origin in a wife's editing of her husband's letters, which she performs after the manner adopted by some publishers when selecting extracts of reviews for advertisement purposes. She omits everything unpleasant, even those little dots which are often too suggestive to the initiated. On the strength of the eulogy of her unselfishness thus conveyed, she is wooed and won a second time by a man who looks forward to a mollusc-like existence. The consequent disillusionment is duplicated with certain variations by the younger generation—the man's daughter and the lady's son, who have also married. Advice to both couples is tendered by a physician, who on the strength of a long and distinguished practice among women believes in his own infallibility of judgment; but the distraught couples get far better results by consulting the gardener.

There is not much here to make a successful play, nor is it in the acting that distinction is achieved, though Mary Moore in the principal lady's part and Mr. Edward Rigby as the gardener did their work with finish. Mr. Eric Lewis and Mr. Sam Sothorn act in their usual style, and it is creditable that their characterizations do not become stale. The measure of success achieved is not easy to account for, but is mainly due, we think, to a combination of welcome and familiar traits in the principals, enlivened by gay spontaneity on the part of the younger members of the company, and by some excellent lines judiciously interspersed among the characters throughout the action. At any rate, on issuing into an almost unrecognizable Piccadilly, shorn now of that brilliance so dear to the heart of the Londoner, we recognized with gratitude that the author had succeeded for a few hours in diverting us from tragic reality, and that without feeling we had been lacking in respect to those who cannot share our relaxation.

MR. OSCAR ASCHE produced 'Mameena,' a dramatization of Sir Rider Haggard's 'Child of Storm,' at the Globe Theatre last Wednesday. The book does not lend itself well to dramatic treatment; in fact, the play would have been as effective if acted in dumb show. It was a rich pageant of Zulu life some fifty years ago, and we took more interest in the fierce war-dances of the strangely clad warriors, the antics of a witch-doctor, the kraals, assegais, and other curios supplied by Capt. James Stuart, than in the flirtations and frustrated hopes of Mameena.

Lily Brayton did not quite succeed in conveying the stormy character of the heroine—a Zulu Cleopatra—but Mr. Oscar Asche was all that could be desired as her martial lover, though it seems a great pity that their talent should be wasted on a piece which is largely one calling for the qualities possessed by mummers. Mr. Harcourt Beatty took the ungrateful part of Allan Quatermain—a part wholly unnecessary to the story as presented on the stage. Mr. Herbert Grimwood as Zikali, and Dora Barton as Princess Nandi, did good work.

LAST SATURDAY saw the production of Janette Steer's play 'The Sphinx' at the Court Theatre, with herself in the chief part of an idealist wife. As a frankly propagandist play, written in the interests of feminism, the whole was nothing less than a failure. For the time being our sympathies were estranged—almost perverted, in fact—in the direction of the rakish husband. True, he ought to have found some other way than indulging in acts of sensuality to relieve the tedium of listening to his wife's sermons and the boredom induced by the presence of her satellite, who gives no evidence of being worthy of being called a Christian Socialist. True also that his callousness towards the girl he betrays is as ignoble as his sensuality; but he is no worse than his discarded wife, who condemns their young child to take up her abode with him and his mistress, knowing that drunkenness has been added to his other vices.

The one decent bit of acting is that of Mr. Langhorne Burton, when at last—at the end of four acts as long as any we have ever sat through—his egotism shattered by the death of the woman he has betrayed, he rolls to the floor—imitating some notorious forerunners by gracing his life only in the leaving of it.

There was another scene—called an 'Apotheosis.' As to the meaning attached to the word by the author, even the 'New English Dictionary' fails to enlighten us. Two years are supposed to have elapsed since the apparent death of the man just referred to, yet we see him still cumbering the earth. Seated in an invalid chair, he is now completely at the mercy of his wife, who, treating him like a public meeting, goes on addressing him, and is seconded by her attendant un-Christian social bore, whenever she pauses for breath.

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## LITERATURE

## LAST JOURNALS OF EMERSON.

THE Journals of Emerson have now been completed by the issue of the ninth and tenth volumes. As we remarked in 1910, when the series began, they are more like commonplace books than anything else—full of notes about people, birds, and plants, as well as the virtues which make pretty themes for essayists. Emerson's range of knowledge was extraordinarily wide, and the lists of books and authors he quotes which are inserted from time to time might suggest that he was, like other frequent lecturers, an academic prig, eager to throw about book-knowledge even in his own diaries. That is not so. He was concerned with life as much as books. His clean, sweet mind revolted against the pedantry of colleges; and the most memorable pleasure for him was to enjoy Nature on a fine day. He was intimate with Thoreau, though not entirely satisfied with him; and he could detect great men whom "the world's coarse thumb" had not marked with the label of greatness. He had that high Puritan seriousness which, duly modified by art and the beauties of what used to be called paganism, produces rare flowers of thought and language. No one in single lines and sentences has been more effective

*Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson, with Annotations.* Edited by Edward Waldo Emerson and Waldo Emerson Forbes.—Vol. IX. 1856-63. Vol. X. 1864-76. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co.; London, Constable & Co., 6s. net each.)

than Emerson. Here, the inquirer will say with enthusiasm, is the philosopher for me; here is the man who is human and learned, a classicist and a naturalist. But system, alas! is soon found to be lacking, and the disciple, delighted at the outset, rapidly finds himself lost in a mist. As Lowell sings:—

All admire, and yet scarcely six converts he's got  
To I don't (nor they either) exactly know what.

Perhaps Emerson himself had the wit to see this, for he preserves a witty comment by Mrs. Helen Bell, daughter of Rufus Choate, who was asked, it seems,

"What do you think the Sphinx said to Mr. Emerson?" "Why," replied Mrs. Bell, "the Sphinx probably said to him, 'You're another.'"

The diarist admits that he "tacks things strangely enough together," and with equal candour notes that every boy can put him down in argument, and that, when he lectures, audiences find him undistinguished. He knows his own worth, of course, but he is free from the peacock vanity of strolling intellect. Throughout his life he was a boy in vivid enjoyment, and he retained a zest for that florid flow of eloquence which is characteristic of the United States. For Shakespeare his enthusiasm was boundless, and he valued that quality in Delia Bacon.

"She [he tells us in 1857] has read much in these plays that the critics of *The Athenæum*, &c., never read there, and will never read."

We think the prophecy is justified, and are impenitent. We wonder, too, at the depreciation of Jane Austen, whose superficial limitations are emphasized. The fact is that no single man can be always wise in so wide a field as Emerson ranged over, and his wisdom in these pages far outweighs his freakishness. He has tenderness as well as good sense, and he has independence. He recognizes duties. Thus of *The Atlantic Monthly* he writes:—

"A journal is an assuming to guide the age—very proper and necessary to be done, and good news that it shall be so."

Good news, indeed, to-day if it means the reduction in favour of that easy recipe for success—shouting with the largest crowd!

Emerson has a page here on journalism which is well worth reading:—

"Great scope and illumination ought to be in the Editor, to draw from the best in the land, and to defy the public, if he is only sure himself that the piece has worth, and is right. Publics are very placable, and will soon find out when they have a master. The value of money-capital is to be able to hold out for a few months, and go on printing, until the discerning minority of the public have found out that the book is right, and must be humbly and thankfully accepted, and abandon themselves to this direction, too happy that they have got something good and wise to admire and obey."

All this shows pleasantly the ideals of the scholar who is free from the "adulatory" and "confectionary" arts known to Plato and the modern press. But

Emerson is no Marcus Aurelius—above the plane of ordinary humanity. We find him, for instance, dwelling on the value of convivial gifts. He even thinks it worth while to record the opinion of George R— (of Madison, Wis.), "who seems to be drunk," and "writes me that 'the secret of drunkenness is that it insulates us in thought, whilst it unites us in feeling.'" He would have enjoyed, say the editors, Abraham Lincoln's saying: "The Lord likes common people. That's the reason he makes so many of them."

These volumes cover twenty years—from 1856 to 1876, and before the end Emerson was clearly losing his powers of expression, while the instinct for work remained. In 1862 the war deprived him of all profit from his books, a loss of "five or six hundred a year," but left him serene and ready to find good in evil. He reflects that a success more or less in lecturing does not matter in old age. He finds himself astonishingly like other people in devouring war news:—

"In the cars, we all read the same fool bulletin, and smile or scowl as one man; and they who come to ask my opinion, find me only one flat looking-glass more, when I ought to have stayed at home in my mind, and to have afforded them the quite inestimable element of a new native opinion or feeling,—of a new quality."

The uses of war are, he thinks, (1) diffusion of a taste for hardy habits, (2) appeal to the roots of strength. War employs to good purpose "boys and men who are nuisances," and brings to light "truths we were once forbidden to speak."

No great musician himself, he puts in a plea for music which may hearten some of our contemporaries to-day:—

"The war is a new glass to see all our old things through, how they look. Some of our trades stand the test well. Baking and butchering are good under all skies and times. Farming, haying, and wood-chopping don't go out of vogue. Meat and coal and shoes we must have. But coach painting and bronze match-holders we can postpone for awhile yet. Yet the music was heard with as much appetite as ever, and our Quintettes had only to put the 'Star-spangled Banner' into the programme, to gain a hurra beside; but the concert could have prospered well without. And so if the Union were beaten, and Jeff Davis ruled Massachusetts, these flutes and fiddles would have piped and scraped all the same, and no questions asked. It only shows that those fellows have hitched on their apple-cart to a star, and so it gets dragged by might celestial. They know that few have thoughts or benefits, but all have ears; that the blood rolls to pulse-beat and tune; that the babe rhymes and the boy whistles; and they throw themselves on a want so universal, and as long as birds sing, ballad-singers will, and organ-grinders will grind out their bread."

The portraits of persons included are choice and well selected, and the editing is adequate, though the translations of the Latin scraps are occasionally casual, if not inaccurate. The last volume has an excellent Index to the whole series, which adds much to its value.



*The Life and Times of Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt.* By Arthur E. P. Brome Weigall. (Blackwood & Sons, 16s. net.)

MR. WEIGALL has made himself a high reputation, not only as an explorer, but also as a writer on things Egyptian. He is probably one of the best living authorities on Upper Egypt, and his delightful travels in the deserts around it are justly admired. But now he attacks a far more serious task, where it is not merely necessary to be an explorer and observer, but where the qualities of an historian are taxed to the utmost. Of these we take the first to be imagination, for without ability to picture the past or the remote no man need expect his book to be read. But poetical insight is sure to be led astray, if not controlled by careful and candid weighing of all the available evidence. This is the dry research side of history, much lauded in modern days, when some insist that history is a science, and a science only. The ancients knew better, and classed it among the fine arts—a species of eloquence. A combination of both is, of course, the ideal.

In the book before us there is plenty of imagination: in its local colour the author is perfectly at home, and has written many attractive and even brilliant pages, though his English is not beyond criticism. But, on the whole, he writes well. His analysis and explanation of the complicated action of the period is also able and generally convincing, and here his imagination stands him in good stead. We are not at all so sure about his judgment or intimacy with classical habits. He imagines, *e.g.*, that people constantly looked out of windows on to the streets, or that people tapped at them as they passed by to attract the inmates' attention. He thinks that priceless wines were a prominent feature at a Hellenistic banquet. If he had said priceless unguents, he would have been nearer the mark. But these are trifles. What about his estimate of the great men and women who act upon that mighty stage which first Plutarch and then Shakespeare have made familiar?

The fact is that he starts as a special pleader for Cleopatra, whom he seeks to rehabilitate as a very noble character, with flaws instead of vices. This is daring enough, but when we find that he makes out the great men around her much worse than the usual estimate, on the same kind of evidence, we refuse to go with him. The vices of the earlier Ptolemaic ladies are relentlessly scourged, as if Cleopatra VII. were not another Arsinoë II. or Cleopatra II. The evidence against Cleopatra VII. is surely far stronger than the tales of Justin or Athenæus about her forerunners. To represent this princess, who, at the age of 21, was carried in a carpet into Caesar's quarters, and was assumed to be his mistress *en titre* next morning, as an innocent virgin, who only came to plead her case against her brother (against whom she had raised an invading

army), and who fell a victim to the seduction of Caesar, having first spent a long night in conversation with him—all this is naive, and does credit to Mr. Weigall's estimate of human nature; but is it history? Is it even human nature? If, again, in this case he will attribute no evil on mere hearsay, how can he defend his picture of Caesar, and still worse of Octavian, where he seems to have been led away by Signor Ferrero's journalistic brilliancy? After piling up all the accusations against Caesar, which, if true, would have made him a mean and vain scoundrel whom nobody could admire, he confesses that he had a great hold on the affections, not only of women, but also of men. Is this possible? Or is it possible that, if Octavian had been a monster of hideous vices, selfishness, and cruelty in his youth, he could with a delicate constitution, have made and controlled the Roman Empire with brilliant success for over forty years? We refuse to believe it, even at the cost of not whitewashing Cleopatra. Regarding her, we still think that all her actions were calculated, and since she had "children at her desire," as the Psalmist says of other such people, her solitary child by Caesar suggests that here, too, she acted politically. No doubt she may have had generous instincts—no really clever human being is without them. In this she was like her much-abused father Auletes, whose last will and testament was that of an anxious and affectionate father, and a patriotic king.

These are the larger questions on which we feel that the author's solutions are not convincing. We add some details which he might reconsider for his next edition. Alexandria was founded, not "in a remote corner of the Delta," but at the nearest point to Europe, and at the only good harbour along that inhospitable coast. We hold, too, with H. Thiersch, that the author is wrong about the site of the great lighthouse, of which the substructure under the present fort still exists. We also think it probable that the first Ptolemy brought the body of Alexander as far as Memphis, which was the only safe (though circuitous) route from Syria to Alexandria, and that it was the second who conveyed it in pomp to the new city which the deified hero had founded. We note also that the author (very naturally) hesitates between Ptolemy VIII. and IX. as the number of Euergetes II. It is new to us that ships of Tarshish should mean ships built at Tarsus in Cilicia, and not ships that went to Tartessus in Spain. "Comedies of Aristophanes and Plato" is, without further explanation, misleading to the ordinary reader, for the great Plato, of whom alone he knows, did not write plays. We prefer *Asiatic* to "Asiatic" as the description of Antony's oratory.

We conclude by recommending the work to our readers as an interesting and stimulating volume.

*With Poor Immigrants to America.* By Stephen Graham. (Macmillan & Co., 8s. 6d. net.)

IT would probably not be correct to describe this as an important work, but clever and interesting it certainly is. Mr. Graham presents pictures which have vividness and reality. But his moralizings are not always so sound as such things should be, and his reasoning, even in matters which he has studied closely at first hand, is not altogether to be trusted. His love of antithesis frequently betrays him; his inclination towards the arresting phrase leads him sometimes to stretch truth almost to the point of distortion. But the reader feels all the time that his will is good; from deliberate choice he is on the side of the angels; his desire is for justice, and yet more for mercy, and for the protection and welfare of the weak.

In a previous work Mr. Graham described his travels with Russian pilgrims to Jerusalem. Here he records his journey from Euston Station to New York with poor immigrants, and especially with a party of Russian emigrants whom he joined in London, and frequently served as an interpreter and in other ways. Steerage travel, even in these days, is not luxurious; but Mr. Graham is a student of humanity, and particularly of poor and humble humanity. So he made himself a comrade of these poor immigrants, and shared with them not alone the discomforts—they may scarcely be called hardships nowadays—of steerage travel on the Atlantic, but also the humiliating experience of "what is almost an insult to Europe: the examination of Ellis Island." Then, after New York, Mr. Graham "humped his swag," as Australians say, or tramped with his pack, all the way to Chicago.

Naturally, our author received, and records, many varied impressions. He has made that his business; and he discharges his task with ability—even with some distinction. The part of the itinerant observer, the literary tramp, appears to suit him well. In this case he chose a well-beaten track, which many writers have made more or less familiar. Indeed, the road he travelled has already become a tradition, with its own classic phrases. But Mr. Graham has, here and there, shed fresh light upon it; and his gifts as a picturesque writer, no less than the earnestness of his outlook upon human problems, make his contribution to what a Canadian has called "the Go West literature" well worth reading. Withal, it is a little surprising that Mr. Graham did not make his journey upon the road which is more typical of twentieth-century migration, and end his pilgrimage in Winnipeg, in place of Chicago, by way of Halifax or Quebec, instead of New York.

Mr. Graham, though a lover of Russia and the Russians, writes not at all unsympathetically of America. But he does not hesitate to stab with his pen at many



of the ugly features of American progress, as when he writes :—

"There is the phenomenon of the wholesale slaughter and sacrifice of blindfolded foreigners exploited in industrial cities; forests of men used up as the forests of wood are worn away into daily newspapers and rubbish."

That sentence, by the way, is thoroughly typical, both of the author's style, and of his tendency to the use of exaggeration. Finally, he says :—

"America is too happy and certain and prosperous a place for some. It is a place where the soul falls into a happy sleep. The more America improves, the more will it prove a place of success, of material well-being, of physical health, and sound, eugenically established men and women. But to me, personally, success is a reproach; and failure, danger, calamity, incertitude, is a glory. For this world is not a satisfying home, and there are those who confess themselves strangers and pilgrims upon the earth."

\* \* \* \*

"Back to Russia! From the most forward country to the most backward country in the world; from the place where 'Time is money,' to where the trains run at eighteen miles an hour; from the land of Edison to the land of Tolstoy; from the religion of philanthropy to the religion of suffering—home once more."

Mr. Graham has all the American's love of exaggeration, though, as will be seen, his outlook is not one which would fit him for life in the great Western republic.

## GERMANY AND THE WAR.

THE chief difference between General von Bernhardt's 'Germany and the Next War' and his 'How Germany Makes War' is the absence in the latter of the sermon about the righteousness of warfare. In its stead we have the anticipation that Germany will be attacked, and therefore must defend herself against the Powers who entertain such deadly jealousy of her. But the book as a whole is the expression of the writer's views on strategy in general and German strategy in particular, and the general trend of his opinions is much the same as in his other volume.

It is interesting to note his remarks on naval warfare—with submarines, mines, and war on trade—in view of the censure in the German press of England's attacks on German commerce. He does not

commit himself overmuch to prophecy as to the details of the war he anticipates, which is as well; for, where he does attempt details, as in the case of Russia, present history would seem to be falsifying his predictions.

We may take it as certain that the General, in common with many military writers, really owes his learning to Clausewitz, and in view of the reprint of Major Stewart Murray's 'Reality of War' is of great interest. This book is deservedly called "a companion to Clausewitz," and it certainly gives an admirable view of the simplicity of what would seem so complex—to judge from other writers. The innermost principles of strategy on its largest scale are laid before us in striking, severe, and almost incontrovertible form. After such revelations it seems wonderful that any commander-in-chief can fail, until we remember that directness and simplicity are, too often, only vouchsafed to the greatest minds.

The paragraph on International Law is perhaps the most striking of all :—

"Self-imposed restrictions, almost imperceptible, and hardly worth mentioning, termed *usages of International Law*, accompany violence without essentially impairing its value."

What a waste of time, then, was the Geneva Convention! However, apart from strategical maxims, the spirit of Clausewitz does not differ from that of his Teutonic successors: violence, disregard of treaties, general destruction, absolute inevitability of warfare, and futility of peace-dreams—here we see all that many people are fond of ascribing to Nietzsche, whereas it was really inherent in many German minds before he was born.

'The German Army from Within,' by "A British Officer who has Served in It," is an amusing and enlightened picture of the great war machine by one who has been an "infinitesimally small cogwheel" in it. At first a student in the Cadets' College (his doings, mischievous for the most part, are related with evident delight), he was recommended to enter the British Army by reason of his caricatures of the German garrison officers. But he joined the German Army some years later. He has much to say of it—of the officers, the training of recruits, transport and manœuvres, the War Lord and his entourage; and he says it in a genial manner, giving due weight to all the qualities (good and bad) of German militarism. Even the famous "goose-step," for example, has its reason as a useful physical exercise; but, on the other hand, reason often gives place to rigidity, as in the case of the recruit on sentry duty who stopped a man crossing a bridge, but allowed him to swim across the stream it spanned.

Those who believe that faddism is a peculiar prerogative of the English will be interested in the weird diets occasionally forced upon the German soldier by enthusiastic men of science. We commend the book highly to all who

welcome instruction of real value tempered by amusement.

'The Russian Army from Within' has also its exponent in Mr. Barnes Steveni, who has passed some twenty-seven years in various parts of the Russian Empire. He gives a reasoned account of the various branches of the service, though he evidently has not the same intimate knowledge of regiments, privates, officers, and others, as the writer on the German Army. He has much to say on the Russo-Japanese War, and, in general, he leaves the impression that Russia is rapidly making up her lost ground in every way. But, after all, the immediate future is likely to be the best critic of his book. The Russian soldier, a generation ago, could only "smoke" history, using newspapers for cigarette papers; he now can read history; before long he will have made it, thus gaining in importance as well as enlightenment.

Yet more light is thrown on German methods by 'The Secrets of the German War Office' as exposed by Dr. Graves, "Late Spy to the German Government." If we cannot approve of Dr. Graves's profession, we cannot but praise his gift of narration. Throughout his twelve very interesting chapters we seem to detect the "tongue in the cheek," and a tinge of mockery when he speaks even of the War Lord himself. Then, again, when the learned Docteur is caught in England and finds that he has been under careful observation all the time, his sense of humour comes to his rescue and inspires him to self-mockery rather than self-pity.

The stories of his various exploits are excellent, and far more readable and better constructed than many a flaring magazine tale. The incident of the "strawberry fiend" recalls the hero of Mark Twain's 'Million Bank Note' and his meeting with his destined lady-love. But the author surpasses himself at the end where he tells us with relish of the Zeppelin treats in store for London; he is particularly eloquent on the comfort of the cabins whence at a height of 2,000 ft. above the bone-chilled airmen, themselves 6,000 ft. above earth, the German crew of X 15 are to drop incendiary explosives on Knightsbridge, Buckingham Palace, and elsewhere.

Such books as 'The Kaiser Unmasked,' by Mr. Frank Mundell, should be held over till the end of the war, and then burnt. They are on a par with the "six-weeks picnic" prophecies launched at the beginning of the Crimean or the Boer War.

We can pardon much (but not all) that is blatant in the papers of to-day: the pictures of boys distributing a special brand of beer or cigarettes to soldiers; the legends "Buy our — and support home industries"; the articles, hardly to be distinguished from "leaders," that assure us that So-and-so, Ltd., (happily!) are backing up the British Empire. All that is good for trade, if not for taste; but publications that make cheap fun of an

*How Germany Makes War.* By General von Bernhardt. (Hodder & Stoughton, 2s. net.)

*The Reality of War.* By Major Stewart L. Murray. Edited by A. Hilliard Atteridge. (Same publishers, 2s. net.)

*The German Army from Within.* By a British Officer who has Served in It. (Same publishers, 2s. net.)

*The Russian Army from Within.* By Wm. Barnes Steveni. (Same publishers, 2s. net.)

*The Secrets of the German War Office.* By Armgaard Karl Graves. (Werner Laurie, 2s. net.)

*The Kaiser Unmasked.* By Frank Mundell. (Jarrold & Sons, 1s. net.)



enemy not yet within sight of defeat are less useful.

Moreover, that cheap fun is, to a large extent, not justified by the facts. People in this country have smiled at Imperial outbursts of rhetoric; they are contrary to our instincts; but those who think will see that they were calculated to charm the ears for which they were designed. Many of the sayings and speeches of the Kaiser are notable, if only as examples of rhetoric, and rhetoric is a considerable power everywhere. It was, and is perhaps, indispensable, if only as a safeguard for Hohenzollern prestige, just as splendour and dignity are indispensable in the East (Far and Near). Mr. Mundell destroys any case he might have made by the tone he adopts in his criticisms.

*The Aurora.* By Jacob Boehme. Translated by John Sparrow. Edited by C. J. B. and D. S. H. (J. M. Watkins, 12s. 6d. net.)

'THE AURORA,' though the first of Jacob Boehme's works, is the fifth volume to appear in Mr. Watkins's noble reprint of the seventeenth-century translation. This great enterprise therefore—which all students of Christian mysticism will know how to appreciate at its worth—is now well on the way towards accomplishment. It is, perhaps, fortunate that 'The Aurora' was not chosen as the opening volume of the new edition, though critical and psychological considerations would have suggested this course. Boehme has himself told us that those who would understand this book must read 'The Three Principles' and 'The Threefold Life' along with it, since "all that which is too obscure here, is held forth most clearly in them"; and it is, indeed, the most baffling, least coherent, of his works. Written before intercourse with the "learned friends" of later life had increased his power of expression, and whilst the wonder and depth of the revelation he had received still overpowered him, it bears the mark of direct, but often ungovernable inspiration. When "the Light first fell on him," he tells us in one of his letters, an irresistible impulse urged him to write down what he had received. But his education was unequal to the task. At last, however, the desire to write

"overwhelmed me like a cloud-burst, which hits whatever it lights upon... whatsoever I could grasp sufficiently to bring it out, that I wrote down."

The first result was 'The Aurora,' many passages of which, according to its author's testimony, were written during onsets of that automatic or "inspired" composition to which Ruysbroeck, St. Teresa, and other mystics have laid claim. In a famous passage—which the present editors might well have quoted—Boehme describes how the "burning fire" of the Spirit controlled his pen, driving it at a speed with which thought could not keep pace; and the book itself bears out his statements. It contains the whole

substance of that immense cosmic vision which his later works present in a more orderly way—though too often by means of the exasperating symbols of "spiritual alchemy." But here this vision is confused by irrelevant and dithyrambic passages, and struggles into expression through a bewildering veil of words. The seer stammers in his effort to communicate his overwhelming certitudes.

The numbers 3 and 7 form the groundwork of 'The Aurora'—a fact surprising to no one familiar with the mystics. There are, says Boehme, three grades of Reality: the visible world, the interior spiritual world, and the ground of all things, which is God. In the Divine nature he finds the Three Persons of Christian theology; though in a form which orthodoxy would hardly accept, for this unlettered cobbler's concept of Deity is profoundly metaphysical. It is, indeed, only his use of traditional language which veils the daring character of his thought. For him Father, Son, and Spirit represent the Substance, Wisdom, and Energy of the universe:—

"The Father is the whole divine power whence the creatures have proceeded... the Son is in the Father, being the Father's heart or light... the Holy Ghost is the moving spirit in the whole Father."

From the impersonal ground of the God-head the personal will, thought, and love of the incomprehensible God are perpetually issuing towards manifestation and comprehensibility. This is the "eternal birth of Christ," appearing in and through the flux and strife of nature, as the historic Christ appeared in human life. Seven "fountain spirits," or divine tendencies, which "together are God the Father," control the cosmic process: from their interactions and contradictions all its conflicts and inconsistencies arise. These tendencies exist in both the natural and spiritual worlds, explaining "why the earth is so hilly, rocky, stony, and uneven," and also the history of the soul. They act both for good and evil, for all progress is through conflict of opposites, and the war of dark and light is the "play of God" working towards perfection.

The first tendency is an indrawing desire, which breaks the universe into separate entities. The next is the outflowing energy, linking entity to entity, which is the essence of love. The third is the tension produced by the opposition of these separatist and collectivist forces—hence the anguish and unrest of life. Working in and through these, the three higher qualities—the "flash," or life-force; the "friendly, courteous love-light," or first manifestation of the divine Spirit; and the "sound," or total range of ideal expression in language, melody, colour, and beauty—contribute to the seventh or perfect character of creation, "the very Spirit of Nature," which is the tendency of Being towards concrete expression, the self-revelation of God.

It is a doctrine at once robust and profound, and worthy of the serious attention of our struggling modern world.

*Studies in Taxation under John and Henry III.* By S. K. Mitchell. (Yale University Press, \$2; Oxford University Press, 8s. 6d. net.)

THIS volume of 'Studies in Taxation under John and Henry III.' is a good specimen of the dissertations which candidates for the degree of Doctor produce and publish in numbers that threaten to be as bewildering as those of the novel; and the fact that it is a good specimen of its class impels us to take the opportunity of confessing to some misgivings as to the wisdom of the academic system which gives rise to such publications.

Dr. Mitchell tells us that his

"plan has been to give as complete an account as possible of each tax levied during the reigns of John and Henry III., presenting all the material in print, and as much from the unprinted rolls as could be gathered within a limited time."

He takes us in detail through each levy of each tax, confessing that "this method involves considerable repetition," but protesting that "in no other way can the facts of the taxation of the period be presented." We may be pardoned if we venture to differ entirely from this view, and to assert that the author had no right to inflict upon us the wearisome reiterations and endless minutiae of the great bulk of his book. If there was need to print each detail, we could have forgiven more foot-notes—we should have welcomed appendixes: we find it hard to excuse the present form of the book, which would almost seem to have been adopted in order to convince examiners of the thoroughness of the work accomplished. Again, if it is difficult to escape the suspicion that the form of the book owes not a little to the circumstances of its production, it is as difficult to refrain from connecting those circumstances with the curious limitation of the period covered to the reigns of John and Henry III. These seventy odd years do not embrace a period complete in itself, displaying the beginnings and issue of an economic movement. To understand the finance of the times we must certainly go back to Henry II.; to appreciate its development we must certainly go forward to Edward III. The two reigns chosen fall in the middle of a period of transition from a system of taxation of which the basis is largely feudal to a system which assumes direct individual liability, from taxes on land to taxes on personal property.

We cannot hope to deal with all the topics that Dr. Mitchell discusses in a very interesting final chapter, which, at the same time, summarizes quite adequately the facts he has brought together in the preceding part of the book. We may, however, remark that we cannot accept in its entirety his view that "the source of modern taxation was the feudal aid." It is not clear what precise meaning Dr. Mitchell desires to attach to "modern taxation"; but we presume that he intends to refer to the tenths and



fifteenths of later reigns, and direct taxation generally down to the present day. But the Saladin Tithe has, as the author himself suggests in his Introduction, some claims as an important precedent for the taxation of personal property, and it is difficult to give this tax the character of a feudal aid. We may point out, too, that from the reign of Edward I. indirect taxation began to be of increasing importance for revenue purposes, and that direct taxation has not, even in recent years, played such an important part in national finance as to suggest that it should be exclusively designated "modern."

The foot-notes occasionally suggest that Dr. Mitchell has not mastered the system of mediæval abbreviations. We do not know what meaning he would attach to "et si aliquid scutagii captum est idem que sit ad scaccarium solum idem ei de aliis denariis reddi facias" (p. 67, n. 274),

nor how he would construe

"quod Ricardus de Karsy tenet de Willelmo de Wasseburn, Willelmus de Rogero de Clifford, Rogerum de Waltero Clifford, Walterum de Willelmo de Stutevill" (p. 333, n. 149).

The clerks of the Exchequer could surely write better Latin than that.

Names, too, have given some trouble: we may note *Guala* (p. 124), *FitzWarini* (p. 172, n. 264), and "in Wigorn." as an English phrase (p. 31, n. 62).

We do not wish to suggest that this book is without value: it has, indeed, considerable value—but chiefly as part of the material for a much better book, which we hope Dr. Mitchell will one day write.

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*The History of England from the Accession of James the Second.* By Lord Macaulay. Edited by C. H. Firth. Vols. II., III., and IV. (Macmillan & Co., 10s. 6d. net each.)

THESE three volumes of Messrs. Macmillan's illustrated edition of Macaulay's 'History of England' keep up an excellent standard. The illustrations in colour and black and white are no less lavishly supplied, and not less well chosen, than in the first volume. In the second, to illuminate the great struggle for freedom under James II., we find reproduced a page of the *Gazette*, the very petition of the Seven Bishops, a plan of the camp at Hounslow, or Schoonebeek's vision of the Bishops on their way to the Tower; facsimiles of letters from Monmouth, Kirke, Dryden, the infamous Jeffreys, or from the Privy Council announcing the birth of the Prince of Wales; and likenesses in abundance of all the chief actors in the drama, from the charming portrait of William III. as a child, by Jansen van Ceulen, to the brilliant pictures of Sir Godfrey Kneller.

We wonder, however, that Prof. Firth, in dealing with the period of the Gunpowder Plot, was able to resist the temptation to reproduce those thrilling documents in the Museum at the Record Office which show the signatures

of Guy Fawkes before and after his experience of "the question." The truth will out, even in an affidavit; but we are not sure that we would not rather trust to the evidence of prints than documents in the endeavour to gauge public opinion in a crisis. As an index to popular feeling there is nothing more valuable than the broadsides, ballads, and satirical prints with which the presses of England and Holland teemed at the time of the *dragonnades* in France, and of James's policy of dragooning the Protestants in England. Prof. Firth has availed himself fully of this source, from which Macaulay delighted to draw for his own inspiration in the text.

The third volume extends from the ninth to the twelfth chapter, and describes the events of 1688-9, between the invitation to William of Orange and the raising of the Siege of Londonderry. The coming of William and Mary and the stirring events which followed, and which Macaulay narrated in his stirring style, provide, again, ample opportunity for historical illustration by medals, maps, prints, and broadsides. The story takes us from the Stadthouse of Amsterdam to the ramparts of Derry, and so do the pictures, one of the first of which is a page of the original invitation to William, and one of the last a photograph of a relic of the siege still preserved in Londonderry Cathedral. There are caricatures of James in his fall and flight, broadsides of Protestant relief and delight, seals and medals and proclamations, and portraits of the new men who came to the front.

How aptly Macaulay lends himself to intelligent illustration from the sources he used is indicated by the passage in which he describes the character of Lord Halifax:—

"The brow, the eye, and the mouth of Halifax indicated a powerful intellect and an exquisite sense of the ludicrous; but the expression was that of a sceptic, of a voluptuary, of a man not likely to venture his all on a single hazard, or to be a martyr in any cause."

Reality is lent to this portraiture when the reader sees the reproduction of the head of Halifax from his monument in Westminster Abbey, which Macaulay himself preferred as giving a more lively notion of his subject than any painting or engraving. Equally to the point is the reprint of a broadside in the editor's possession, 'A New Song,' which is none other than 'Lillibullero,' the satirical piece in which Irishman is represented as congratulating brother Irishman on the approaching triumph of Popery. Its popularity was so great that the author, Thomas Wharton, used to boast that he had sung a king out of three kingdoms.

The fourth volume covers the period from 1689 to 1691, and, opening with Macaulay's famous account of the course of the Revolution in Scotland, gives occasion for plentiful reproductions of prints and portraits which illustrate the topography and personages prominent in the crucial era that preceded the Union.

From Scotland the scene is shifted to England, from England to Ireland, and from Ireland to Holland. As before, each subject and each place are illustrated with that fullness born of knowledge which we expect from the editorship of Prof. Firth. Nor is there any danger in the present instance, as there might well be in the case of a duller author, lest the number and fascination of the pictures should distract the reader's attention overlong from the text or obscure the vivid style of the historian. As in former volumes, the illustrations are drawn mainly from the National Portrait Gallery, the Bodleian, contemporary works, the Pepysian Collection, and the Print-Room of the British Museum. But in many cases the editor has gone yet further afield in his search for pictorial commentary. Notable instances are the portraits of George Fox and William Penn, the former from a painting in Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, the latter from a carving in ivory by Silvanus Beavan in the possession of Mrs. Alfred Waterhouse. Recent Irish troubles impart a fresh interest to the account of the Battle of the Boyne. The ebb and flow of a greater campaign lend an added interest also to the vision of Louis XIV. in the trenches before Mons, preserved in an engraving in the Cabinet des Étampes.

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*The Religion of Israel: an Historical Study.* By Henry Preserved Smith. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

PROF. SMITH's new work deserves to be studied with attention. Its value lies in the freshness of mental atmosphere which pervades it throughout. For the author has not treated his theme as something external to himself on which his learning and intellect have to be exercised, but has worked with a constant desire to make every part of his subject his own in such a manner as to endow his presentation of it to a high degree with the special character of his personal capacity and mode of reflection.

The entire history of the religion of Israel "from the earliest discoverable" traces down to the Christian era is here divided into four stages, the two earlier ones being respectively styled nomadic and agricultural, and the later ones bearing the more familiar characterization of prophetism and legalism. This division, which is in itself natural and appropriate, is particularly convenient from the historical point of view, representing as it does the actual sequence of religious development among the Hebrews, though it must be admitted that the line of demarcation between the first two stages is far from being as definite as that obtaining between the two subsequent divisions. For whereas prophetism and legalism, though having now and again proved themselves capable of friendly and even intimate co-operation, are, in the later periods of Hebrew history, essentially



different from each other—the former placing the centre of gravity in the inner life of the religious devotee, and the latter laying stress on a system of outward observances—the religion of the nomad cannot be said to be essentially different from that of the agriculturist. As Prof. Smith himself says, the religion of the agricultural Canaanites

“was not very different from that of their nomad neighbours. There was, therefore, no violent break when the immigrants adopted the sacred places of the country and attributed their foundation to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.”

Certain trees, fountains, rocks, and hills were as sacred to the tiller of the soil as to the nomad of the desert, and there was also much similarity between the forms of devotion in vogue among the two sets of worshippers. Only, as was natural, a clan or people became in its agricultural stage more definitely identified with the divinities that inhabited particular districts, and the ritual assumed as naturally a more fixed form; though it may—in view of the fact that the *numina* of the nomads had their own fixed abodes—be doubted whether private ownership of land, which is “essential to the agriculturist,” is as closely connected with “the conception of the divinity as possessor of a place or district” as Prof. Smith thinks. It, on the other hand, seems certain that the definite contact of the Hebrews with the Baalim and Ash-tarothe (plural forms of terms answering to the Babylonian Bel and Ishtar—the cults therefore being importations from Babylonia, unless widely Semitic) dates from their settlement on the agricultural soil of Canaan.

One of the most interesting chapters of the book is that entitled ‘Moses and his Work.’ After referring to the “extreme perplexity of the critical problem” presented by the Pentateuchal narratives, Prof. Smith sets himself the task of forming some coherent, though necessarily indefinite view of the career of the great leader; and his result, which is scholarly and picturesque in every detail, will be found to be partly reassuring and partly provocative or dissent. We regard as perfectly convincing, so far as it goes, our author’s declaration that, various as the views of the different Biblical narrators are,

“they testify unanimously to the greatness of the man whom they glorify. They create a considerable probability, therefore, that such a man once existed, and that he did an important work for Israel. What that work was, however, is not so easy to define. Its historic basis must be found in the sojourn in Egypt.”

Of very doubtful validity, on the other hand, is the entire elimination of monotheism from the religious position of Moses, and it would seem that our author has been in this respect betrayed by a too rigid insistence on the correctness of his own view regarding the nomadic stage of Hebrew religion. “There is no evidence,” he writes, “that Moses wished to abolish the worship of the minor divinities, the

clan and family gods, which were already naturalized among the people.” Against this should be placed the consideration that, though he may not have wished to rouse opposition by measures of too radical a character, the entire trend of his Yahveh doctrine was from the first calculated to weaken, and finally destroy, the belief in a multitude of demons and gods. It may also be urged that a monotheistic attitude is almost implied in Prof. Smith’s own remark that “Moses was one of those religious natures to whom the divinity is a present reality.” Moses was, in fact, not a Bedouin leader of ordinary stature; he was one of those giant spirits who look far ahead of the generations of men whom they are called upon to lead.

Among the other sections to which—apart from those dealing with the work of the prophets—special attention may be drawn are the chapters headed ‘The Messianic Hope,’ ‘The Spiritualization of the Messianic Hope,’ ‘Apocalyptic Development of the Messianic Hope,’ and ‘The Treasure of the Humble’ (dealing with the Book of Psalms). It must be added that we have found frequent occasions for dissent as well as assent, though it is only fair to state that Prof. Smith is hardly less instructive when he provokes opposition than when his argument carries conviction.

The Indexes (1, Scripture Passages; 2, Subjects) provide considerable assistance to readers using the volume, though it would have been better still if a fuller and more analytical method had been employed in the indication of topics dealt with.

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*Memories of Youth: Things Seen and Known, 1847–1860.* By Giovanni Visconti Venosta. (Constable & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

THESE memoirs are among the best of those of the Risorgimento. The author, a member of a distinguished Milanese family, imbibed the nationalist ideals in his earliest childhood. He distinctly recollects the solemn entry of Ferdinand I. into Milan after the cholera in 1838, when a young man took him by the arm and said brusquely: “Be careful not to applaud when the Emperor passes below.” His mother afterwards told him that the young man was right. Though little more than a boy in 1848, he was actively concerned in the Five Days, and gives a good description of his experiences, which included being locked out on the roof of a house all night by an engineer, who had gone mad from excitement, to watch for a dwarf who was declared to be acting as a spy for the Austrians. He regards the year 1848 as definitely separating the old order of things from the new. This choice may be due to the fact that he was then first called upon to play a man’s part in life, for we have heard others maintain that 1870 was the real dividing line. However that may be, we are given some interesting glimpses of the

old régime, when no lady ever drove in a one-horse carriage or walked without a footman to follow her. Our author’s grandmother never knew that a revolution had taken place in Milan. She was told that the roar of the cannons was thunder, and would often talk of the great storm that had interrupted her conversazione for five evenings.

But the account of the long years of passive resistance before Lombardy was finally freed in 1860 strikes us as the most valuable portion of this volume. Though Don Giovanni never held so prominent a place in the nationalist world as his brother Emilio, he was handsome, popular, and an enthusiastic dancer, as well as able and cultivated, and he mixed freely in the Milanese society of his day. Hence he not only gives us lively portraits of his many friends, but his graphic style also enables us to feel to the full the enthusiasm and devotion that animated all classes at this time, and that did so much to steel the national character for the final struggle. Austrians and Italians lived entirely apart. The social ostracism of the foreigners was complete, the Italians contenting themselves with the most intimate family gatherings. Though the Milanese were only allowed wooden swords for fencing, duels between the two parties became frequent. They were regarded by the conquered race as the best substitute they could find for the war they might not wage. It is interesting to read how the young men at Milan, learning that their enemies nicknamed their patriotic ladies *oche*, after the famous geese of the Capitol, proudly adopted the title themselves, so that it soon became a high distinction for a lady to be called a goose. This opposition culminated in the scene at the Scala Theatre in 1859, when the Druids’ chorus “Guerra, guerra,” in ‘Norma’ was cheered to the echo by both parties just before the outbreak of hostilities.

At first, however, the counsels of the nationalists were sorely divided over the form their liberation should take. Don Giovanni was a friend of the Countess Maffei, whose salon, afterwards so famous, was at that time largely frequented by the contributors to Carlo Tenca’s paper the *Crepuscolo*, which strongly supported Mazzini. But the failure of the conspiracy of 1853 dealt a fatal blow to Mazzini’s credit in Milan. Our author’s final political conversion to the House of Savoy did not take place till two years later, when he was in Paris during the Crimean War. He heard the crowd cheering the news of a victory amid cries of “Vive la France! Vive l’Angleterre! Vive le Piémont!”

“The feeling that then arose in my soul I shall never be able to analyse.... The pride in the thought of an Italian victory raised our souls from a sea of dejection and set a new beacon for our hopes.” Could the wisdom of Cavour’s policy be more completely vindicated? Slowly but surely the nationalists in Milan, even the Countess Maffei, came round to the same way of thinking.



Well known as are the outlines of the story, it is impossible to read a volume like this at the present time without realizing how little Austria has learnt from the lessons of those years. The system of rigid repression adopted in Milan played straight into Cavour's hands. After the Five Days our author often saw the Austrian troops using the gilded legs of costly furniture for their fires; and his own mother was punished for throwing out of the window a pot containing a nauseous mixture, which Croatian soldiers were cooking in her own hall over a fire of this kind, by having a company of 200 soldiers billeted upon her. Cavour was so perturbed at the Archduke Maximilian's more conciliatory attitude that he whispered to a friend: "You must have Milan placed again under martial law." Fortunately the new régime met with as much opposition in Vienna as in Milan itself.

Don Giovanni's complicity in placing a tricolour crown on Emilio Dandolo's coffin forced him to fly to Piedmont, where he was introduced to Cavour, and soon began to take an active part in political life. He gives us a detailed account of his experiences as *chargé d'affaires* in his native Valtellina during the war of 1859, while Garibaldi was operating in the neighbourhood. After the Peace of Villafranca he settled down at Milan, and added Manzoni, who was at that time almost worshipped there, to the long list of his acquaintances. He often spent the evening with the great man, who would sit by the table in summer and near the fire in winter, poking it incessantly with the tongs as he talked or listened.

The translation is at times painfully literal. "Behold one who writes me: Al Signor Adone Zaiotti; does it appear to you that I am an Adonis?" suggests the proverbial French exercise-book. But this is an extreme instance.

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*China's Dayspring after Thirty Years.*  
By Frederick Brown. (Murray & Eviden, 10s. 6d. net.)

WHEN the reader has surmounted the obstacles of the enigmatical title on the dazzling cover, and the Preface, two Forewords, and one Introduction, he will find here a very readable account of the events in North China in the Boxer year. The story is now fourteen years old and well known, but of such permanent and extraordinary interest as to justify Mr. Brown, who accompanied the expedition for the relief of the Legations to Peking, in telling it once again. Mr. Brown is a fervent Wesleyan, and evidently writes for Wesleyan readers, adding to his description of the fighting a long and valuable account of what the Methodist Episcopal Mission has done both to lead and to follow the awakening which resulted from the Boxer movement and its suppression. It is curious that, after so many years of

contact with the East, he should allow himself more than once to speak of the depth of fiendish cruelty of the Chinese as a thing peculiar to them, forgetting that there was a side to the foreign occupation of Tientsin and Peking which made men wonder whether the Boxers themselves were not more civilized and temperate than victorious Western troops; and that he should not have risen above the commonplace assumption that the introduction of Western methods in the East is a sign of progress. Why must we be sure that the use of "modern police" marks an advance upon a system which, with no police at all, kept a city of half a million inhabitants as quiet and secure as the quietest of English country towns? The critic of the East needs an attitude of detachment which is not revealed by Mr. Brown.

Finally, we would say that this record by an eyewitness of what is likely to remain one of the strangest episodes in history deserved much more careful editing than it has received. The book is not dated, nor is it easy to be sure when it was written. In the Preface (p. 10) we read:—

"I much regret you [the author] are severing your long and honourable connection with China";

in the Introduction (p. 28):—

"The author... is returning to devote to the masses of North China the remainder of an arduous and noble life";

on p. 229:—

"I was made Chairman of the district [in N. China], without pastoral charge, and in this work and office I continue to this day."

A considerable part of the Foreword by Sir Robert Hart (p. 16) appears again at p. 160. What an odd sentence is this!—

"A lady whose husband died just before the siege began, and who was buried in the English cemetery, had remained to plant a few small shrubs on the grave, but was caught."—P. 168.

On p. 209 the author appears to have forgotten the existence in Tientsin of so well known and admirable an institution as Dr. Tenney's College, and on the same page he writes:—

"In Government schools of various grades [in the Chihli province] there are to-day reported to be about 200,000 [*sic*] students. Note the figures for each year:—

1902..	..	..	2,000 students.
1903..	..	..	3,000 "
1904..	..	..	46,254 "
1905..	..	..	88,009 "
1906..	..	..	135,614 "
1907..	..	..	173,352 "
1911..	..	..	200,000 "
1912..	..	..	500,000 students."

On p. 65 we should read: "It was on the 17th [not 19th] of June that the Chinese began to bombard the foreign settlements" of Tientsin.

*The Lives of British Hymn-Writers, being Personal Memoirs derived largely from Unpublished Materials.*—Vol. III. *Isaac Watts and Contemporary Hymn-Writers.* By Thomas Wright. (Farncombe & Sons, 5s. net.)

DR. ISAAC WATTS, owing to his fine hymns, is, of course, widely known to church- and chapel-goers, but his popularity is mainly due to the 'Divine and Moral Songs,' of which a great number of editions appeared between 1720 and 1834. The many sermons of Watts, on the other hand, are probably only read by theologians interested in the doctrinal discussions of the first half of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Wright's life of Watts is interesting, since it includes some vivid pictures of notable men and women of his time: the Rev. Thomas Bradbury, the Rev. John Hurston, Dr. Doddridge, and Lady Abney and Mrs. Rowe (Miss Elizabeth Singer). These two ladies admired and respected Watts, and were both very kind to him. He was invited to Sir Thomas Abney's country seat, near Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, for a week (1714), but he remained there till the death of Sir Thomas in 1722. Lady Abney afterwards went to live at Stoke Newington, and her splendid residence (which she named Abney House) became his home from 1736 until his death in 1748.

Miss Singer, whose 'Horæ Lyricæ' were translated into German, and were mentioned in eulogistic terms by Klopstock and Wieland, admired the poems of Watts. The admiration was mutual; moreover, he made her an offer of marriage. Watts was of short stature, and not, it is said, handsome. The lady refused the offer in these delicate terms: "I only wish I could say I admire the casket as much as I admire the jewel." But she and Watts remained firm friends until her death in 1737.

Of his book 'The Logic' his biographer declares that chap. iii.—the "Golden Chapter"—is its most valuable section, but adds—

"golden, however, considered only in the light of its assistance in the conduct of life. The student of art and literature would be ruined by accepting its teaching. William Blake would have condemned it root and branch."

On the education of girls Watts, says Mr. Wright, "was miles ahead of his contemporaries." In this same 'Logic' book he writes:—

"What is it but custom that has for past centuries confined the brightest geniuses, even of high rank in the female world, to the only business of the needle, and secluded them most unmercifully from the pleasures of knowledge and the divine improvements of reason? But we begin to break all these chains."

Mr. Wright considers that the literary career of Watts reached its highest point in 1718. After that he lived thirty years, "in which he laboured profitably both for his own church and for other bodies of Christians—but the great work of his life [the writing of hymns] was done."



## FICTION.

*The Encounter.* By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. (Arnold, 6s.)

As marking the differentiation in thought and character severally in three men and two women (each far from negligible as a type) this book could hardly be bettered. One man is pitiable, one is despicable, and the third is heroic—all foils to one another. It is the same with the two principal women: the disingenuous worldly mother, with her air of simplicity, is a striking contrast to the strained intellectuality of her daughter. On the other hand, the claim made that we have here an exposition of the conflict of ideals held responsible by many for the present rending of Europe is, in our opinion, but little justified. The failure from that point of view lies, to our mind, in the delineation of the chief male character as a representative of Nietzschean philosophy in theory and practice.

The reviewer has no special knowledge of Nietzsche as a man; has Mrs. de Sélincourt? If what we have here is good portraiture, he must have been, as the author intimates, a most remarkable instance of incompatibility between a man and his work. As to his philosophy, were there nothing more in Nietzschean doctrine than we learn from these pages, it would hardly, we think, imbue a nation with ideals capable of making it a serious rival to another calling itself Christian, however slackly that creed may be followed. Some of the views expressed by the exponent of Nietzsche were more the underlying causes of the revolutionary spirit at the end of the eighteenth century than of our present warfare, and we have no reason to believe that a Nietzschean philosophy embraces the idea of an eternal return without progress. The futility and aridity of such an existence would, we agree with the heroine, not be worth contending for; and wrong-headed (and wrong-hearted) as our enemies may be, the bigness of their ideas is only dwarfed by comparison with the infinity of the Christian ideal. In fact, we get but occasional glimpses of the Teutonic philosophy as the majority understand it:—

"I should behave towards Ludwig as he in his writings counsels the strong to behave towards the weak; I should ride him down. I agree with Ludwig, altogether, that life is a craving, conquering force, and that the good of the few cannot be reconciled with the good of the many."

The representative of Christianity is far more convincing, though on general grounds we regret that he is cumbered with physical disability. To the physical-force school Christian ethics are too often the guiding principle of those afflicted either in body or mind.

With the drawing of the women characters we are well pleased. The heroine is a contemporary product of transitory feminist ideas, attracted temporarily to the policy of force, but quick to

repent and revert to those ideals which have kept womanhood essentially sane and healthy. Her mother is also representative of a class whose worldly balance compels our admiration while we regret its selfishness. Though the characters do not convince us as being altogether representative of differing schools of thought and philosophy, they yet give utterance to opinions as far-reaching as they are unusual amid the superficialities of life. "The flesh has its claim, if no higher claim proscribes it," is a better maxim to-day than crude denunciation of what are in many cases natural appetites rather than vices.

The author shows both intuition and vividness in realizing habits of thought, as in this extract:—

"Horribly frightened by a picture she had seen, she ran, in the hotel where they were staying, to the bath-room, undressed quickly, and sank down into a tub of deep hot water, closing her eyes and steeping herself in the obliterating sensuous pleasure."

And again:—

"She seemed to see him, always, walking on the verge of perils from which her own hand was too feeble to withhold him and to pray that some stronger hand would be stretched forth to draw him to safety; as if one watched, helplessly, a somnambulist silhouetted tragically against the sky, and knelt in the street below, silent and supplicating."

We advise readers who did not see our paragraph of last week concerning this novel to pay no regard to the note which follows the title-page, and to free themselves for a few hours from the cloud with which a certain school of thought oppresses us. Then they will enjoy a brilliant conception of the interplay of temperaments such as has ever been the theme of real novelists.

*Saturday's Child.* By Kathleen Norris. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

It needs some persistence of effort to make any clear mental picture of the numerous figures which crowd the stage on which this San Franciscan 'Saturday's Child' is set as *jeune première*. It must also be said that the sombre surroundings in which she is first met do not make an exhilarating background. Yet Mrs. Norris maintains her place amongst the first of those writers who make the American home as it is to-day their special subject. She is able to depict, with a wealth of detail, the life not only of the smart set, but also of its pendant at the other end of the social scale. Something of a business girl's life and of a journalist's career enters into the composition of the story, too. Arresting phrases or sparkling epigrams are rarely to be found, but there are welcome flashes of real mother-wit—shrewd, kindly, and practical. A wholesome sanity of outlook, no little skill in characterization, and a balanced judgment as to the essentials and non-essentials of a happy life are characteristic of this novel.

*Night Watches.* By W. W. Jacobs. (Hodder & Stoughton, 3s. 6d.)

MR. JACOBS has by no means lost his talent for invention and disposition of the wit and wisdom of the types and classes he has studied with such care. We meet once more the "Night Watchman," "Ginger Dick" and his two friends, and sundry other excellent and diverting personages who provide the usual amusement. It is true that some of the finer edge seems to have gone. We no longer find such gems as occurred in 'Sea Urchins' or the other earlier collections, which bear re-reading to any extent, but 'The Understudy' and 'His Other Self' are worthy of the author at his best. The grim side of his outlook is shown admirably in 'The Three Sisters'—a most gruesome tale.

*Her Royal Highness.* By William Le Queux. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

THERE is little doubt that

"the public are in ignorance of the world behind the walls of the Royal Palace, the pomp, the splendour, the officialdom, and, alas! the constant intrigue."

Consequently, Mr. Le Queux proceeds to enlighten them as to the doings and sayings of monarchs and ministers, princesses and master-spies, choosing as his sphere of operation Egypt, ever mysterious to those who have not seen it, and Italy under the rule of Umberto III.; and as his hero a virtuous and enterprising young English diplomat whose father was "the only diplomat whom Umberto III.'s father, the late King Victor, ever trusted with a secret."

The princess and the diplomat do not wed, though his portrait remains night and day upon her person, "concealed beneath her corsage. The truth has never leaked out"—until Mr. Le Queux gave it to us. Mr. Le Queux should not cry "Alas!" over the intrigues; where else would he find his stories?

*The Admirable Carfew.* By Edgar Wallace. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6s.)

THESE stories appeared originally in *The Windsor Magazine*, which may serve to explain an anomaly at the beginning. We meet two Carfews, the one a successful and even renowned journalist, the other a mere boy-adventurer from the provinces. The boy gets a start by using the name of the man, and we begin to expect complications; but the man disappears completely, and leaves his young namesake an open field. The latter has a multitude of adventures, out of which he emerges with varying success. He reorganizes a big boot-making company, writes and stages a play, rescues a young Spanish (?) prince, saves a big passenger boat in the Bay of Biscay, and, in fact, sees Life with a big L at an age when most youths are still under the orders of their Chief Clerk. The stories are readable and amusing, but we think Carfew No. 1 might have been given at least another entry on the scene.



## Publishers' Autumn Announcements

We make below a further selection from the numerous paragraphs sent to us for insertion under the above heading.

### Theology.

**Spiritual Healing.** By the Rev. W. F. COBB. (Bell.)—Dr. Cobb examines the attitude of the medical profession towards the subject, and shows in a short historical survey how uniformity of phenomena is disclosed in all ages from primitive to modern times. The phenomena of Lourdes and of Christian Science are discussed, and a chapter is added on Miracles, with the intention of showing that the phenomena of Spiritual Healing are as truly subject to law as those of ordinary medical practice.

**The Grand Assize.** By A HUMBLE CLERK. (Heinemann.)—In this book typical representatives of humanity appear at the Grand Assize before Christ: the Plutocrat and the Derelict, the Drunkard and the Grande Dame, the Politician and the Daughter of Joy, with other well-defined types. At this great final bar of justice there are no witnesses, no jury, nor plaintiff, nor spectators, but all vindicate their lives as best they can. They are defended by ghostly counsel, and receive judgment. The pseudonym of the author represents, we learn, one of the leading clerics of our day.

**Miracles of the New Testament.** By the Rev. A. C. HEADLAM, D.D. (John Murray.)—This work contains the Moorhouse Lectures, which were delivered in Melbourne during the spring of the present year. They are an attempt to treat the various problems arising out of the belief in miracles in relation to current ideas of science, philosophy, and criticism. A definition is suggested of miracles, and their evidential value is discussed.

### Law.

**War and its Legal Consequences.** By THOMAS BATY and PROF. J. H. MORGAN. (John Murray.)—The effect of war on the position of private individuals raises many points of Constitutional and International Law which are only to be found discussed in elaborate or rare treatises, which are alike technical and expensive. Some of the most insistent problems are scarcely touched upon even in such volumes as those alluded to. The powers of the Crown in defence of the realm—the power of alien enemies to contract—the precise nature of "trading with the enemy"—the status of alien companies: these and many other questions require elucidation and examination in the light of modern conditions. So, too, does the scope of the Moratorium and of the Courts Emergency Powers Act. Such an examination is here undertaken. The results, though it is believed they are adequate to the needs of the legal profession, are expressed in a form designed to suit the general public and the mercantile world. A chapter on the Neutrality of Belgium is included.

### Poetry.

**Dreams and Realities.** By LIONEL BIRCH. (Methuen.)—The key-notes of this volume of poems are delight in the world of nature and a far-reaching faith in the world of humanity. In verse varying in form and mood—lyric, descriptive, narrative, and

philosophic—the author passes from fantasy and legend, to set before us both the beauty and the harshness of reality.

**The Bird of Paradise, and Other Poems.** By W. H. DAVIES. (Methuen.)—The subjects of the best poems previously published by Mr. Davies have been Nature and Childhood. In the present volume he deals with these themes, but in such poems as 'The Bird of Paradise' and 'The Two Spirits' he strikes an entirely fresh note.

**Windrush and Evenlode.** By HENRY BAERLEIN. (Methuen.)—This is Mr. Baerlein's first collection of his own verses; but he is well known through the success which has attended his verse translations into English of Bulgarian folk-songs, and of old Arabian poetry in three volumes of the "Wisdom of the East" Series. A few of the pieces have appeared in *The Nation*, and one in Mr. Lucas's anthology 'The Open Road.'

**Songs of Angus.** By VIOLET JACOB. (John Murray.)—A small book of Scottish verse, written in the language of the Angus country-side, and containing a Preface by Mr. John Buchan. The various poems express different moods and subjects—love, loss, conviviality, exile, and the homely interests of working men and women.

**A Volume of New Poems.** By ROBERT BROWNING and ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. With an Introduction and Notes by SIR FREDERIC C. KENYON. (Smith & Elder.)—The volume includes all the unpublished poems by Browning that are known to exist, and a selection from much that is available of Mrs. Browning's early work.

### History and Biography.

**The Empire and the United States, a Review of their Relations during the Century of Peace following the Treaty of Ghent.** By WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING. With an Introduction by the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT BRUCE, and a Preface by NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President of Columbia University. (Allen & Unwin.)—This book forms part of the celebration of the Treaty of Ghent Centenary.

**The Life and Works of Treitschke.** (Allen & Unwin.)—A biography of the German philosopher whose teaching is directly responsible for the Prussian method in German politics, and has inspired General von Bernhardi. Acton pronounced him to be "the one writer of history who is more brilliant and powerful than Droysen; he writes with the force and fire of Mommsen of a time remembered by living men, and pregnant with problems that still are open. He marshals his forces on a broader front than any other man, and accounts for the motives that stir the nation as well as for the councils that govern it."

**Memories of Forty Years.** By PRINCESS CATHERINE RADZIWIŁŁ. (Cassell.)—Here the reader will meet with kings and emperors, queens and princesses, courtiers and writers, poets and politicians, leaders of society, and many notables who have influenced, from the inside, European history.

**Some Old Scots Judges: Anecdotes and Impressions.** By W. FORBES GRAY. With 12 portraits in sepia from old prints and paintings. (Constable.)—A collection of stories, chiefly of the eighteenth century, when the claims of justice and the bottle often met in the hearts of Scotch judges. Mr. Gray has brought together much

material from widely scattered sources, and the curious illustrations, mounted on tinted paper, form an amusing commentary on the strange personalities treated in the book.

**Famous Edinburgh Students.** Introduction by W. SCOTT STEVENSON. 22 full-page portraits in photogravure. (Foulis.)—Some of the chief contents are 'Oliver Goldsmith,' by Oliphant Smeaton; 'Sir Walter Scott,' by Prof. G. Saintsbury; 'Charles Darwin,' by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson; 'Dr. John Brown,' by Dr. A. Cruin Brown; 'Thomas Carlyle,' by Sir Jas. Crichton Brown; 'James Boswell,' by Sir Wm. Robertson Nicoll; 'R. L. Stevenson,' by Dr. John Kelman; 'William Drummond of Hawthornden,' by Mr. Blyth Webster, &c. The reader will find in the articles, many of them written by famous Edinburgh students of a later date, a number of interesting facts connected with the earlier days of Edinburgh University.

**A Great Peace Maker: the Diary of James Gallatin, Secretary to Albert Gallatin, 1813-1827.** (Heinemann.)—James Gallatin was the son and private secretary of Albert Gallatin, the maker of the Peace of Ghent, concluded in December, 1814. This diary describes the mission of Albert Gallatin to Europe in the interest of peace, his negotiations during two years in London and St. Petersburg, and finally in Ghent. It deals also with life in Paris, when Albert Gallatin was appointed American Ambassador to Louis XVIII., and in London when he was Special Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

**A Misjudged Monarch.** By H. IMBERT TERRY. (Heinemann.)—Mr. Imbert Terry presents in this volume an unconventional portrait of King Charles II. He makes no attempt to whitewash him, but endeavours to give his readers the same impression of the man and king as he himself gained when studying the contemporary writers—viz., that Charles was above all a gentleman.

**The Lonely Nietzsche.** By FRAU FÖRSTER-NIETZSCHE. With Portraits. Uniform with 'The Young Nietzsche.' Edited by DR. OSCAR LEVY. (Heinemann.)—The present book recounts the latter part of Nietzsche's life. The biography is written by his sister, who from the earliest, as is seen in 'The Young Nietzsche,' tended him, admired him, and gleaned from him every scrap of paper that she could get hold of.

**A Playmate of Philip II.** By LADY MORETON. (Lane.)—Don Martin IV. was a distinguished member of one of the first families in Spain, and lived at a time when Spain was at the height of her glory. He was the playmate and afterwards the close friend of Philip II. (the husband of Queen Mary of England), and accompanied him on his visit to this country. The material for the book has been principally drawn from private sources. It contains some illustrations from the family portraits.

**Ernest Dowson, 1888-1897.** Reminiscences, Unpublished Letters, and Marginalia. (Elkin Mathews.)—The troubled history of Ernest Dowson is here written from the point of view of an intimate and very old friend.

**A Literary Friendship: Letters to the Lady Alwyne Compton from Thomas Westwood, Poet and Railway Director, 1869-1875.** Edited by LADY ALWYNE COMPTON. (John Murray.)—These letters are written by a poet who appreciated



other poets. It is interesting to see how men of letters of the last generation looked to their contemporaries. Also, in these days of hurry and telephones, it is pleasant to be taken back to a time when friends had leisure to write their minds, as well as their hearts, in their letters.

**Emma Darwin:** a Century of Family Letters, 1792-1896. Edited by her Daughter, HENRIETTA LITCHFIELD. 2 vols. (John Murray.)—This biography of Mrs. Charles Darwin was originally written for her grandchildren, and privately printed in 1904. It consists mainly of letters written by members of the Allen, Wedgwood, and Darwin families between 1792 and 1896. A collection of old letters written by Mrs. Darwin's mother (Mrs. Josiah Wedgwood) and her sisters was found amongst Mrs. Darwin's papers. By including many of these the editor has been enabled to picture the country life of an English family in the first half of the nineteenth century. Incidentally they throw light on several figures in the Holland House circle. The second volume includes many unpublished letters of Charles Darwin, which supplement his biography by giving some idea of the more intimate side of his life.

**The Tory Tradition: Bolingbroke, Burke, Disraeli, Salisbury.** By GEOFFREY G. BUTLER. (John Murray.)—This book consists of four lectures originally delivered before the University of Pennsylvania, and dealing respectively with Bolingbroke, Burke, Disraeli, and Lord Salisbury. The author's purpose is to show that Toryism can be constructive, and does not consist merely in systematized class selfishness. He uses the historical method, but at the end of each lecture discusses the bearing upon present (for the most part economic) problems of the teaching of each of the statesmen whose work and ideals he discusses.

**Eton in the Eighties.** By ERIC PARKER. (Smith & Elder.)—This record carries on the Etonian tradition from the point reached by the Hon. Gilbert Coleridge's 'Eton in the Seventies.'

### Geography and Travel.

**The Conquest of Mount Cook.** By F. DU FAUR. (Allen & Unwin.)—An account of the New Zealand Alps and the mountaineering achievements of an Australian girl who made a complete traverse of Mount Cook and other ascents that no climber had hitherto accomplished.

**A Far Journey.** By ABRAHAM MITRIE RIHBANY. (Constable.)—This life-story of a Syrian, now a prominent American minister, describes the country and customs of his youth.

**A Pilgrim's Serip.** By R. CAMPBELL THOMPSON. With illustrations from photographs by the author. (Lane.)—The author has travelled widely in Asia Minor, the Soudan, Tripoli, and elsewhere as an excavator of ancient remains. The present book deals with the human side of his travels, and gives a picture of strange men in strange lands.

**With the Tin Gods.** By MRS. HORACE TREMLETT. With 24 illustrations from photographs. (Lane.)—Mrs. Tremlett went with her husband and some other members of a syndicate on a journey in search of tin in Northern Nigeria. This book is a racy account of their adventures, and is illustrated by some excellent photographs taken on the spot.

**Seven Years on the Pacific Slope.** By MRS. HUGH FRASER. (Werner Laurie.) Tells the tale of a mother and a son who settle on the hills above the Pacific, and shows the obvious authority of personal experience. There are living descriptions of the people with whom Mrs. Fraser and her son mixed, of their habits and customs, their life-stories and their quaint slang, which all read like a true picture of the life of California.

### War Literature.

**How Belgium saved Europe.** By DR. CHARLES SAROLEA. (Heinemann.)—The subject of Dr. Sarolea's new book is one which touches a responsive chord—sympathy for a small nation unjustly attacked, admiration for a gallant people, gratitude for those who sacrificed themselves and did not count the cost.

**The Making of the War.** By SIR GILBERT PARKER. (John Murray.)—It is the intention of the author to state in compact, but complete and easy form the many causes of the war. Besides the diplomatic interests involved, a special study is made of the development of Germany's war policy and aims during the last forty years, and particularly since the present Kaiser came to the throne.

**Nash's War Manual.**—Contains 'The Political Events which led up to the War'; 'Germany's Motives'; 'The Duty of the Allies'; 'A Survey of the Naval and Military Forces Engaged'; 'A Descriptive Account of the Countries and Peoples Involved,' &c.

### Education.

**The Schools of Medieval England.** By ARTHUR F. LEACH. (Methuen.)—A detailed history of English schools down to the Reformation. It traces their descent from the schools of Greece and Rome, and supports the thesis that the origin of most of our existing endowed schools, instead of being due to Edward VI. or Queen Elizabeth, is derived from Saxon, Norman, Plantagenet, or early Tudor times, as secular, not monastic institutions; and it exhibits their growth in numbers and importance, with Winchester and Eton as half-way houses.

### Philology.

**The Place-Names of England and Wales.** By the REV. JAMES B. JOHNSTON. (John Murray.)—This book is the result of many years of independent research, in addition to a careful study of what has been already recorded on the subject. It endeavours to throw light on nearly every place-name of interest and of more than local importance, while the full Introduction makes some attempt at surveying the whole ground. For the names of Wales and Cornwall there is as yet no authoritative guide: at least a beginning is made with these, as well as an effort to exhibit the true extent of the Celtic element in England. The author has been for over thirty years on the staff of the Oxford 'New English Dictionary,' and he hopes that his book will supply a want long felt by the ever-increasing band of place-name students, and make the way a good deal easier for those who come after.

**A Short History of the English Language.** By HENRY CECIL WYLD. (John Murray.)—This work, intended for those who wish to make a serious scientific study of the subject upon the lines of modern philological method, is written by a

successful popularizer of learning. The book contains lists of Old and Middle English texts representing the principal early dialects; there are also short chapters upon the elements of phonetics, and upon the general principles of the life of language. A fairly detailed account is given of the phonology of the dialects in Old and Middle English. The difficult questions connected with the history of English pronunciation; the development of sounds from the fifteenth century to the present time; the influence of the provincial dialects upon standard English; and the varying habits of the early modern writers (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) are described and illustrated. A special chapter deals with the origin and history of literary English. On all these points the book aims at embodying the results of the most recent investigation.

### Fiction.

**The Witch.** By MARY JOHNSTON. (Constable.)—A romance of the seventeenth century, the scene of which is laid partly in England and partly in the Bermudas.

**A Drop in Infinity.** By GERALD GROGAN. (Lane.)—In this story the author gives expression to his ideas of what might happen to a civilized people reduced to primitive conditions.

**Fifty-One Tales.** By LORD DUNSANY. (Elkin Mathews.)—Lord Dunsany has a special reputation as a writer of weird phantasmagoria. This volume is uniform with his 'Gods of Pegana,' of which a second edition has just appeared.

**Landmarks.** By E. V. LUCAS. (Methuen.)—In this book, the most ambitious which he has yet attempted, Mr. Lucas chronicles a series of episodes in the life of his hero, each one of which is the revelation of a significant and moulding fact. Some of the discoveries are spiritual, some material, but all are narrated with as much vivacity and directness as possible. As the author hints in the opening passages, the book is an effort to make use in writing of some of the selective machinery of the kinematograph.

### General.

**The Arcana of Freemasonry.** By DR. ALBERT CHURCHYARD. (Allen & Unwin.)—The author has been led to the conclusion that the source of the mysteries is Egypt, and has traced back to early times the ritual now in use by modern Masons.

**Science, Sentiments, and Senses.** By KENNETH WEEKS. (Allen & Unwin.)—A new volume of essays of scientific and social studies, by the author of 'Driftwood,' 'Five Unpractical Plays,' &c. Mr. Kenneth Weeks, who has long resided in Paris, is now fighting for the country of his adoption in the French Foreign Legion.

**Lavengro: the Scholar, the Gypsy, the Priest.** By GEORGE BORROW. With 12 illustrations in colour by EDMUND J. SULLIVAN. (Foulis.)—This edition should be welcomed by the open-air lovers who have succumbed to the peculiar, wayward charm of the scholar-gipsy. Mr. Sullivan is well known for his skill in illustration.

**The Lighter Side of School Life.** By IAN HAY. With 12 illustrations in colour by LEWIS BAUMER of *Punch*. (Foulis.)—In this amusing book Mr. Hay lays special



emphasis on what may be called the romance of school life as distinguished from the reality, and extracts humour from the contrast.

**Memories.** By JOHN GALSWORTHY. (Heinemann.)—Miss Maud Earl, the animal painter, has illustrated Mr. Galsworthy's pathetic little story 'Memories,' which tells of a dog friend of his. The story was published originally in Mr. Galsworthy's volume 'The Inn of Tranquillity.'

**Poets and Puritans.** By T. R. GLOVER. (Methuen.)—These essays deal with some nine English writers: men as far apart in outlook and temperament as Bunyan and Boswell; poets and Puritans; and men who were neither. In each case the endeavour is to realize a personality—to see a man in an environment, face to face with problems in art or religion, or both.

**The Unknown Guest.** By MAURICE MAETERLINCK. Translated by ALEXANDER TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS. (Methuen.)—This new volume of essays treats of various occult matters of general interest, such as ghosts, haunted houses, our knowledge of the future, premonitions and precognitions, "psychometry," and kindred subjects, and includes a characteristic study of the famous Elberfeld horses, which the author travelled specially to Germany to see.

**The Influence of King Edward, and Essays on Other Subjects.** By the VISCOUNT ESHER. (John Murray.)—The essays deal with 'The Character of King Edward VII.'; 'The House of Lords'; 'Reflections suggested by Lord Morley's Political Notes'; 'The Voluntary Principle'; 'The Committee of Imperial Defence: its Functions and Potentialities'; 'The Naval and Military Situation'; 'Modern War and Peace'; 'La Guerre et la Paix: quelques facteurs nouveaux de la Politique Internationale.'

**Alpha and Omega.** By JANE HARRISON. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)—A collection of Miss Harrison's essays and studies.

**The Vanished Country Folk, and Other Studies in Arcady.** By R. L. GALES. (Simpkin & Marshall.)—Mr. Gales from a quiet country parsonage surveys the present-day conditions of the country-side with humour and discrimination.

**In Dickens's London.** By F. HOPKINSON SMITH. (Smith & Elder.)—The volume is illustrated with charcoal drawings by the author, showing London scenes frequented by Dickens, and scenes used by him in his novels.

**The London Museum.** By F. J. HARVEY DARTON. (Wells Gardner.)—This new volume in the "Treasure House Series" deals with one of the newest and best of our national treasure houses. The London Museum is arranged chronologically and with exceptional clearness, and this account of its contents is, therefore, a compact history of London, as well as a guide to a representative collection. This is the only book at present published dealing with this Museum.

## Science.

**Monographs on Physics: Spectroscopy of the Extreme Ultra-Violet.** By T. LYMAN. (Longmans.)—This monograph deals chiefly with that end of the ultra-violet spectrum where the absorption of the air plays a determining part. The first two

chapters, however, treat of photometry in the ultra-violet and of the absorption of solids and gases in this well-known region. The excuse for a book of such limited scope rests on the great importance which photo-electric, photo-chemical, and photo-abiotic processes have recently assumed.

## Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles.

By W. J. BEAN. With over 250 line drawings and 64 half-tone illustrations. 2 vols. (John Murray.)—No book has appeared in the English language dealing comprehensively with both shrubs and trees as they are represented to-day in the gardens of the British Isles. Yet since Loudon's great work was published in 1838 the number of species introduced to cultivation has probably been doubled. In the present work about 2,800 species (besides numerous varieties) are described, including nearly 400 of the Chinese trees and shrubs introduced within the last fifteen years. The descriptions are concise and drawn up in plain English, technical terms being avoided wherever possible. After the description of each species a paragraph is given to its native country, history, distinctive peculiarities, and other interesting particulars.

## Fine Arts.

**The Liverpool Potteries, an Account of their Productions in China, Earthenware, and Delft represented in the Liverpool Public Museums and Other Collections.** With an Account of the Process of Transfer Printing upon Earthenware discovered by Sadler and Green. By PETER ENTWISTLE. With an Introduction by WILLIAM BURTON. (Chapman & Hall.)—Mr. Entwistle, the Deputy-Curator of the Liverpool Free Public Museums, has from time to time placed many writers under obligations, and now a wider circle, including the enthusiastic collector, will be able to appreciate his efforts in setting forth the characteristics of the productions of the Liverpool potters and engravers of bygone days.

**Grey Old Gardens Series.** (Foulis.)—A series of illustrated books which are intended for all who have felt the "romantic suggestiveness" of an old garden. — *Corners of Grey Old Gardens.* A selection of essays by writers ranging from John Gerard in the sixteenth century to Mr. Le Gallienne in the twentieth, with 8 illustrations in colour by MARGARET A. WATERFIELD.—*A Book of Old Sundials and their Mottoes.* A selection of nearly 350 inscriptions from old sundials, with an introductory essay by MR. LAUNCELOT CROSS, 8 illustrations in colour by MR. ALFRED RAWLINGS, and 34 drawings by MR. WARRINGTON HOGG of the finest remaining examples of old sundials in this country.

**Little Flowers of St. Francis.** Translated from the Italian by HENRY EDWARD, CARDINAL MANNING. With 8 illustrations in colour by F. CAYLEY ROBINSON, also illuminations and richly decorated boards. (Foulis.)—Manning's rendering of selections from St. Francis will be a literary "find" to many present-day readers.

**Songs and Poems of Robert Burns.** Complete Edition. With 46 illustrations in colour by the most eminent of Scottish artists. 2 vols. (Foulis.)—A handsome presentation edition, with appreciation of the poet by Lord Rosebery, and containing pictures by many artists, reproduced in

colour, depicting scenes from Burns. The text is printed in black and blue on fine paper, with ample margins.

**Art in Flanders.** By MAX ROOSES, Director of the Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp. (Heinemann.)—This volume gives a short account of the wonderful art of Belgium. It deals with painting, sculpture, miniatures, decoration, and especially with Flemish architecture, which has given us such gems as the town halls at Louvain and Bruges and Oudenarde; cathedrals like Ypres and Tournai, and houses like those that form the Place de la Ville at Brussels. Reproductions of important Flemish works of art are included.

**In the Land of Temples.** By JOSEPH PENNELL. With 40 illustrations from lithographs, and an Introduction by W. H. D. ROUSE. (Heinemann.)—Mr. Pennell presents the Acropolis and the temples of Girgenti without help from foot-rule or dictionary. He gives us the Greek temples as they appear to-day—in their landscape—with a setting of boulders and clouds and olives, and the distant mountains and sea.

**The Catalogue of the Collection of Sir Frederick Cook.** Edited by HERBERT COOK. In 3 vols. Vol. II. *The Dutch and Flemish Schools.* (Heinemann.)—Up to the present no authoritative catalogue has been published of the collection of pictures formed by the late Sir Francis Cook, though the pictures are frequently described in other publications. The gallery contains many masterpieces of all schools. The first of the three volumes, compiled by Dr. Tancréd Borenius, dealt with the Italian pictures. The second, now nearly ready, deals with the Dutch School, and the collection will be found to be as rich in masterpieces by Rembrandt, Franz Hals, &c., as it is in Italian masters.

**Adventures with a Sketch-Book.** By DONALD MAXWELL. Illustrated by the Author. (Lane.)—Mr. Maxwell's explorations and romantic expeditions have led him to numerous unexpected places all over Europe. The illustrations are in the text and printed on rough surface paper, so that they form an integral part of the book.

**The Practical Book of Period Furniture,** treating of English Period and American Colonial and Post-Colonial Furniture, together with that of the Principal French Periods. By HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN and ABBOT MCCLURE. With 200 illustrations in colour, double tone, and line. (Lippincott.)—A practical book for those who wish to know and buy "period furniture." An illustrated chronological key is provided for the identification of the period to which any piece of furniture belongs. In the text the details of shape, material, ornament, &c., are explained in a manner suited for ready reference. The volume is uniform in size with 'The Practical Book of Oriental Rugs.'

**The Lady of the Lake.** By SIR WALTER SCOTT. Illustrated in colour by HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY. (Grant Richards.)—A gift-book which should be popular.

**Italian Gardens of the Renaissance, and Other Studies.** By JULIA CARTWRIGHT. (Smith & Elder.)—To-day most of the gardens described in this volume have unfortunately perished, and live only in the writings of Renaissance humanists, the prose of Boccaccio and Bembo, and the verse of Poliziano and Ariosto.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Baverstock (A. H.), THE PRIEST AS CONFESSOR,** 2/6 net. Cope & Fenwick

The writer's hope is that this book will "put priests in touch with traditional Catholic procedure both in handling the subject of confession and in hearing confessions."

**Beeching (H. C.), ARMAGEDDON, 1d.** net. S.P.C.K.

A sermon upon the war, preached in Norwich Cathedral.

**Dearmer (Mabel), A CHILD'S LIFE OF CHRIST,** 2/6 net. Methuen

Second and cheaper edition.

**Green (Right Rev. Arthur Vincent), AUSTRALIAN SERMONS,** preached to Country Congregations, 3/6 net. Macmillan

These sermons, by the Bishop of Ballarat, are published in the hope that they may be of practical use to honorary lay-readers in Australia.

**Holmes (Ven. E. E.), THE COLOURS OF THE KING: RED, WHITE, AND BLUE, 1/** net. Longmans

Four addresses given in St. Paul's Cathedral on the Sunday afternoons at the beginning of the war with Germany.

**Horology (An); OR, PRAYERS FOR EVERY HOUR FOR THE WEARY, AND THE WAKEFUL, AND THE MOURNERS, 2d.** S.P.C.K.

A booklet of prayers for those in trouble at the present time.

**London Missionary Society, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REPORT, 1914, 1/6** net.

16, New Bridge Street, E.C. Containing accounts of the work at the various mission stations during the past year, the Directors' Report and Statement of Income and Expenditure, and a List of Contributors.

**Lloyd (Rev. Philip), THE CULTIVATION OF THE INNER LIFE, 3d.** net. Student Christian Movement

Four papers reprinted from *The Student Movement*.

**Sedgwick (W. M.), CHRIST THE TEACHER, 6d.** net. Student Christian Movement

This booklet is intended "primarily for the use of students in elementary training colleges," and contains an eight weeks' course for "study circles."

**Temple (William), STUDIES IN THE SPIRIT AND TRUTH OF CHRISTIANITY,** being University and School Sermons, 3/6 net. Macmillan

The volume contains three University sermons, one preached in Manchester Cathedral, and a selection from sermons preached at Repton.

## LAW.

**Jenks (Edward), A DIGEST OF ENGLISH CIVIL LAW, Book III., Sections XII.-XVII., 5/** net.

Butterworth This volume completes the book on the Laws of Property.

## POETRY.

**Browning (Elizabeth Barrett), SONNETS FROM THE PORTUGUESE, 5/** net. Lee Warner

One of the Riccardi Press Booklets.

**Cory (William), IONICA,** with Biographical Introduction and Notes by Arthur C. Benson, "Sesame Library," 1/ net. Allen & Unwin

The volume contains a reprint of the edition of 1891, with those poems appended which appeared in the 1858 and 1877 editions, but were omitted in 1891.

**Housman (A. E.), A SHROPSHIRE LAD, 7/6** net.

Lee Warner One of the Riccardi Press Booklets.

**Noyes (Alfred), THE SEARCHLIGHTS, 1d.**

Methuen A topical piece.

**Richardson (E.), THE DIM DIVINE, Verses, 1/** net.

Fifield A collection of short pieces, many of which are on problems of the present and future life.

**Tennyson (Alfred, Lord), IN MEMORIAM, 6/** net.

Lee Warner Another of the Riccardi Press Booklets.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Guide TO THE REPORTS ON COLLECTIONS OF MANUSCRIPTS OF PRIVATE FAMILIES, CORPORATIONS, AND INSTITUTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,** issued by the Royal Commissioners for Historical Manuscripts, Part I., 1/ net. Wyman

Containing a list of topographical manuscripts, arranged alphabetically.

## PHILOSOPHY.

**Mills (James Porter), FROM EXISTENCE TO LIFE, the Science of Self-Consciousness, 5/** net.

Fifield

A third edition.

**Thilly (Frank), A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, 10/6** net. Bell

The writer treats the subject under three main divisions—Greek Philosophy, Philosophy of the Middle Ages, and Modern Philosophy. A Bibliography and an Index are given.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Bodkin (M. M'D.), RECOLLECTIONS OF AN IRISH JUDGE: PRESS, BAR, AND PARLIAMENT, 16/** net.

Hurst & Blackett

A book of recollections and anecdotes concerning notable people.

**Catholic Record Society, TENTH REPORT.**

The Society, 110, Palace Gardens Terrace, W. Containing the report presented to the Annual General Meeting at Archbishop's House, Westminster, last July, the transactions of that meeting, and a Roll of Members.

**Dostoevsky (Fyodor Michailovitch), LETTERS TO HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS,** translated by Ethel Colburn Mayne, 7/6 net. Chatto & Windus

Besides letters, the volume contains recollections of Dostoevsky by various friends and some contemporary judgments on him.

**Gambier-Parry (Major), AINSLIE GORE, a Sketch from Life, 6/** net. Smith & Elder

A sketch of the life of a British soldier, from his early boyhood till his death in a skirmish on the Indian Frontier in 1897.

**Historical Records of Australia, SERIES I., VOL. I. 1788-1796.**

Melbourne, Library Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament Containing Governors' dispatches to and from England. An Introduction, Commentary, and Index are included.

**Historical Record of the Imperial Visit to India, 1911, 10/6** net. John Murray

The book is "compiled from the official records under the orders of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India," and has numerous illustrations in colour and from photographs.

**Petit-Dutaillis (Charles), STUDIES AND NOTES SUPPLEMENTARY TO STUBBS'S 'CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY,' II., 5/** net.

Sherratt & Hughes

The translation is by Mr. W. T. Waugh. There is a brief Preface by the editor, Prof. James Tait.

**Pollen (Rev. John H.), THE YEAR'S WORK OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD SOCIETY.**

The Society, 110, Palace Gardens Terrace, W. A paper read to the Catholic Congress at Cardiff last July.

**Reid (Stuart J.), JOHN AND SARAH, DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, 1660-1744, 16/** net.

John Murray

The book is based on unpublished letters and documents at Blenheim Palace, and has portraits and other illustrations. The Duke of Marlborough contributes a Preface.

**Viking Society for Northern Research, YEAR-BOOK, 1912-13, 2/6**

29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.

Containing notes and queries, an account of members' work, reviews of recent books, and an annual report and balance-sheet.

**Vizetelly (Ernest Alfred; Le Petit Homme Rouge), MY ADVENTURES IN THE COMMUNE, PARIS, 1871, 12/6** net.

Chatto & Windus

This volume is a continuation of 'My Days of Adventure,' and gives an account by an eye-witness of the Commune of Paris in 1871. It is illustrated with portraits, drawings, and photographs.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Baikie (James), LANDS AND PEOPLES OF THE BIBLE, 3/6** net. Black

The author describes the geographical features, races, and civilization of Palestine, Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Egypt, and Syria.

**Home (Gordon), FRANCE, 10/** net. Black

The author discusses the characteristics of the French people, their family life, government, education, and religion, and describes the scenery and architecture of the country. There are coloured illustrations.

**Jack (Major E. M.), ON THE CONGO FRONTIER, 10/6** net. Fisher Unwin

Attempts to give a faithful account of impressions of travel in some of the remoter parts of the Uganda Protectorate.

**Milton (G. E.), AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 10/** net.

Black

After giving a brief account of the modern history of the country, the author discusses the people and the scenery. There are coloured illustrations.

**Priestley (Raymond E.), ANTARCTIC ADVENTURE: SCOTT'S NORTHERN PARTY, 15/** net. Unwin

A record of the adventures of Scott's Northern Party, consisting of six men led by Commander V. L. A. Campbell. The book is fully illustrated from photographs by the author, Dr. Murray Levick, and Mr. Debenham.

**Rawnsley (Willingham Franklin), HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN LINCOLNSHIRE, 5/** net.

Macmillan

The volume is illustrated by Mr. Frederick L. Griggs.

**Vaughan (H. M.), AN AUSTRALASIAN WANDER-YEAR, 10/6** net. Martin Secker

An account of the writer's experiences and expeditions in the Antipodes. It is illustrated with photographs.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Murray (Gilbert), HAMLET AND ORESTES, a Study in Traditional Types, 1/** net. Milford

The annual Shakespearean lecture given to the British Academy.

**Mursell (Walter A.), BYWAYS IN BOOKLAND, Confessions and Digressions, 3/6** net.

Gay & Hancock

Including chapters on 'The Birth of a Book-Lover,' 'The Comradeship of Books,' and 'The Peter Pan of Bookland.'

## PHILOLOGY.

**Flemish-English Phrase Book: DAGELYKSCH HULP VOOR BELGEN IN ENGELAND, verzameld door E. v. Bisschop, 6d.** net. Leopold Hill

A classified vocabulary of Flemish and English words. The list of military terms is given in both English-Flemish and Flemish-English.

**Wright (Joseph and Elizabeth Mary), OLD ENGLISH GRAMMAR, 6/** net. Milford

A second edition.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Atkins at War, AS TOLD IN HIS OWN LETTERS, 1/** net. Herbert Jenkins

A collection of letters from soldiers at the front.

**Bryce (Viscount), NEUTRAL NATIONS AND THE WAR, 2d.** Macmillan

A study of the effect of General von Bernhardi's doctrines upon the smaller and weaker States of Europe.

**Coulton (G. G.), WORKERS AND WAR, 1d.**

Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

The attitude of Continental Socialists towards the war is compared with that of British Labour leaders.

**Germany and the Prussian Spirit (6d.). The War in Europe (3d.).** Macmillan

Two papers reprinted from the Special War Number of *The Round Table*.

**Kennedy (J. M.), HOW THE NATIONS WAGED WAR, "Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/** net.

Hodder & Stoughton

A companion volume to 'How the War Began.'

**Mundell (Frank), THE KAISER UNMASKED, 1/** net.

Jarrold

See p. 385.

**Murray (Major Stewart L.), THE REALITY OF WAR, a Companion to 'Clausewitz,' 2/** net.

Hodder & Stoughton

See p. 385.

**Nations of the War Series: FRANCE AND THE FRENCH PEOPLE; GERMANY AND THE GERMAN PEOPLE, 1/** net each. Simpkin & Marshall

Two handbooks giving a brief sketch of the history of these nations, and some account of their politics, religion, literature, trade, military strength, &c. A Bibliography is added.

**Why We are at War: A SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN DUBLIN, Sept. 25th, 1914; AND A SPEECH BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN CARDIFF, Oct. 2nd, 1914, 1d.** each. Methuen

Authorized editions, revised by Mr. Asquith.

## NAVAL.

**Currey (Commander E. Hamilton), THE MAN-OF-WAR: WHAT SHE HAS DONE, AND WHAT SHE IS DOING, "Romance of Reality Series," 3/6**

Jack

An account of the development of the man-of-war, describing the part she has taken in history. There are illustrations.



**Jane (Fred T.),** THE BRITISH BATTLE FLEET, its Inception and Growth throughout the Centuries, 10/ net. Partridge  
A new edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Nov. 16, 1912, p. 581.

**Laughton (John Knox),** NELSON AND HIS COMPANIONS IN ARMS, "Sesame Library," 1/ net. Allen & Unwin  
A cheap edition, illustrated with portraits.

## MILITARY.

**Bernhardi (General Freiherr von),** CAVALRY, a Popular Edition of 'Cavalry in War and Peace,' edited by A. Illiard Atteridge, 2/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

A translation by Major G. T. M. Bridges, with a Preface by Sir John French.

**Hodder (Reginald),** BRITISH REGIMENTS AT THE FRONT, the Story of their Battle Honours, "Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

A brief account of the history of the various regiments at the front.

**Vachée (Col.),** NAPOLEON AT WORK, translated from the French, with a Foreword by G. Frederic Lees, 7/6 net. Black

An examination of Napoleon's tactics through the campaign of 1806.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Foss (William) and West (Jullus),** THE SOCIAL WORKER AND MODERN CHARITY, 2/6 net. Black  
This is the first volume of the "Social Worker Series," issued under the editorship of Mr. Foss to meet the requirements of voluntary workers.

**Higgs (Mary),** MY BROTHER THE TRAMP, Studies in the Problem of Vagrancy, 8d. net. Student Christian Movement

The book, "primarily intended for use in Study Circles," contains "a series of outline studies in the subject to guide wider reading and investigation."

**Three Score Years and Ten: THE STORY OF THE SHAFESBURY SOCIETY AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 70TH ANNUAL REPORT, 1913-14.** The Society

The Report opens with a retrospect by Sir John Kirk, the Director, and includes descriptive articles by various writers. There are illustrations from photographs.

## EDUCATION.

**Cubberley (Ellwood P.),** STATE AND COUNTY EDUCATIONAL REORGANIZATION: the Revised Constitution and School Code of the State of Osceola, 5/6 net. Macmillan

The author hopes that the book "may prove useful as a basis for discussion to students of educational administration in colleges and universities." Osceola is a hypothetical American state.

**Liverpool University Calendar, 1914-15.** Liverpool University Press

Giving full information regarding the University examinations, lectures, fees, scholarships, &c.

**University of London: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CALENDAR, SESSION 1914-1915.** Taylor & Francis

Including a sketch of the history of the College by Dr. G. Carey Foster, a prospectus of lectures and information regarding fees, scholarships, prizes, &c.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Byron (Lord),** CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE, Cantos I. and II., edited by the Rev. J. C. Scrimgeour, 2/6 Macmillan  
An edition with an Introduction and footnotes.

**Daudet (Alphonse),** LETTRES DE MON MOULIN, selected and annotated by Marc Ceppi, 1/6 Bell

The text is preceded by a brief biographical sketch of Daudet, and notes, Questionnaire, and Vocabulary are added.

**Erckmann-Chatrian, WATERLOO, SUITE DU CONSCRIT DE 1813,** edited by F. Damiens, 2/ Bell  
Including notes, Questionnaire, Vocabulary, and maps.

**Historical Course for Middle Forms: VOL. III. THE ENGLISH NATION, CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY,** by P. Meadows; **VOL. IV. THE ENGLISH NATION, POLITICAL AND GENERAL HISTORY,** by B. L. K. Henderson, 2/ each. Bell  
These volumes complete the course. Each is adapted for a year's work, and includes extracts from original sources and questions on the text.

**Moreau (Hégésippe),** LA SOURIS BLANCHE, edited by Marc Ceppi, 1/ Bell  
Edited for school use with notes, Questionnaire, and Vocabulary.

**Morris (William),** THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JASON, edited by E. Maxwell, 2/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

The editor contributes an Introduction and notes.

**Poems and Prose for Comparative Study,** arranged, with Notes and Exercises, by J. Eaton Feasey, 1/6 Horace Marshall

Each chapter contains two or more poems or prose extracts from well-known writers dealing with the same incident or subject. These are followed by notes and exercises on the difference of treatment and style.

**Précis Writing for Schools,** 1/6 Horace Marshall  
A collection of prose extracts, preceded by a Preface by Mr. C. L. Thomson.

**Prose Texts for Junior Forms,** edited by C. L. Thomson: RIP VAN WINKLE AND THE LEGEND OF SLEEPY HOLLOW, with Other Papers from the Sketch Book, by Washington Irving; THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, PART II., by John Bunyan; THE LIVES OF JULIUS CÆSAR AND MARCUS BRUTUS, from Plutarch's 'Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans' (Dryden's Translation revised by Clough); and THE STRANGE SURPRISING ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE OF YORK, MARINER, ON A DESERT ISLAND, by Daniel Defoe, 9d. each. Horace Marshall

Each book has a Preface.

**Renault (E.),** EXERCISES IN FRENCH GRAMMAR, 1/6 Arnold

Part I. contains a "Collection of Detached Sentences forming a Companion to the 'Grammaire Française à l'Usage des Anglais,'" and Part II. passages of continuous prose.

**Roberts (G. A.) and Chaytor (H. J.),** SECOND YEAR DIRECT FRENCH COURSE, 2/ University Tutorial Press

This book consists mainly of passages in French, which are followed by exercises and questions. At the end there are 'Outlines of French Grammar' and short Vocabularies. It is illustrated.

**Ruskin (John),** ETHICS OF THE DUST, Ten Lectures to Little Housewives on the Elements of Crystallisation, edited by R. O. Morris, 2/ Oxford University Press

Edited with notes and Introduction.

**Vigny (Alfred de),** LA CANNE DE JONC, adapted and edited by Thomas Keen, 1/ Bell

The book is intended for "pupils who have made considerable advance in the literary stage of French," and is edited with an Introduction, notes, and Appendix.

## FICTION.

**Artzibashef (Michael),** SANINE, translated by Percy Pinkerton, 6/ Martin Secker  
Mr. Gilbert Cannan contributes an appreciation of the book in a Preface.

**Austen (Jane),** PRIDE AND PREJUDICE, "Sesame Library," 1/ net. Allen & Unwin  
Mr. George Saintsbury contributes a Preface, and the illustrations are by Mr. Hugh Thomson.

**Bailey (William E.),** THE ISLAND OF LOVE AND DEATH, 6/ Nash

A love-tale of two men and a woman on a desert island. It has a deformed hero, who was injured when a boy by his half-breed father.

**Bain (F. W.),** A SYRUP OF THE BEES, translated from the Original Manuscript, 5/ net. Methuen  
An addition to the writer's well-known series of Oriental tales.

**Barclay (Mrs. Hubert),** THE TASTE OF BRINE, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

A story of a young man of property who feels that he has lost his self-respect by having served six months in jail.

**Bindloss (Harold),** THE SECRET OF THE REEF, 6/ Ward & Lock

A story of adventurous seafaring life.

**Cable (Boyd),** BY BLOW AND KISS, the Love Story of a Man with a Bad Name, 6/ Hodder & Stoughton

This story was published serially under the title 'Unstable as Water.'

**Cambridge (Ada),** THE MAKING OF RACHEL ROWE, 6/ Cassell

The heroine, a wealthy Australian girl, visits her father's relatives in Yorkshire, and makes a disastrous union with a man who is wanted by the police on a charge of bigamy.

**Chesterton (G. K.),** THE WISDOM OF FATHER BROWN, 6/ Cassell

A series of twelve detective stories, in the same vein as 'The Innocence of Father Brown.'

**Foster-Melliar (R. A.),** BLINDSTONE, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

The author traces the life of the hero from childhood to maturity, and records his relations with various women.

**France (Anatole),** THE REVOLT OF THE ANGELS, a Translation by Mrs. Wilfrid Jackson, 6/ Lane  
The French version was reviewed in *The Athenæum* this year on March 28th, p. 464.

**Harris-Burland (J. B.),** BALDRAGON, 6/ Chapman & Hall

A detective story.

**Irwin (M. E. F.),** COME OUT TO PLAY, 6/ Constable

The author records the life, from boyhood to its disastrous close, of the hero, whose purpose it is to have "a jolly time, anyway."

**Milne (A. A.),** ONCE A WEEK, 6/ Methuen  
A collection of short sketches reprinted from *Punch*.

**Oxenham (John),** BROKEN SHACKLES, 6/ Methuen  
The romance of an aide-de-camp to Napoleon III. Reported killed, he gets away into the mountains, tired of the world in general, and lives the simple life.

**Ross (Adrian),** THE HOLE OF THE PIT, 6/ Arnold  
A story of an ancient curse upon a Royalist house which is renewed during the Civil War.

**Sedgwick (Anne Douglas),** THE ENCOUNTER, 6/ Arnold

See p. 392.

**Sinclair (May),** THE THREE SISTERS, 6/ Hutchinson

A story of three sisters who live in a monotonous village with their father, a stern country vicar.

**Stern (G. B.),** SEE-SAW, 6/ Hutchinson  
A study of the effect of marriage on a talented woman with a career.

**Topham (Anne),** DAPHNE IN THE FATHERLAND, 1/ net. Melrose  
A cheap edition.

**Vachell (H. A.),** SPRAGGE'S CANYON, 6/ Smith & Elder

A Californian story of "the infatuation of a true son of the soil for a coquettish town miss."

**Woolf (Leonard),** THE WISE VIRGINS, 6/ Arnold  
A tale of an artist with "modern" ideas and an unsophisticated young lady of a London suburb.

## JUVENILE.

**Andersen (Hans),** TALES, translated by H. Oskar Sommer, 2 vols., "Sesame Library," 1/ net each. Allen & Unwin

There are illustrations by Mr. Arthur J. Gaskin.

**Fairy Book Series,** edited by Andrew Lang: THE BLUE FAIRY BOOK, illustrated by H. J. Ford and G. P. Jacobm Hood; THE BROWN FAIRY BOOK, illustrated by H. J. Ford; THE RED BOOK OF ANIMAL STORIES, illustrated by H. J. Ford; THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS, illustrated by H. J. Ford, 3/6 net each. Longmans

There are twenty-five volumes in this famous series, which is now published at a reduced price.

**Hawthorne (Nathaniel),** A WONDER BOOK AND TANGLEWOOD TALES, "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors," 1/6 net. Milford  
The book is illustrated in colour.

**Metelkcamp (Sanni),** OUTA KARET'S STORIES, South African Folk-Lore Tales, 3/6 Macmillan  
A collection of fifteen folk-tales, written for children.

**Richardson (E.),** MORE LIGHT, a Christmas Play for Children, 6d. Enfield, Bennett & Starling  
A one-act play of St. Lucy and two lost children. The proceeds from the sale will be given to the National Relief Fund.

**Rynd (Evelyn),** IN THE CITY OF UNDER, 6/ Arnold

A story of a little boy who lives in Down Street in the city of Under, and makes friends with old Mother Lettice and the Hawker, who sells staves for the journey of life.



## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Britannic Review**, OCTOBER, 1/ net.

Eyre & Spottiswoode  
Some of the features are 'Official Documents concerning Finance, Banking, and Trade,' 'The Navies of the World,' and extracts from the debates in the Imperial Parliaments.

**Classical Quarterly**, OCTOBER, 3/ net.

John Murray  
The chief features of this number are notes 'On Certain Fragments of Pindar,' by Mr. E. B. Clapp; 'Vindicia Platonica,' in which Prof. Burnet begins the defence of his text in the Oxford Plato; 'On the Text of the Stromateis of Clement of Alexandria,' by Prof. Postgate; and 'The Codex Bambergensis of the First Decade of Livy,' by Mr. A. H. Kyd, a young scholar whose early death is deplored by R. S. C. The Oxford Livy of Prof. Conway and Prof. W. C. Flamstead Walters, recently issued, contains the first account approaching completeness of this MS., which was supplied by Mr. Kyd.

**Dublin Review**, OCTOBER, 5/6 net. Burns & Oates  
Includes 'Pope Pius X.,' by Mr. Wilfrid Ward; 'Samuel Butler of "Erewhon,"' by Canon Barry; and 'The Modern French Temper,' by Mr. Hilaire Belloc.

**Geographical Journal**, OCTOBER, 2/  
Royal Geographical Society  
Includes 'Exploration on the Tsangpo or Upper Brahmaputra,' by Capt. F. M. Bailey, and 'Physiography and Glacial Geology of East Antarctica,' by Mr. Griffith Taylor.

**Librarian and Book World**, OCTOBER, 6d. net.  
Stanley Paul  
Includes 'Book Collectors of the Victorian Era,' by Mr. William McNamee; 'Women, Libraries, and the War,' by Miss Margaret Reed; and 'News from the Blind World,' by Miss E. M. Austin.

**Library Assistant**, OCTOBER, 4/ per annum.  
Library Assistants' Association  
The contents include papers on 'Modern Book Illustration,' by Mr. Duacan Gray, and 'Library Association Examinations,' by Mr. Frank Dallimore.

**Palestine Exploration Fund**, QUARTERLY STATEMENT, OCTOBER, 2/ net.  
2, Hindle Street, Manchester Square, W.  
'Safed' and 'Cana of Galilee,' by Dr. E. W. G. Masterman; 'The Town of Haifa,' by Archdeacon Dowling; and 'An Inscribed Jewish Ossuary,' by the Rev. Dr. Spoer, are features of this number.

## GENERAL.

**Bleyer (Willard Grosvenor)**, NEWSPAPER WRITING AND EDITING, 6/ net. Constable  
The author is Associate Professor of Journalism at Wisconsin University, and has compiled this textbook mainly for the use of college students.

**Britannia's Calendar of Heroes**, compiled by Kate Stanway, 2/6 net. Allen & Unwin  
A record of heroic deeds of life-saving, arranged in the form of a calendar for the year. It is interspersed with quotations and extracts from poems, and illustrated with reproductions of medals and autographs.

**Butler (Samuel)**, A FIRST YEAR IN CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, WITH OTHER EARLY ESSAYS, edited by R. A. Streatfeild, 5/ net. Fiffeld  
The volume contains an account of Colonial life, written during Samuel Butler's residence in New Zealand, and originally published in 1863, together with a few pieces belonging to that period and his undergraduate days at Cambridge.

**Carr (J. Comyns)**, COASTING BOHEMIA, 10/6 net. Macmillan  
Many of these essays are reproduced from *The Daily Telegraph*.

**Debrett's Heraldry**, edited by Arthur G. M. Heslridge, 6/ net. Dean  
The book is published "with a view to affording accurate information to the beginner and the amateur" who may wish "to turn their attention to heraldic illustration."

**Hamilton (Helen)**, MY HUSBAND STILL, a Working Woman's Story, 3/6 net. Bell  
This is "a true record of facts and sentiments prepared from the journal, and taken down from the lips, of a working woman." In a Foreword Mr. John Galsworthy discusses the inequality of the divorce laws and the need for new legislation.

**Henslow (T. Geoffrey W.)**, YE SUNDIAL BOOKE, 10/6 net. Arnold  
A chapter on the history of the sundial is followed by verses and mottoes which are illustrated by pen-and-ink drawings of sundials by Miss D. Hartley.

**Hour of Opportunity (The)**, by Orison Swett Marden, with the Assistance of Abner Bayley, 1/ net. Rider

Includes chapters on 'What the Employers Say,' 'Do You Know a Good Thing when You See It?' and 'All There.'

**Iron Will (An)**, by Orison Swett Marden, with the Assistance of Abner Bayley, 1/ net. Rider  
A little book on training the will.

**Irving (Washington)**, KNICKERBOCKER PAPERS, being Rip Van Winkle and the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, 6/ net. Lee Warner  
One of the Riccardi Press Booklets.

**Power of Personality (The)**, by Orison Swett Marden, assisted by Margaret Connolly, 1/ net. Rider  
A little book on the importance of a good appearance, neatness, uprightness, &c.

**Yoxall (J. H.)**, THE VILLA FOR COLEBS, 6/ net. Smith & Elder  
The "Villa" is the suburban home of a young married couple, of which an elderly bookman writes, giving at the same time his criticism and philosophy of life.

**Zadkiel's Almanac and Ephemeris for 1915**, containing Astronomical Phenomena, Forecasts of Weather, &c., by Zadkiel Tao Sze, 6d. Simpkiu & Marshall

The writer regrets in his Preface that "the neglect of scientific Astrology and of the warnings given in our 1914 edition, on the part of the British Government, led to their being taken by surprise." The issue for 1915, "the year of fate for Germany," includes articles on Royal Nativities and the War.

## SCIENCE.

**Cressy (Edward)**, DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, 7/6 net. Routledge

The writer deals "with the characteristic features of development in certain selected fields of enterprise during the last twenty-five years," and includes chapters on 'Gas, Petrol, and Oil Engines,' 'Soil and Crops,' 'The Conquest of the Air,' and 'Radium, Electricity, and Matter.' There are numerous illustrations.

**Dugmore (A. Radclyffe)**, THE ROMANCE OF THE BEAVER, being the History of the Beaver in the Western Hemisphere, 6/ net. Heinemann

A study of "the beaver, his work, and its far-reaching effects." The author makes a strong appeal for the adequate protection of the species. The book is illustrated with his photographs and drawings.

**Gardiner (C. I.)**, AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOLOGY, 2/6 Bell

Designed to meet the needs of those who want a simple book on geology which is not a textbook, but gives some account of matters of general interest.

**Graham-White (Claude)** and **Harper (Harry)**, THE AEROPLANE, "Romance of Reality" Series, 3/6 Jack

The purpose of the authors is "to tell a complete story of the aerial conquest, beginning from crude experiments, made hundreds of years ago." They have laid special stress on the personality of the pioneers in aircraft. The book is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

**Lamarck (J. B.)**, ZOOLOGICAL PHILOSOPHY, an Exposition with regard to the Natural History of Animals, 15/ net. Macmillan

A translation by Mr. Hugh Elliot, who writes an Introduction.

**Lyman (Theodore)**, THE SPECTROSCOPY OF THE EXTREME ULTRA-VIOLET, 5/ net. Longmans

The first portion of the book deals "with that part of the spectrum lying between wave-length 4000 and 2000"; and the second and longer portion "treats of the spectrum on the more refrangible side of wave-length 2000."

**National Physical Laboratory**, REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1913-14. Teddington, Parrott

Containing the report of the Executive Committee, reports on the activities of the various departments, and a list of scientific papers published by members of the staff.

**Piper (Charles V.)**, FORAGE PLANTS AND THEIR CULTURE, 7/6 net. Macmillan

The writer's purpose is "to present as concisely as practicable the present state of our knowledge with reference to each forage crop grown in America."

**Rolle-Martin (A. B.)**, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, a Handbook on the Fundamental Principles and Modern Practice of Radio-Telegraphy, 5/ net. Black

A textbook for electrical engineering students.

**Scottish (Royal) Arboricultural Society**, TRANSACTIONS, VOL. XXVIII, PART II., 5/

Edinburgh, Douglas & Foulis  
The papers include 'The Sitka Spruce in Ireland,' by Mr. A. C. Forbes; 'Notes from Oak and Beech Forests in Denmark,' by Dr. W. G. Smith; and 'The Silvicultural Treatment of the Douglas Fir,' by Mr. W. Steuart Fotheringham.

**Wallace (Alfred Russel)**, THE WORLD OF LIFE, a Manifestation of Creative Power, Directive Mind, and Ultimate Purpose, 6/ Chapman & Hall

A cheaper edition.

**Wright (Sir Almroth E.)**, ON PHARMACO-THERAPY AND PREVENTIVE INOCULATION, applied to Pneumonia in the African Native, with a Discourse on the Logical Methods which ought to be employed in the Evaluation of Therapeutic Agents, 4/6 net. Constable

The book "consists of a Report to the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association upon a research which was undertaken under their auspices, and was directed to the discovery of some method of mitigating the ravages of pneumonia among the native labourers employed on the Rand Mines."

## FINE ARTS.

**Aucassin and Nicolette**, translated from the Original Old French by Dulcie Lawrence Smith, 14/ net. Melrose

Miss Smith has omitted the account of the adventures in Torelore from her translation, finding them "foolish and incongruous." There are coloured illustrations by Miss Eileen Lawrence Smith.

**Belloc (Hilaire)**, THE BOOK OF THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY, 10/6 net. Chatto & Windus

This book contains facsimile coloured illustrations of the entire length of the tapestry.

**Carritt (E. F.)**, THE THEORY OF BEAUTY, 6/ net. Methuen

See p. 402.

**Cook (Theodore Andrea)**, THE CURVES OF LIFE, being an Account of Spiral Formations and their Applications to Growth in Nature, to Science, and to Art, with Special Reference to the Manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci, 12/6 net. Constable

There are numerous illustrations from the human and animal anatomy, from art, botany, mathematics, and shells.

**Kaye (Walter J.)**, ROMAN (AND OTHER) TRIPLE VASES. Elliot Stock

A paper reprinted from *The Antiquary*, and illustrated with photographs and drawings.

**Prehistoric Society of East Anglia**, PROCEEDINGS FOR 1913-14. Vol. I. Part IV., 3/6 net. Lewis

Includes illustrated papers by Mr. J. Reid Moir, Mr. W. G. Clarke, Dr. A. E. Peake, and others.

**Rogers (Reginald)**, LITTLE SKETCHES OF FRENCH CHATEAUX, 2/6 net. Heath & Cranton

These sketches are illustrated with pen-and-ink drawings by Mr. E. Clayton Bartels.

## MUSIC.

**Armstrong (F. Alford)**, WHITE HEATHER, Valse for Pianoforte Solo; and AUTUMN LEAVES, for Pianoforte Solo, 2/ net each. Novello

**Bach (Johann Sebastian)**, ORGAN WORKS, W. T. Best Edition, newly revised by Dr. A. Eaglefield Hull, 10 vols., 3/ net each. Augener

See p. 403.

**Bairdow (Edward C.)**, WHERE SHALL THE LOVER REST? Part-Song, words by Sir Walter Scott, 4d. Novello

**Beringer's School of Easy Classics**, No. 5138, SCHUBERT (Piano), 1/ net. Augener

**Brewer (A. Herbert)**, WHEN CHILDREN GO A-MAYING, Song, the Words by Edward Teschemacher, 2/ net. Novello

**Buffey (T. G.)**, THE JACKDAW OF RHEIMS, Humorous Cantata (Two-Part) for Children or Female Voices, the Words from 'Ingoldsby Legends' by R. H. Barham, 1/ Novello

**Canadian Music Text-Books**, No. 1. MUSICAL ORNAMENTS AND GRACES AND THEIR INTERPRETATION, as used by Bach, Handel, and other Composers in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, by Albert Ham, 9d. Novello

A booklet of rules for students.

**Cox (Sydney T.)**, THE FUSILIERS, Song, Words by Francis Beaumont, 1/6 net. Stainer & Bell

**Craig (D. Millar)**, FOUR SONGS: THE FIRST KISS; LOVE'S GARLAND; TO THE WORLD'S END; LOVE IN SPRING, from the Greek Anthology, translated by J. W. Mackail, 2/ net. Stainer & Bell



**D'Ozanne (A. Duteil), SUITE PITTORESQUE** (en forme de Sonate), pour Violon et Piano, 6/ net. Novello

**Farjeon (H.), WORKS TRANSCRIBED FOR ORGAN** BY PURCELL J. MANSFIELD, Edition No. 5781, A Swan Song, Moonlight on the Harvest Field, and The Muses, 2/ net. Augener

**Ferrari (Gustave), J'AI VOULU CE MATIN**, Chant et Piano, Poème de Marceline Desbordes-Valmore, English Text by Claude Aveling, 2/ net. Augener

**Ham (Albert), CHRISTMAS MORN**, Sacred Song, the Words by J. F. Tilley, 2/ net. Novello

**Ham (Albert), PEDAL AND MANUAL SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS FOR THE ORGAN**, 1/6 Novello

**Homes (The) they Leave Behind**, SONG, Words by Harold Begbie, Music by Walter Rubens, 1/ net. Enoch

The profits of this song are to be given to the National Relief Fund and the Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund and Institution.

**Hull (A. Eaglefield), MODERN HARMONY: ITS EXPLANATION AND APPLICATION**, 6/ net. Augener

The author writes in the Preface: "During the last fifteen years immense developments in the tonal art have taken place, and a formidable hiatus between musical theory and modern practice has been created. It is the aim of the present book to fill in this gulf as far as possible." There are Appendixes (including a Glossary of Technical Terms) and Indexes.

**Ingoing Voluntaries, A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL WORKS BY MODERN ORGAN COMPOSERS**, edited by A. Eaglefield Hull, 3/ net. Augener

**Lasso (Orlando di), TIBI LAUS, TIBI GLORIA**, Motet for Five Voices (Unaccompanied), edited for the Worcester Festival, 1914, by Ivor Atkins, 3d. Novello

**Maris (Stella), COME TO MARGATE**, Valse, 2/ net. Stainer & Bell

**Martin (George C.), THUS SAITH THE LORD GOD**, Harvest Anthem, 3d. Novello

**Novello's School Songs**, No. 1168, **THE OWL AND THE PUSSY-CAT**, composed by Esther J. Fox, Words by E. Lear (2d.); and **GOOD-BYE TO SUMMER**, Two-Part Song, composed by Havergal Brian, Words by W. Allingham (3d.).

**Oriana (The), No. 72, CARO DOLCE MIO BEN (O MY LOVING SWEETHEART)**, composed by Luca Marenzio (3d.); and **IN EV'RY PLACE**, composed by Thomas Morley (2d.), both edited by Lionel Benson. Novello

**Original Compositions for the Organ (NEW SERIES)**, No. 33, **ROMANCE**, by H. R. Woledge, 1/ net. Novello

**Original Compositions for the Organ**, No. 445, **SCHMÜCKE DICH, O LIEBE SEELE**, Choral Prelude by J. S. Bach, 1/ net. Novello

**Orpheus (The), NEW SERIES**, No. 518, **SLEEPING**, the Words Old English, Music by Edward German, arranged for Men's Voices, 3d. Novello

**Rode (P.), 24 CAPRICES EN FORME D'ÉTUDES DANS LES 24 TONS DE LA GAMME POUR LE VIOLON**, revus par Hans Wessely, 1/ net. Augener

**Schafer (Christian), A PLEASANT TRIP**, 20 Easy Characteristic Pieces for Piano, Op. 87, 2/ net. Augener

**Stainer & Bell's Modern Church Services: No. 190, TE DEUM LAUDAMUS**, by George Dyson, 6d.

**Stainer & Bell's Unison Songs: No. 20, ENGLAND'S ON THE ANVIL**, Words by Rudyard Kipling, Music by Dorothy Pyke (2d.); No. 21, **THE GIPSY STREAMLET**, Words by Mary Adamson, Music by Robert McLeod (3d.).

**Stainer & Bell's Violin Library: No. 27, MINUET**, by Alfred H. Earnshaw, 1/6 net.

**Stanford (Charles Villiers), THE KING'S HIGHWAY**, a Song of the Sea, the Poem by Henry Newbolt, 1/6 net. Stainer & Bell  
Published for the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund.

**Thümer's Sonatina School for the Pianoforte**, BOOKS I. AND II. PREPARATORY GRADE; and BOOK III. PRELIMINARY GRADE, 1/6 net each. Augener

**Verdi (Giuseppe), IL TROVATORE (THE TROUBADOUR)**, an Opera, Concert and Acting Edition, edited and arranged in Six Scenes by Emil Kreuz, the English Translation by Natalia Macfarren, 1/6 Novello

**Wagner (Richard), THE FLYING DUTCHMAN**, a Romantic Opera in Three Acts, edited by Berthold Tours, the English Version by the Rev. J. Troutbeck, a Selection from Act II., 1/ Novello

**Wagner (Richard), SCENES FROM 'TANNHAUSER' AND 'THE TOURNAMENT OF SONG AT THE WARTBURG'**, arranged for Concert Performance by Emil Kreuz, translated into English by Natalia Macfarren, 1/6 Novello

## DRAMA.

**Arden Shakespeare (The), THE FIRST PART OF KING HENRY THE FOURTH**, edited by R. P. Cowl and A. E. Morgan, 2/6 net. Methuen

The text of this edition is based on that of the First Quarto, and is fully annotated. Various readings and the chief emendations of editors are given, and the play is preceded by a long Introduction.

**Anecdotes of the Theatre**, edited by Arthur H. Engelbach, 3/6 net. Grant Richards

A collection of stories connected with the theatre.

**Ervine (St. John G.), JANE CLEGG**, a Play in Three Acts, paper 1/6 net, cloth 2/ net. Sidgwick & Jackson

Miss Horniman's company produced this play at Manchester in April last year, and at the Court Theatre, London, the following May. See notice in *The Athenæum*, May 24, p. 576.

**Fitzgerald (S. J. Adair), ONE-ACT PLAYS**, 3 vols., 1/ net each. Griffiths

Vol. I. contains 'A Jealous Mistake,' 'The Forgotten Favorite,' and 'The Last Wish'; Vol. II. 'The Time of Roses,' 'Dick and the Marchioness,' and 'One Goes Out'; and Vol. III. 'A Friend of the Family,' 'The Miser's Revenge,' and 'Two Hearts.'

**Gibson (Wilfrid Wilson), BORDERLANDS**, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

Contains three lyrical plays: 'The Queen's Crags,' 'Bloodybush Edge,' and 'Hoops.'

**Goldsmith (Oliver), COMEDIES**, "Sesame Library," 1/ net. Allen & Unwin

Containing an Introduction by Mr. Joseph Jacobs and illustrations by Chris Hammond.

**Keesing (Maurice R.), DRAMAS AND POEMS**, Second Series, 6/ net. Elliot Stock

The first series was published at Auckland, N.Z.

**Plautus, FIVE OF HIS PLAYS**, translated into English Verse by Sir Robert Allison, 7/6 net. Humphreys

The volume contains 'The Pot of Gold,' 'The Captives,' 'The Twin Brothers,' 'The Tempest,' and 'Amphitryon,' and a General Introduction.

**Robinson (Edwin Arlington), VAN ZORN**, a Comedy in Three Acts, 5/6 net. Macmillan

An American play.

## MICHAEL FIELD.

We regret to record the death on September 26th, near the Dominican Priory of Hawksyard, Staffordshire, of Katharine Harris Bradley, the elder of the poets who wrote under the name of Michael Field. She had thus survived by only a little more than nine months her niece and fellow-poet, Edith Emma Cooper, of whom we spoke in our issue of December 20th last. Their first published work, 'Callirrhoe and Fair Rosamund,' which appeared in 1884, attracted immediate attention, and won for its authors the enthusiastic admiration and friendship of Browning. It was followed by a long series of dramas of notable quality, many of them given to the world through the sumptuous medium of the Vale Press, and by three volumes of lyrics: 'Sappho,' 1889; 'Underneath the Bough,' 1893; and 'Wild Honey,' 1908. In all there is that complete and indistinguishable fusion of two personalities which is commemorated in 'Underneath the Bough':—

our souls so knit,  
I leave a page half-writ—  
The work begun  
Will be to heaven's conception done,  
If she come to it.

It may now, however, be made known that the famous Faun song in 'Callirrhoe,' which has found its way into many anthologies, the Fairy songs in 'Fair Rosamund,' and the whole of the poignant drama of 'The Father's Tragedy' were the work of the younger writer while still a girl. Seven years ago both poets were received into the Roman Church, and their definitely Catholic work is represented by two volumes of devotional verse: 'Poems of Adoration,' by the younger, and 'Mystic Trees,' by the

elder writer. The expression of religious and spiritual emotion must needs be individual, and it is easy to detect in these two books a diversity of gift and temperament of which no trace is suffered to appear in the earlier works. In the Michael Field of drama and lyric we have in truth a "seamless name."

The two poets found a singularly congenial home in one of the old river-houses of Richmond, beautiful in its position, and made beautiful by a severe and discriminating art within. They were both admirable talkers—witty, vivacious, and dramatic—and the elder also an incomparable letter-writer. Those who were privileged to know them will long remember how the fresh enthusiasm of their earliest work showed itself to the last in their speech and lives.

## 'THE MAN WITH THE DOUBLE HEART.'

4, Queen's Elm Square, Chelsea, S.W.  
October 12th, 1914.

I HAVE always understood that your paper, in the matter of literary criticism, prides itself on its fair and unbiased attitude towards authors, also on a purity of style in its letterpress.

It is therefore with a feeling of bewilderment that I read your review on my new novel, 'The Man with the Double Heart,' which amounts to a deliberate attack, based on certain statements for which I can find no grounds. Your reviewer, in his final summing-up of my book, remarks:—

"To take a couple of instances: she [the author] applauds suggestive veiling.....of what is beautiful in womanhood, and is not regarded, except by the most prudish, as unseemly; again, we think a grave mistake is made by any one who declares that the fact of sex is something inherently unclean."

I take strong exception to the above involved phrase, as no single passage in my book warrants the contention.

The insinuation is so repugnant to me, and so utterly foreign to all my expressed views, that I can only conclude that your reviewer has confused my book with another, and I must ask either for an apology or for an explanation in your next issue of *The Athenæum*, quoting those parts of my novel from which the above conclusion is drawn.

MURIEL HINE.

\* \* \* Our reviewer has returned his copy of the novel with certain passages marked and a strong denial that any "deliberate attack" was intended or has been made. We have perused these passages, some of which (such as the hero's action and comment at the bottom of p. 153) put forward a point of view inimical to that held by our reviewer, and, we think, furnish a certain amount of reason for what otherwise might be considered a prejudgment as to the writer's attitude. For the "couple of instances" in question he relies on passages contained on pp. 91 and 95. With regard to the former, he thinks it evident that the reader is expected to admire the attire of a lady who wore a long cloak of velvet brocade beneath which

"one caught a glimpse of a demi-toilette of black and white: that veiled décolletage dear to the foreigner, suggesting without revealing each line of the neck and arms which the Englishwoman seems more ready to expose."

On the latter the words relied upon are—

"realizing that with the girl sex still lay in abeyance, almost ignored by her clean young soul."

We regret that our reviewer, however unintentionally, should have misrepresented the author.



## Gossip.

MR. PERCY SIMPSON has been appointed University Lecturer in English at Oxford. He is well known for his excellent little work on 'Shakespearian Punctuation' which we mentioned last week.

LAST SATURDAY'S number of *The Cambridge Magazine* estimates that 1,700 undergraduates are in residence at the University this term, instead of the usual 3,600. The magazine includes some interesting correspondence from its contributors at the front.

A COURSE of ten public lectures entitled 'L'Histoire du Goût en France (1550-1850)' will be given at King's College, Strand, by Dr. Gustave Rudler, Professor of French Literature in the University of London, on Mondays during this term. The lectures began last Monday, and are in French, being addressed to advanced students.

THE lectures of the University of London this session include a course on Greek Art, by Prof. Ernest Gardner, on Fridays, supplemented by demonstrations in the British Museum on Wednesdays. The course began yesterday with a public introductory lecture on 'The Principles of Architectural Sculpture.'

THE London branch of the Historical Association will hold its sixth annual meeting at University College, Gower Street, on Friday, the 30th inst., when Prof. Haverfield will read a paper, illustrated by lantern-slides, on 'Roman London.'

ON the 28th inst. Mr. Geoffrey Morris will read to the Royal Society of Literature a paper on 'Sir John Vanbrugh.'

ON the same date Mr. J. H. Morgan will begin a course of five Rhodes Lectures on 'Laws of the Empire' at University College, London. The chair will be taken by Viscount Bryce.

THE opening meeting of the session of the Institution of Electrical Engineers will be held on the evening of Thursday, the 29th inst., when the President, Sir John Snell, will deliver his inaugural address, and a marble bust of Faraday will be presented to the Institution by Mr. Llewellyn Preece, on behalf of the family of the late Sir William Preece, Past-President.

THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY opens its session next Wednesday, when a paper on 'The English Coinages of Edward VI.' will be read by Mr. Henry Symonds.

IN sending us their catalogue for the first sale of the autumn season next Wednesday, which includes a portion of the library of Aldis Wright, Messrs. Hodgson supply an interesting precedent for continuing business in time of war. Their file of catalogues shows that the founder of the firm held a sale of miscellaneous books on "Friday, June 16th, 1815, and Nine following Days (Sundays

excepted)," the first exception being, as it happened, the date of the Battle of Waterloo. Details of prices then and now would make an interesting article.

AT the fourteenth general meeting of the Alchemical Society, on Friday, the 9th inst., the Honorary President, Prof. John Ferguson, delivered his address for the session, dealing with 'The Mirror of Alchemy.'

This work, he said, a poem in two parts or seven books, appeared in London in 1654-5, in a small octavo volume. The authorship is usually ascribed to George Starkey, who is said to have been a native of Bermuda, a graduate in Arts, and a practitioner in medicine and pharmacy, though there is some doubt as to whether he really wrote it. The poem professes to give an insight into the mode of transmutation of "base" metals into silver and gold. The author first tries to prove that metals grow from seeds, and then relates some of his own experiences in alchemy, following this up by a so-called "pedigree" of the metals. The second part of the book contains practical directions concerning furnaces and other apparatus, the materials to be employed, &c., under confused symbolic names, closing with a sort of recapitulation.

IN recognition of her achievement in Canadian literature and her work generally, the King has conferred upon Mrs. Arthur Murphy of Edmonton, Alberta, the decoration of a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Mrs. Murphy, under the pen-name of "Janey Canuck," is the author of 'Janey Canuck in the West,' 'Open Trails,' and 'Seeds of Pine.'

ELINOR MORDAUNT writes concerning our review of her book 'Bellamy' last week:—

"I have to thank you for a most kind and discriminating review. But I would like to draw the attention of your readers to a mistake made by your reviewer in the last few lines, in which (referring to the twisting sheds) he remarks that I ought to have pointed out that the evils described were at an end.

"I was at 'Edge' the whole of the summer of 1913, living and working entirely among the weavers and spinners. I was there again for six weeks this summer, and made great sacrifices to get every detail of their life exact. On reading your review I wrote to several families to make certain of what I said.

"The only difference between my book and the present state of affairs (and as my hero was 30 when the book closes things would have been considerably worse in his boyhood) is that boys do not go into the running sheds for full time till they are 14, though they go in at 12 (as Bellamy did) for half time. I enclose one answer I received to my letters from a girl who is herself in the mills.

"I hope you will not think that I am quibbling over your review for my own sake; but the evil of even half-time work in the twisting sheds is so great, the whole thing so barbarous and disgusting, that I do not wish any one to be led to believe it is a thing of the past."

'THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHANGE: a Study of the Fundamental Principle of the Philosophy of Bergson,' is the title of a volume by Mr. H. Wildon Carr which will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan on Tuesday next. We are told that, while Prof. Bergson is in no way responsible for what is set forth in the book, he has shown deep interest in it, and has discussed with its author many of the more difficult problems.

MR. H. G. WELLS's latest novel, 'The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman,' will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan next Friday. Its theme is the relationship of husband and wife, and the mutual obligation entailed.

MONSIGNOR BENSON has arranged a special book of devotions and intercessions on behalf of all those affected by the war. It is entitled 'Vexilla Regis,' and will be issued shortly by Messrs. Longmans.

MR. JOHN MURRAY is to make another of Mrs. Gene Stratton-Porter's books, 'What I have Done with Birds,' available for British readers.

THIS WEEK Mr. Martin Secker is publishing the first English translation of M. Michael Artzibashef's novel 'Sanine.' Mr. Gilbert Cannan has written a Preface.

THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN is the author of a new work announced by Mr. Robert Scott for immediate publication under the title of 'Missions Parochial and General.' The Bishop's object is to suggest principles and methods which experience has proved of value.

DR. ANANDA COOMARASWAMY will shortly publish a translation of some 160 of Vidhyapati's Vaishnava *padas* (Bengali songs of the love of Rādhā and Krishna), prepared by himself and Mr. Arun Sen, and provided with an Introduction, notes, and illustrations. Vidhyapati, who flourished during the first half of the fifteenth century, was the first great poet of Bengal who wrote in the vernacular; in matter and manner he is the earliest master in that tradition of which Tagore is the latest representative. The edition will be limited to 350 copies.

A CAPITAL collection of stories is issued by the R.T.S. which will not, we hope, be overlooked. Suspicion as to quality often rests on a volume where quantity is obvious. 'The Boy's Own Book of Heroism and Adventure,' edited by Mr. A. R. Buckland, is certainly bulky, but its material, drawn from all nations and ages, is vividly set out.

MR. WILLIAM STONE, chairman of the Albany Trustees, has recently erected a tablet commemorating the residence of Macaulay in 1847 at the Albany, Piccadilly.

THE death of two well-known journalists was announced on Tuesday last: Mr. H. A. Calder, who had served *The Scotsman* in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons since 1881; and Mr. Frederick Piper, the chief of the staff in the Law Courts of the Press Association.



## SCIENCE

*Methods of Quantitative Organic Analysis.*

By P. C. R. Kingscott and R. S. G. Knight. (Longmans &amp; Co., 6s. 6d. net.)

THIS is not, as might, perhaps, be expected from its title, a manual of Quantitative Analysis generally, but a sort of précis of the methods recommended by different authors for the estimation of the amount of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, and a few other substances, including sulphur, iodine, phosphorus, and arsenic, in organic matters. There are also chapters on what is called the "estimation of typical groups," in which the carboxyl, nitro-, and some other groups are dealt with. About half the book is occupied with the estimation of compounds of technical importance, which include such diverse substances as oils, fats and waxes, sugars, dye-stuffs, alcohols, phenols, acetone, picric acid, vanilline, chloroform, and chloral.

In all cases the plan adopted seems to be the same. The method is described and the reaction involved is summarized, but many different ways of obtaining the same result are given, without, so far as we can see, any attempt to determine which is the most practical or advisable. Hence the book is much more a record than a handbook, and would, we conceive, be more useful to a student about to undergo examination in the history of chemistry than to any one else.

The arrangement of the work also leaves something to be desired. No detailed table of contents is given, and the reader is therefore left to the Index if he wishes to ascertain the possible modes of determining the amount of any given substance present in the sample offered for analysis. We look in the Index under the head of 'Urea,' and we are referred to p. 85; on which appears, under the heading of 'The Amide Group,' the statement, "Urea requires 1.77 gms. Cl. for each gm." This does not seem an exhaustive mode of dealing with the subject; and we fail to see why the Esters should be treated in the chapter on 'Estimation of Typical Groups,' while alcohols and commercial vinegar are dealt with as compounds of technical importance. Perhaps this is explained by the authors' statement in the Introduction, that "the arrangement is based on a series of six lectures which we attended as students during the session 1911-1912 given by Dr. M. A. Whiteley," and that "her unique system of references" has been used in it. The system may be unique, but seems to us inconvenient. A preliminary chapter on the determination of molecular weight by physical methods is useful, but we fail to grasp its relation to the rest of the volume.

On the whole, the volume is more like a student's note-book, in which entries have been made to refresh the writer's own memory, than a work addressed to the general public. This may account for, although it does not excuse, some eccentricities of diction.

*The Story of Bethlehem Hospital, from its Foundation in 1247.* By Edward Geoffrey O'Donoghue. (Fisher Unwin, 15s. net.)

THE Priory of St. Mary of Bethlehem was founded in 1247 by Simon FitzMary, twice Alderman and twice Sheriff of London, on the site which is now covered by Liverpool Street Station. The Priory was not directly connected with a hospital, as was the case with Rahere's foundation in Smithfield, but developed into a hospital, in much the same way as did the Priory of St. Mary Roncevaux, founded a few years later, which contained the germ of Charing Cross Hospital. Both were alien priories, and their revenues were seized by the Crown on more than one occasion. St. Mary of Bethlehem was known as a hospice soon after its foundation, and when its revenues proved insufficient in 1346 it was taken over by the City. At this time St. Bartholomew's was well established as a general hospital, and the Mayor and Aldermen probably took the opportunity of utilizing the Bethlehem buildings for "those who suddenly fell into a frenzy and lost their memories." At any rate, "in 1403 the Priory had in its keeping six men who had lost their reason, whilst an inventory made in 1398 included four pairs of manacles, eleven chains of iron, six locks and keys, and two pairs of stocks." At this time the Priory was ruled by a clerical master who was non-resident, the janitor being in actual authority; a few years later the master was a Doctor of Medicine; later still he was George Boleyn, brother of Queen Anne Boleyn. The religious side of the house does not seem to have been very conspicuous, but when the original oratory had given place to a new chapel, in 1361, the Drapers of Cornhill enrolled themselves into the Confraternity of St. Mary of Bethlehem, and the Skinners' Company met annually in the church on Corpus Christi Day.

There was no formal suppression at the Reformation because the hospital was already in the hands of the King, but, like the other City charities, it became derelict. It was refounded in 1547, nominally by the King, in reality by the City of London, who gave Sir Martin Bowes, the Mayor, the sum of 113*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the purpose.

For many years subsequently the history of the Bethlehem was linked with that of the Royal Palace of Bridewell. In 1676, the old buildings in Bishopsgate having become ruinous, a new hospital was opened in Moorfields, which, being badly built, was replaced in 1815 by the present building in St. George's Fields, Southwark, midway between Westminster and Blackfriars Bridge. In the course of years Bethlehem had become possessed of "the Stone house estate," which covered the site of Trafalgar Square. The estate was more trouble than profit for a long time, but when Parliament determined to improve Charing Cross in

1825 the site was exchanged for one in Piccadilly, greatly to the advantage of the charity, which was thus relieved of all financial anxiety.

Mr. O'Donoghue, who is chaplain to the Hospital, has done his work well. He has traced the history of the institution from the time when it was a small alien priory, through the period when it was deemed an order of knighthood, to that when it formed an epitome of lunacy and became a byword, and beyond to its present tranquil existence as a well-managed hospital for the relief of the middle class who are unfortunately afflicted in mind. The earlier part of the history he has had to weave out of a tangled mass of material, for he says:—

"The apostolic letters no longer remain: the muniment room was plundered in 1437, and no doubt the rest of its contents disappeared at the Reformation. We owe it to the national archives that anything has survived to us out of the Pre-Reformation foundation."

There is abundant material for the history of the second foundation because the whole of the archives of the Hospital are in existence, and have been placed unreservedly at the writer's disposal.

Mr. O'Donoghue has been indefatigable in collecting all that remains in the Record Office and in the British Museum. He presents the results of his labours in a series of episodes reminiscent, indeed, of pageants, a little discursive, and not always following a strict chronological sequence, but still giving a clear picture of the early life and development of a most useful charity. Here and there are a few slips, as in the case of John Arderne, who is properly described in one place as a great surgeon, and a few pages later as a physician who has no mind to be classed with surgeons. The lettering of the plate which faces p. 157 is inaccurate. There was never in England "a College of Barber Surgeons," nor is there any evidence that Dr. Hilkeah Crooke was ever a lecturer to the Barber Surgeons' Company. On the other hand, Mr. O'Donoghue's researches will enable several corrections to be made in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' The illustrations are numerous and excellent, though some of them show an exuberance of imagination not unworthy of the source from which they emanate. The notes at the end of the volume contain much valuable information which is liable to be overlooked, as no reference is made to them in the body of the text.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Victoria and Albert Museum, 4.30.—'Gothic Construction, exemplified in English and French Cathedrals,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.  
— King's College, Strand, 5.30.—'L'Histoire du Goût en France,' Lecture II, Dr. G. Rudler.  
TUES. London School of Economics, 8.—'The State Regulation of Wages,' Lecture I, Mr. Tawney.  
— Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'The Double-Walled Towers of Scotland,' Mr. D. MacRitchie.  
WED. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Bones and Muscles of the Trunk,' Lecture III, Prof. A. Thomson.  
— Entomological, 8.—'On Hawaiian Ophiophagæ,' Dr. R. C. L. Perkins.  
THURS. British Museum, 4.30.—'Egyptian Temples,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.  
FRI. University College, 3.—'Greek Arts: The Isolated Pæul: Doric Metopes,' Prof. E. A. Gardner.  
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Lower Limb: Its Connection with the Trunk,' Lecture I, Prof. A. Thomson.  
— University Hall, Gordon Square, 5.—'Confucianism and its Rivals,' Lecture II, Prof. H. A. Allen.



## FINE ARTS

*The Theory of Beauty.* By E. F. Carritt.  
(Methuen & Co., 6s. net.)

IN 'The Theory of Beauty' Mr. E. F. Carritt sets out to investigate the cause of pleasure in art and nature, and in the pursuit he patiently analyzes the history of æsthetics from Plato and Aristotle to Nietzsche, Tolstoy, and Croce. His analysis of the Italian author's theory of Expressionism is one of the best and most complete that have appeared in English, and constitutes an important section of his book. Without pretending that he has reached a solution satisfactory to himself, Mr. Carritt may be said to have prepared a way to right thinking on an abstruse and difficult subject. The value of his monograph is considerable merely in its negative aspect, in its destructive criticism of many widely held, but misleading theories about art; and constructively it is stimulating and suggestive, if not conclusive. Admitting that "what pleases in the mere contemplation" may serve as a rough description of beauty, Mr. Carritt denies that art "simply pleases"; this view he holds to be as untrue as the other that art "simply instructs." After weighing up the relation of beauty to goodness, the most he will admit is that "keen æsthetic sensibilities, cultivated by practice, imply, other things being equal, the power of unselfish sympathy and a nice discrimination of concrete facts."

After a careful and sympathetic review of Croce's 'Estetica'—which he accepts with certain important reservations—Mr. Carritt concludes with a confession of faith in the doctrine that

"all beauty is the expression of what may be generally called emotion, and that all such expression is beautiful."

He parts company from Croce in his insistence on the difference between intuition and expression, and he admits that he can explain beauty in nature only by a hypothesis implying Immanence. Generally, Mr. Carritt regards beauty as subjective, something that must be perceived before it can exist; but while he is convinced that beauty is always expression, and that "the expression of any feeling is beautiful" (the italics are his own), he admits doubt as to whether expression is always beauty. Sir Walter Armstrong's definition of beauty as "fitness expressed" would give Mr. Carritt a limit of which he seems to feel the want, and, though Sir Walter's definition tends to give beauty an objective existence, it is certainly worth the investigation of so patient and shrewd a scholar as Mr. Carritt.

In his analysis of the relationship between art, morality, and religion, Mr. Carritt arrives at a conclusion practically identical with that enunciated by Swinburne in his famous essay on Hugo's 'L'Année Terrible,' holding that art is the rival of morality and religion, and may be either their ally or their enemy.

## INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SCULPTORS, PAINTERS, AND GRAVERS.

IN the announcement that "German Members and Hon. Members of the International Society have been suspended by Special Resolution of the Council" we see the violence of the times intruding even into the urbane atmosphere of the artistic world, and we find ourselves wondering whether artistic antagonism in Germany will be confined within such moderate limits. It is a matter of some interest to artists in this country, not a few of whom have pictures which have been "invited" to German exhibitions. Unless German artists have a greater respect for property than some of their countrymen, this hospitality is, we fear, likely to be permanent for the works which are its victims. Another sign of the times is Mr. H. A. Budd's *Ravage* (7), which seems to be inspired by genuine hatred (for something, indeed, hateful enough), and results in a picture about as bad as one would expect from such inspiration. There is surely something in the technique of painting which dulls its efficacy in the expression of ferocity. (So-called "cruel" portraits are for the most part only a little broader in their outlook than the sentimental fictions they replace.) The burin and the chisel are more savage delineators than the brush, and apparent exceptions—like the well-known Crucifixion triptych in the National Gallery, by an early German painter—are rather coloured drawings than paintings in the modern sense. We feel that the author of that astonishing compilation of the details of vulgar cruelty must have been an unattractive character.

Whether, as the result of the war, hatred is to take its place as an impulse to artistic production we may know when the Summer Exhibition at the Academy makes its annual popular appeal. The qualities of pluck and endurance have always been present in the finest work (the former more noticeable than the latter in recent years), and Mr. Philip Connard, though his work may be accused of a certain superficiality, commands our admiration by the pluck and vigour of his attack. To the uninitiated it may appear a strained and figurative use of language to speak of one way of painting a thing as more courageous than another, for in a material sense there is no penalty—hardly, in these days, even that of ridicule—which threatens the painter. Yet any one who has painted knows that execution like that to be found in Mr. Connard's portrait group (10), and still more noticeably in his large *Picnic* (33), makes a call on the nerves similar to that of facing physical danger, while even to look at it gives a little of the same exhilaration. The larger picture is the better, only betraying fatigue in the careless perspective of the chequered tablecloth; whereas, in the other, the general planning of tones has gone a little astray, so that the design fails to "carry," and at a distance the central figure appears embedded in the background. Mr. Nicholson's landscape *The Golden Valley* (6) is better in the matter of retaining its look of organic unity at any distance, while in the same artist's large still-life *Orchids* (24) we have again the spectacle offered by Mr. Connard's work—extremely decisive action which is yet under watchful control. These pictures offer an immediate physical stimulus to give beauty an objective existence, it is certainly worth the investigation of so patient and shrewd a scholar as Mr. Carritt.

execution. It has been "muffed" throughout, and every crisis shirked.

Mr. Glyn Philpot's *Apache* (71) and Mr. Gerald Kelly's *Spanish Gipsy* show respectable art students' painting from life, the latter obviously suffering from an empty waste of background. We can imagine that, when the bulk of the figure was first blocked in, the design looked spacious and symmetrical. But in the process of finishing the figure its masses were subdivided with no corresponding breaking-up of the background, and so the figure now looks small in its forms, and the surrounding area unfurnished. An even greater meagreness detracts from Miss Christabel Dennison's portrait, No. 105—very inferior to her *Dawn* (66), the repeated exhibition of which is beginning to suggest that it is the one success of its author.

There is hardly any sculpture, and the drawings are below the usual standard with a few exceptions, such as the admirable pencil drawing *The Headland* (145), by Mr. David Strang, and the water-colours of Mr. H. M. Livens (127), Mr. Ambrose McEvoy (132 and 135), and Sir William Eden (156). The last-named artist also lends a pastel by Degas, *Two Dancers* (166), where facility is more, and distinction a little less, in evidence than in the best work of the master.

## OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE works by Gordon Craig at the Dowdswell Galleries must be judged as drawings, because circumstances have not permitted the appearance in London of the theatre for which they are the vague projections. The Preface to the Catalogue points out that their value from the latter point of view may be estimated by the success with which the artist's ideas have been adopted in Germany by Herr Reinhardt. We have ourselves already urged the indebtedness of the famous Professor to Gordon Craig and the characteristic preference of the British public for the German imitation. An essential reason, however, why the Englishman's designs appealed to German rather than to English taste may be found in his love of actual scale for its own sake (his schemes usually involve taking the roof off any existing theatre), a touch of megalomania which captured the Teuton, but inspired the more cultured among Englishmen with distrust. Most of the present designs which are new to us, such as the *King Lear* series (40-46), work this ideal of gaunt and colossal simplicity almost to death. As drawings, certainly they have not the interest of such earlier works as the *Hamlet Play Scene* of 1904 (1) or the *Much Ado about Nothing* interior of 1902 (13). In Gordon Craig's work of this period we may see the influence of Mr. James Pryde, or perhaps the influence on both artists of common origins. The slighter works of that time, such as *Cinderella* (20) or *The Doctor* (22), are reminiscent of Condor. No. 6, *The Masque of Hunger: Servants Dusting*, is one of the best of the drawings which, so far as we know, have not appeared before.

In an exhibition of Calligraphy and Illumination, at the galleries of the Medici Society, it is pleasant to find that an official commission, like the Illuminated Address presented to the King and Queen at Hull (Miss Madelyn Walker, No. 1), is among the best of the exhibits. Not very noticeable for charm, it is competent and sound, and has a good sense of style. Elsewhere a trustworthy sense of proportion and balance is rare in the decoration, though almost the rule in the lettering. In the latter respect there has evidently been in the last few



years a revival of craftsmanship. The unpretentious power and precision of Mr. Edward Johnston's page of *Practice Writing* (26) particularly impressed us. Among the illuminations the borders of Mr. Allan Vigers should be mentioned for their firmness and certainty of execution.

We do not see in current exhibitions, and it is, perhaps, too early yet to look for, any sensational renaissance of artistic power in response to the upheaval around us. In this connexion we ought to put on record a story which is going round regarding a celebrated artist who, when his opinion was asked as to the probability of such a movement resulting from the present, as it had previously from past struggles, answered that he did not, on the whole, think it likely. "You see," he said confidentially, "the thing is not on a sufficiently large scale."

### Fine Art Gossip.

A LARGE and representative group of portrait painters sends us the following scheme for adding to the funds of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. Any member of the public may, by paying fifty guineas to the Secretary of the Institution, 3, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W., receive a voucher which will entitle him to commission a portrait of any soldier, sailor, doctor, or nurse who has served or is serving in the war, to be painted by any of the artists whose names follow the particulars of the scheme. It is agreed also to paint two such portraits, the canvases not exceeding 24 in. by 20 in.

Purchasers are requested, in selecting a painter, to send in a numbered list of names in order of preference, as in the event of more than two applications being made for the same artist, a ballot will be taken. Should the purchaser still fail in the choice of a painter, he may send in a second list or have his money returned. Applications, accompanied by cheque, will be received by the Secretary of the Institution up to the end of this month, and vouchers will remain valid for at least six months after the end of the war.

MR. BANISTER FLETCHER's lectures at the Victoria and Albert Museum on 'Gothic Architecture in Europe' are being given at 4.30, instead of 5.

MESSRS. PUTNAM are about to issue in two volumes 'Cathedrals and Cloisters of Northern France,' described by the Misses Rose and Francis, and profusely illustrated from photographs.

ON Thursday next Messrs. Chatto & Windus will publish 'A Simple Guide to Pictures,' by Mrs. Henry Head. The book will contain thirty-four full-page illustrations, of which twenty-four are in colour; and it has been written so as to appeal both to adults and young people.

IN spite of the war, Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton intend to carry out their programme of art books. Mr. Edmund Dulac will be represented this year by 'Sindbad the Sailor, and Other Stories from the Arabian Nights,' and Mr. Kay Nielsen by 'East of the Sun and West of the Moon: Old Tales from the Norse'; while Mr. A. C. Michael has written and illustrated in colour a volume entitled 'An Artist in Spain.'

MESSRS. JACK have in hand a new colour book, 'Round the Wonderful World,' in which Miss G. E. Mitton deals with the incidents which happen in travel. Mr. A. S. Forrest is supplying 132 drawings, of which twelve are in colour.

### MUSIC

*Johann Sebastian Bach: Organ Works.* W. T. Best's Edition. Newly revised by Dr. A. Eaglefield Hull. 10 vols. (Augener & Co., 3s. net each.)

MENDELSSOHN AND ROBERT SCHUMANN who proved by deed and word how strong and sincere was their enthusiasm for Bach, both died before the German Bach Society began to publish its edition of his works—complete so far as was possible. Neither of them, therefore, knew the vastness and full glory of his art-work, of which his music for the organ is a prominent branch. Of no artist can it be said that all his compositions are equally inspired. The very weaknesses of the early fugues are, however, interesting in a master who soon not only equalled, but also surpassed, his predecessors, whom at first he naturally took as models.

The edition before us, by Dr. Eaglefield Hull, is based on that of W. T. Best, but, during the many years which have elapsed since it appeared, fresh information has been gained, and of this Dr. Hull has made good use in his concise comments at the head of many numbers.

In addition there are foot-notes which show how Dr. Hull has tried to interest organ players both in the letter and spirit of Bach's music. He points out in more than one Choral Prelude a formula which Bach used when prayer was the subject. Bach had certain formulæ which in their functions were somewhat similar to the representative themes of Wagner; and to understand them adds immensely to the appreciation and enjoyment of his music generally. The hints given by Dr. Hull will, no doubt, induce players to read and ponder over what Dr. Albert Schweitzer, in the second volume of his 'J. S. Bach,' has written about Bach's musical language.

The four Concertos in Vol. V. have been proved to be principally arrangements of concertos by Vivaldi; but there was no indication of this in the old edition. Yet there are passages in them which ought to have excited strong suspicion, especially one just at the end of the Third, in A minor. It was printed from an old manuscript, and is evidently corrupt. Dr. Hull has given a very plausible reading, but as others have been suggested, a short foot-note would have been welcome.

The phrase-marks and suggestions for registration are helpful. As regards the former there may be difference of opinion, but at any rate those marked are not substitutes for Bach's; for in his autographs such things are extremely rare.

The clear printing and moderate price of this fine edition deserve recognition.

### Musical Gossip.

WHETHER the programme of last Saturday's Promenade Concert was the attraction, or a desire on the part of the public to support the endeavours of the management to continue the Concerts, difficulties notwithstanding, we cannot say; anyhow, there was an unusually large audience. A new suite, 'Fairyland,' composed and conducted by Mr. Henry Gehl consists of four movements, of which some of Grimm's 'Fairy Tales' form the poetic basis. Dancing princesses, elves, and Cinderella at the ball demand music of light character. The composer has borne this well in mind; moreover, he only uses an ordinary orchestra without trombones—instruments, indeed, which would be quite out of place in fairyland. There is grace in the music, and all the movements are commendably concise. Mr. Max Darewski gave a bright rendering of Saint-Saëns's ever-popular Pianoforte Concerto in G minor.

A symphonic poem 'Perseus,' by Mr. Eugène Goossens, jun., was the novelty on Tuesday evening at the Promenade Concert. The adventures of the brave son of Zeus, as related by Kingsley in 'The Heroes,' are well known, and the subject suggests music in which realism has an important part to play. To that one need not take exception, provided that it be clever and not the chief feature. The composer is in his storm-and-stress period; in a work of simpler character he would probably have been heard to advantage. He has evidently paid too much attention to details, so that as a whole his music lacked breadth, and, indeed, at times intelligibility. Moreover, he is as yet too much influenced by Wagner and Strauss. Miss Madeline Royle's performance of MacDowell's Second Pianoforte Concerto in D minor was sound.

There was a pleasant novelty on Wednesday evening, namely, 'Conversations for Pianoforte and Orchestra,' by Dr. Walford Davies. Haydn's quartets have been compared to the conversation of four agreeable persons, but Dr. Davies purposely aims at such an effect; and the music sounds so fresh, so like questions being asked and answered, or like a subject proposed and followed by discussion, that the simple and natural music exactly suits the title. There are many touches which show delicate thought and refined workmanship. The little work—we refer only to length—has more in it than appears at first hearing. 'A Passing Moment,' the second Conversation, is a gem. The performance (with the composer at the pianoforte) under Sir Henry J. Wood was excellent.

THE new season of the Classical Concert Society at Bechstein Hall began on Wednesday afternoon. Schumann's Sonata in D minor for pianoforte and violin was performed by Mrs. Carl Derenburg and Mr. John Saunders. Her reading of the pianoforte part was sound, but lacked romance and moderation in the matter of tone. She was ably assisted by Mr. Saunders. Miss May Mukle's playing of a 'Cello Sonata by Valentini was delightfully clear and artistic.

THE first autumn Symphony Concert under Sir Henry J. Wood takes place this afternoon. There are no novelties. Tchaikowsky's B flat minor Concerto will be played by Master Solomon.

MISS KATHLEEN SCHLESINGER begins this afternoon a series of six lectures on 'The Place of Music in the Evolution of Man' at the British Museum. Admission is free.



THE entire proceeds of the Patriotic Concert given by Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford last Saturday afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall are to be devoted to the Queen's "Work for Women" Fund, to which, as the hall was crowded in every part, a substantial sum will be added. Many distinguished artists were anxious to help in so good a cause, so that the programme was necessarily long. At the opening the Belgian, Russian, French, and Japanese National Anthems were performed by the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, and these were followed by our National Anthem, which was repeated at the end of the concert. The whole of the programme consisted of British music interpreted by British artists. In the first part came Tennyson's unpublished poem 'A Call to Arms,' as set by his wife, with symphonies and chorus arranged by Sir Frederick Bridge, and the new songs 'My Son' and 'The Home Flag,' by Teresa del Riego and Mr. Harold Craxton respectively. Sir Charles Stanford's impressive 'Drake's Drum' and his new spirited song 'The King's Highway' (sung by Mr. Rumford); excerpts from Sullivan's 'Light of the World' and Sir Frederick Bridge's "He giveth His beloved sleep," with Madame Butt as soloist; and orchestral works conducted by their composers, Messrs. Edward German and Balfour Gardiner, were also included.

Sir Edward Elgar was represented in the second part by three songs, of which two, 'Follow the Colours' and 'The King's Way,' were new. The first, energetically rendered by the Royal Choral Society, naturally appealed to the public; also the second, in which, by the way, the inspiration is stronger. These were followed by 'Land of Hope and Glory.'

At Mr. Stoll's concert to-morrow evening at the Coliseum, Sir Owen Seaman's 'King's Men,' set to music by Mrs. Margaret Meredith, will be sung by Mr. Charles Mott. The entire proceeds will be devoted to Queen Mary's "Work for Women" Fund.

OWING to the war, musical activity has necessarily been affected throughout the country, so that professional musicians are in danger of losing their means of livelihood, or having them curtailed, at any rate for the time being. Also amateur societies, which in ordinary circumstances constantly employ professional artists (vocal and instrumental), are now compelled to reduce their performances, or in many cases to stop them altogether.

A temporary Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. H. C. Colles, Walford Davies, A. H. Fox Strangways, Vaughan Williams, and W. W. Cobbett (Hon. Sec.), has been formed to raise a fund so that grants may be made to deserving societies anxious to continue, and to help professionals willing to accept such fees as the Committee or the societies are able to offer.

To keep alive music in this country is a good thing in itself, a healthy distraction from the unavoidable misery caused by this war. There is surely no need to press for generous response to this effort to alleviate distress. Further details may be obtained of the Secretary, 52, Circus Road, N.W.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sun. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.  
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.  
— Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.  
Mon.—Sat. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.  
Wed. Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
Fri. Chamber Concert, 8.45, Leighton House.  
Sat. Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.  
— Orchestral Concert for Young People, 3, Edith Hall.

### Dramatic Gossip.

"THE COST"—such is the appropriate title of Mr. Temple Thurston's play now presented at the Vaudeville Theatre—meant for John Woodhouse the entire loss of that brilliant intellectual energy which had given the world one notable book, and was preparing a second when the war broke out.

He sees his family light-hearted—for all their amazement—at "the world-catastrophe": his brother, the chauffeur, the gardener, do not think of enlisting; his father talks about business spoils, his mother and sisters about food supplies. Gradually he is worked up to the pitch of offering himself as an example; that example is nobly followed, but the wound he himself receives incapacitates him for all future brainwork, and leaves him, his wife, and child to subsist as best they can on what his father and mother can spare from the wreck of their fortunes.

We suspect that Mr. Thurston means to convey by his play more than the surface-lesson "Men and sacrifices are needed"; that he sees the force of the country's appeal on those vivid minds whom the country cannot spare from other service: they feel the war fever, the blood-thirst, the sacred debt to Motherland and liberty, while others, rich and poor alike, feel no more than the excitement of the newspaper head-lines, the sentimental sympathy that finds no better vent than incitement to fund-collecting, composition of war-poems, and so on.

How much practical effect the play will have is hard to tell; at least, it was well acted. Mr. Owen Nares, bounded by somewhat rigid lines as the hero, acted fully up to the scope permitted him. Mr. Frederick Ross was admirable as the fussy and inconsistent father, who, for all his apparent egotism, rises to the occasion at need. Hannah Jones excelled as a cook; while Mr. Athol Stewart and Mr. Hayford Hobbs showed ability and effective restraint.

THE most striking among the six short plays given last week at the Little Theatre Matinée Teas was undoubtedly 'The Siege of Berlin.' Daudet's story is grim enough in the telling, but far more so in the acting, especially in the hands of Mr. Fisher White, who was admirable as the old colonel of the Grande Armée, kept alive by fabricated news of French successes, only to fall dead at the final revelation of the truth.

'Paganini,' a melodramatic little sketch, gave good opportunities for "make-up" to Mr. Arthur Phillips. 'The Devil's World,' also melodramatic, is based on a clever idea. One of the characters, masquerading in Mephistophelian attire, meets the man he had ruined years ago, keeps up the play with a cynicism that would seem hardly possible in real life, and is murdered at the end by his victim, who shouts out his delusion that he has killed the Devil and put an end to sin and sorrow.

Of the three lighter pieces, the 'Supper in the Temple' was the best; we can imagine its adaptability to the Capucines or some such boulevard theatre with a little modification. 'Swank' was amusing and well played. 'It' was too elliptical, the dialogue consisting mostly of monosyllables which did not serve to elucidate the social issues. As a *tour de force* it was quite clever.

These Matinée Teas are being continued, the proceeds being devoted to the fund for aiding Belgian refugees.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. H. R. T.—L. P. M.—A. F. B.—S. V.—Received.

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NOTES ON BOOKS:—The Oxford Dictionary—"Oxford Garlands"—'Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Edward III.'—'The Antiquary.'

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For the information of our readers, we give below a short list of our reviews on books which throw a light on the present situation and its impending developments.

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Pan-Germanism, by Ronald G. Usher		April 26, 1913	6½d.
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No. 4539

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## LITERATURE

*John and Sarah, Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, 1660-1744: based on Unpublished Letters and Documents at Blenheim Palace.* By Stuart J. Reid. (John Murray, 16s. net.)

THIS BOOK was originally planned as a study of the Duchess of Marlborough only, and so it is best considered. The new evidence bearing on the career of the great Duke which the industry of Dr. Stuart Reid has discovered at Blenheim must be regarded as modifying at points, rather than revolutionizing, the generally received judgment. About the Duchess, on the other hand, we learn a good deal that is altogether fresh, and more that, though already known in substance, has the charm of novelty in detail. The story as told by Dr. Reid with animation, though with a surplussage of words, substantiates Fielding's decision that she was "a glorious woman." The anecdotal method of writing history may have caused her to be regarded as a kind of joke, but her contemporaries were far from looking upon her in that light, and they had sound reasons of their own. As Gibbon wrote of her prototype, Antonina, "she reigned with long and absolute power over the mind of her illustrious husband"; and though she did not supply to him active assistance in the field, as Antonina did to Belisarius, none the less she remained throughout his inspiration and moral support.

The two small packets of love-letters which passed between Sarah Jennings and John Churchill, and which the lonely old Duchess read over in the year before her death, "desiring to burn them, but I could not do it," give, as the present Duke

of Marlborough writes in his excellent Introduction, the clue to the hold which each had on the other. She was, indeed, a Dear Lady Disdain to the handsome young officer, not altogether without cause, since the Court was dissolute, and Churchill himself, at his father's prompting, was for a while contemplating marriage with that Catherine Sedley who, though Dr. Reid does not tell us so, became one of the several ill-favoured mistresses of James II. Yet in spite of an acerbity which made Churchill complain to her waiting-woman that "your mistresses usidge to me is so barbarus that shure she must be the worst woman in the world or she could not be thus ill-natured," she thoroughly understood his romantic disposition. The hold once gained she never lost, and even after Malplaquet had been fought and won he told her that "nothing in this world can make me happy if you are not kind."

The contrast between the calm, patient soldier and diplomatist and the passionate lover of a middle-aged and even elderly wife should surprise none but the unreflecting. Marlborough probably leant a good deal on Cadogan, and more on Prince Eugene; but he was a man of few male friends, and his affections were centred entirely in his Duchess, his children, and his home. It should be remembered besides that in the eighteenth century people had not grown ashamed of their emotions; their manners were artificial, but their sentiments natural. A good deal later Horace Walpole was writing to George Montagu and Harry Conway, after they had all turned fifty, with a warmth of sentiment which would be considered extravagant to-day in a schoolboy of fifteen. The Duke, as a romantic, should be judged by the standard of his time.

We can pass rapidly over the reigns of James II. and William and Mary, since they were more important to the Duke than the Duchess. We quite agree with Dr. Reid that Marlborough is not greatly to be blamed for his desertion of James. The King had rendered himself impossible, and the alternatives were the quitting of a misguided master or the betrayal of a faith to which Marlborough was piously attached. Nor need we wonder at his overtures to St. Germain, so long as he confined himself to empty protestations of loyalty. But the announcement of the Brest expedition, oddly consigned by Dr. Reid to the end of his volume, stands on a different footing. He argues, with some plausibility, that Marlborough was only divulging a fact that the enemy knew already. Still, Sackville forwarded the letter to Melfort by express, "judging it to be of the utmost importance"; and altogether it was an ugly incident, though not, as Macaulay was pleased to call it, "the basest of all the hundred villainies of Marlborough."

With the accession of Anne the Duchess became an all-powerful, but not, as Dr. Reid distinctly proves, a rapacious favourite. On the contrary, she several times accepted only half of the sovereign's

largesses. Her value to her husband consisted chiefly, we should say, in her extraordinary insight into character. She perceived that the Whigs, as a party, were far more competent to conduct the war than their rivals, and wisely carried over Marlborough and Godolphin to their side. But she made a mistake in forcing upon the Queen her son-in-law, the turbulent Sunderland, a theoretical Republican and freethinker. There we touch upon the Duchess's fatal defect: her instincts were so right, her actions so headstrong and wrong. Dr. Reid has much to say about her quarrel with Anne, but not too much, since on the Duchess's ascendancy depended the fortunes of Europe. Curiously enough, it was the Queen who first warned her against Abigail Hill, "the woman I took from a broom"; Mrs. Morley begged that Mrs. Freeman "would have as little to do with that enehantress as 'tis possible." Dr. Reid also prints a letter from the Queen to the Duke: it is extraordinary that Archdeacon Coxe, his voluminous but far from luminous biographer, should have overlooked it:—

"You know [wrote Anne] I have often had the misfortune of falling under the Duchess of Marlborough's displeasure, and now, after several reconciliations, she is again relapsed into her cold unkind way, and by a letter she wrote to me on Monday, I find she has taken the resolution not to come to me when I am alone, and fancies nobody will take notice of the change. She may impose upon some poor simple people, but how can she imagine that she can on any that have a grain of sense?"

Unhappily, the Queen's dullness grated on the Duchess's vivacity, and her simple faith on a paganism which found consolation in Seneca, a somewhat incongruous philosopher, one thinks. So she helped to ruin, though she did not entirely ruin—for the reaction against the war was bound to come—the career of the husband whom she both governed and adored.

Few heroes have taken their fall and the unworthy persecution that accompanied it with more dignity than Marlborough. The devoted pair spent a second honeymoon abroad, surveying amongst other things the tapestries which De Vost was preparing for Blenheim. But the Duke's last years, saddened by the deaths of several children, were rendered none the easier by the Duchess's onslaughts on Vanbrugh and her bickerings with her daughters. The relations between the Duchess and the architect, whose grandiose designs she had the good sense to dislike, are, perhaps, the most entertaining feature in this book. She had cause to resent Vanbrugh's extravagance and dilatoriness; yet on one occasion he retorted on her "far-fetched, laboured accusations, mistaken facts, and strained constructions" in a sentence by no means unworthy of one of his best comedies. Her husband was no stylist, yet the last letter he wrote should have gone home to his daughter the Duchess of Montagu. It ended:—

"I am not well enough to write so long a letter in my own hand, and I believe I am



the worse to see my children live so ill with a mother for whom I must have the greatest tenderness and regard."

As her descendant truly says, the conduct of the old Duchess to her children does not make an attractive story. Yet she was benign to her attendants, charitable to the poor, and before the end a seeker after mercy under the guidance of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. The world is aware that by her will she recognized William Pitt as something more than the political adventurer he was then taken to be. We know, too, that she entrusted the Duke's papers to Mallet and "Leonidas" Glover, but Dr. Reid is silent about the condition which Horace Walpole declares to have been attached to the bequest, namely, that they should perpetrate no poetry in the course of the biography. We suppose, then, that the story cannot be true; yet it is very like her.

### SAMUEL BUTLER.

SAMUEL BUTLER after his death has achieved the immortality on which he laid stress more than once. He even expressed the wish that the success of his books should be posthumous, as he wished "to be let alone and not plagued with the people who would come round me if I were known." We cannot imagine him playing the lion to an obsequious crowd of note-taking journalists. He objected strongly to imposing himself on others—also to the criticism which, when an author has arrived, explains that everything he has written is perfectly right. But it is clear that, despite his self-depreciating humours, Butler knew in his secret soul the worth of his work: otherwise he would hardly have left all those careful notes which tell us so much about himself, revealing with astonishing candour his beliefs and prejudices, his jests and his highest thoughts.

Now his books have come to enjoy the kind of repute which is beyond criticism, and the reviewers who neglected them while he was alive do not possibly add much by their applause when applause is common. 'Erewhon' has reached the fourth impression of its tenth edition; that remarkable novel, 'The Way of All Flesh,' the seventh impression of the second; and the studies in science have received the blessing instead of the scoffs of men of science. Even 'The Fair Haven' has been reprinted, a book which attacks the Gospel story with insidious irony and a touch of that malice which, for all his kindness, Butler could not always resist. Latterly he has had another posthumous success in 'The Note-Books'; and we think that the general public, as well as the increasing band of admirers who know that anything by Butler is good reading, will be glad to read the latest reprint, 'A First Year in

Canterbury Settlement, with Other Early Essays.'

This book, edited by Mr. R. A. Streatfeild with all the precision one expects, consists of two parts—writings in New Zealand, and writings at Cambridge. Both together form a "tolerably complete record" of Butler's pen up to the time of 'Erewhon.' Butler's account of his voyage to New Zealand and beginnings as a sheep-farmer in a wild country was printed by his father, and has long been unprocurable. The paternal hand, as the brief Preface shows, was somewhat heavy, and Mr. Streatfeild, by printing an extract from 'The Eagle' on the crossing of a river, indicates the touches with which the son enlivened his story. Still, in the main narrative enough is left to show the born writer, always easy and lucid, and never straying into the purple patch or the polysyllabic paraphrase which many people—writers and readers alike—still take to mean a weight of thought. The young man's wide interests in art and science are readily perceived, but he has none of the *ὕβρις* which Meredith has ascribed to classical men. He maintains a cheerful face when confronted with his own incompetence; indeed, he laughs at his own desire to appear anything but a "new chum." He is good to man and beast, showing a special fondness—which belongs to the man of letters—for the cat; and, treating his job seriously, he makes the best of the new conditions without taking refuge in the conscious superiority which is often the educated man's substitute for taking to drink. Once, when drink was urgently needed, two volunteers scrambled through gullies deep in snow to get it, and came back triumphant after two hours with a two-gallon keg:—

"Great excitement prevailed over drawing the cork. It was fast; it broke the point of some one's knife. 'Shove it in,' said I, breathless with impatience; no—no—it yielded, and shortly afterwards, giving up all opposition, came quickly out. A tin pannikin was produced. With a gurgling sound out flowed the precious liquid. 'Halloa!' said one; 'it's not brandy, it's port wine.' 'Port wine!' cried another; 'it smells more like rum.' I voted for its being claret; another moment, however, settled the question, and established the contents of the cask as being excellent vinegar. The two unfortunate men had brought the vinegar keg instead of the brandy."

Butler gives a promising analysis of the profits to be expected from the management of a well-conducted "run," and made a success of his farming, though he had an artist's eye for the beauties of Nature. But his account belongs to more than fifty years ago, and it would be interesting to know how conditions have been modified in the interval. There is now, we imagine, no unknown land to be taken up, and the more inclement features of the ground—plants, for instance, known as Spaniard and Irishman—may have been reduced by the labours of two generations of toilers. *The Press* of Christchurch, whence some early papers of

Butler are reproduced in this volume, especially the fruits of his first acquaintance with Darwinism, might give us the views of a sheep-farmer of to-day in Butler's district.

The pieces which belong to Butler's Cambridge career have partly been reproduced before in 'The Note-Books,' and might be the work of any clever young man playing with college life and the classics. But there is a foretaste of Butler's happy irony in his parody of a "Sim" tract, which is well treated in an article by Mr. A. T. Bartholomew, reprinted from *The Cambridge Magazine*. Religion—and we speak from the evidence of a judicious and level-headed contemporary at Cambridge—did not take a lovely form in Simeon's followers, though we respect their zeal.

Butler is one of that small company who have combined classics with science. The classics in his case are apt to be forgotten, since his treatment of Homer was freakish, and topographical and literary rather than professional. This latest volume includes some pleasant perversions of the styles of Homer and Herodotus applied to current University life. This form of humour has been practised since Butler's day by several accomplished scholars, but we do not remember an earlier example than those here reprinted.

We now have a complete set of Butler's books, shorter pieces, notes, and verses, and we await with keen interest the full biography on which Mr. Festing Jones is engaged. Meanwhile the reader should not miss his short 'Sketch' of Butler's life attached to 'The Humour of Homer,' which will add to the enjoyment of the various books.

*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—Speech—Spring.* (Vol. IX.) Edited by W. A. Craigie. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5s.)

THE vocabulary of this section offers an acceptable specimen of the English language and its treatment in the great Dictionary. It comprises a goodly number of words dating from the eighth to the twelfth century, one or two being ultimately of Latin origin; a number of important contributions from French, including "spice," "spoil," and "spouse"; a few Celtic derivatives and foreign importations; and a moderate supply of Greek and Latin derivatives, chiefly in scientific terms. The longest article is little more than a column over three pages in length, dealing with the important noun "spirit." The verb "spread" comes next with two pages, while altogether about a score of articles occupy more than a page apiece.

The article on the noun "speech" in ordinary use began near the end of the part issued last January, and is extended in the part before us to a total length of four columns, distributed into eleven sections and fourteen subsections, treating as many varieties of use of the noun, and two sections with three subsections for

*A First Year in Canterbury Settlement, with Other Early Essays.* By Samuel Butler. Edited by R. A. Streatfeild. (Fifield, 5s. net.)



varieties of its combinations. Among several noteworthy improvements in the lexicographical arrangement and general treatment of this important word we find, under the meaning "Common or general talk; report, rumour, or current mention of something," that the sign denoting "obsolete" is absent, with the observation "Now *rare* or *obs.*," Carlyle's 'French Revolution' being quoted (III. II. i.) for "There comes Committee. Report on that Decree...and speech of repealing it"—after examples with dates from about 1200 to 1622 (Bacon). The last section, which explains from 'The Slang Dictionary' "*Speech*, a tip or wrinkle on any subject," is made worth notice by being the first of an unusual number of slang or colloquial words or uses little noticed in previous dictionaries, and including the Harrovian "speaker," "spell" (playhouse), "spellbinder" (U.S. =an impressive political speaker), "spider-brusher" (1833. T. Hook=domestic servant), "splendacious," "split," sb. (of drinkables, roll or bun, vote), "splurge" (U.S.), and "spoof," sb. and vb. ("Invented by A. Roberts...comedian," about 1889). It is hard to believe that Thackeray, even in a letter, wrote "splendatiousness" (1853) or even "splendacious" (1848), and, suspecting his printers of oversight in revision, we should have quoted the forms with proper spelling. The wretched form "spreadation," fortunately "*rare*," should have also been designated "slang" or "colloquial," as the synonym "spread" (=banquet, feast, meal) is duly styled.

The postponement for several months of full information as to the treatment of the substantives or substantival uses produced from the sound "spring" is far more tantalizing than was the division of the article on "speech," sb., as the published fragment leads us to expect an entirely new account of this important syllable vastly superior to those given in previous dictionaries. These have grouped all the senses which were known to the compilers under one substantive, whereas in the article before us "spring," sb. <sup>1</sup>, suggests at once that the various meanings hitherto referred to one word are probably distributed between two or more words. Again, the order of the senses at the head of the six sections before us is quite novel, namely, "I. 1. The place of ...issuing from the ground...of a well, stream, or river; the supply of water" issuing; "2. A flow of water.... issuing....out of the earth"; "3. *fig.* A source or origin" of something; "4. *attrib.* and *comb.*"; "II. 5. The action or time of rising or springing into being or existence," &c.; "6. *a.* The spring of the year,=....*b.* The first season of the year."

Our columns seem to have introduced the adjective "sphragistic," "1884.... 10 May, 602," also the association of "spiritualistic" with modern spiritualism, "1865....18 Nov., 684." The first of these adjectives is one of a number of words and forms not hitherto noticed in dictionaries which seems well up to, if

not over, the average percentage found in previous issues. One of the most important is the combination "speech-making" (sb.), for which Dickens, Disraeli, and Ruskin are quoted; others worth notice are "spending," vbl. sb. to the common verb "spend"=expenditure, &c., the article on which fills a column; and its combination "spending-money"=pocket-money, which has seven quotations from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century (1890). Yet, many as are the additions to the register of English words, some items of our present stock have escaped notice, as may be inferred from our mentioning the absent verb "spricket," used in Lucas Malet's 'Adrian Savage,' chap. iii. *init.*, where a child, "light-hearted, sprightly....spricketed towards her mother."

For "spirit-soothing" Shelley's 'Revolt of Islam' is quoted (1817); Lamb offers a prose instance four years later in the Elia Essay 'A Quakers' Meeting,' "nothing so solemn, so spirit-soothing as the naked walls and benches of a Quakers' Meeting." Under "spit," vb., in the sense "To eject from the mouth by the special effort involved in expelling saliva," "spitting out" fire is illustrated in a subsection, though the definition seems a little too precise for imaginary creatures which emit fire from their mouths; yet in *The Spectator* for March 5th, 1710/11, we read of "painted dragons spitting wildfire," alluded to on March 16th as made to "spit fire and smoke." On the 24th of the same month we find "the splitting of their freeholds"; though the 'N.E.D.'s' first quotation for the verbal noun "splitting" in this sense is 1737, and Blackstone (1765) is cited in the same paragraph for "the splitting of freeholds." Yet again, on March 19th, this journal, with contrasting reference to its own dissemination, tells us that "nothing spreads a paper like private calumny and defamation," to which shade of meaning the long and admirable article on "spread," vb., offers no close parallel. Pope's letter to Lady M. W. Montagu of August 18th, 1716, tells her "one evening of your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*"; yet this fairly familiar use of "to spoil a person for," meaning "to lessen a person's appreciation of," is neglected in the 'N.E.D.,' though the U.S. and slang phrase "to be spoiling for" (a fight, &c.) is noticed with quotations dating from 1865. A gap in the illustration of "spoiler," sb., from 1766 (Goldsmith) to 1900, leads us to quote Lamb's Essay (Elia) 'Two Races of Men' for "mutilators of collections, spoilers of the symmetry of shelves, and creators of odd volumes."

For the first quotation illustrative of "sperma," fifteenth century, we are referred to "sperm," sb. <sup>1</sup>. There is only one article on "sperm," which therefore is simply marked as "sb.," and no quotation of the fifteenth century containing "sperma" is to be seen.

The common verb "spill" is shown by a multitude of quotations to have been used up to the seventeenth century freely

in several more impressive meanings than the milk-and-water set which seem to be fourteenth-century extensions in a milder spirit of "to shed blood" (earliest quotation about 1125). The earliest instance, "Hanipole, Psalter, xxi. 13," of "to spill watere," is associated with "to sla(y)." Morris is the chief nineteenth-century writer who uses "spill" as his own language in the senses "destroy," "kill," "end (life)," "ruin (a person)," "destroy (one's soul)," "do harm to one's character," "wreck," "demolish," "despoil," "spoil," "waste," "perish," "be unfortunate," "decline," and he is only quoted for the first two. For the colloquial sense "to cause to fall from a vehicle," Swift (1737) is cited; and Grose's Dictionary (1785) for "to be spilt"=to be thrown from a horse.

The few French words which have initial "sp-" include one of some vogue in "spirituel." Is it quite fair to evolve an adverb "spiritually" from one quotation in which the corresponding form is "*spirituel*-ly"? Of the Teutonic words in "spl-" several are English extensions of earlier English "pl-" words, and several have been imported from Dutch and Low German.

*France Herself Again.* By Ernest Dimnet. (Chatto & Windus, 16s. net.)

THE ABBÉ ERNEST DIMNET is almost as well known to English readers as to Frenchmen, and is a regular contributor to English publications, writing our tongue as though he were one of us. He knows England well, but knows France even better, and his book may be welcomed for the authoritative, if not always concise, manner in which he shows why France is herself again.

It is by no means light reading, and was written in English, he tells us, with constant attention to the English point of view. The Abbé has, we think, succeeded in providing the reader with a body of doctrine which will

"help him to understand the rapid evolution of France in the past ten years, and to discriminate between what is real progress, and what ought to be regarded as an accidental relapse."

It is only in the last chapter that he has attempted to bring his work right up to date, and there he has set forth the needs and aspirations of his country in the hour of victory. Yet, throughout the volume, the reader will everywhere see traces of the possibility or probability of war.

The writer's argument is that France, since 1905, has become once more a nation, and is no longer a ground for experiments. He inquires into the reasons for the deterioration of France under the Second Empire and the Second Republic. He lays stress on the imperfections of the Constitution of 1875, compares the position of the President of the French Republic with that of the President of the United States, and argues that the system of election is largely responsible for the greater influence of an



American as against a French President. He thinks that in France the relation of the President to the Parliament which elects him is so close that, having been a member of the Assemblies for years, he is bound to "share their point of view, habits, and *ethos* generally." The result is natural enough; a President so elected must feel himself the delegate of Parliament, and not by any means the country's delegate.

The author holds that "the authority of the President does not count beside that of the Chamber," and he gives as proof of his contention the fact that only twice in recent times have Presidents been openly in conflict with Parliament, and that then those two Presidents—Thiers and MacMahon—were defeated and compelled to resign. In another chapter, when speaking of politicians of the Third Republic, the author reveals his view that a tinge of banality has been attached to all that the Republic has produced until quite recent years. He says that "the roll of its Premiers, when one reads it over from the first days, sounds like a list of incarnations of mediocrity"; and of Presidents he has almost as poor an opinion. Even they are "painful to remember." Thiers, it is true, was a great Frenchman, and M. Poincaré "once gave hopes of being one."

Englishmen will not see anything very absurd in the picture which the Abbé draws of a Parliament—mostly consisting of lawyers—amending a Bill "on some naval technicality, defended by a Minister of Navy who was not a naval man, but another lawyer or a physician." We in this country, with good reason and not without past success, have preferred civilian Ministers to govern our fighting forces; and if Lord Kitchener has gone to the War Office during a great war, that proves nothing, but only shows how elastic are our forms of government and how ready we are to take the best man—not to govern the Army or the Navy, but to conduct the business of war.

The author's picture of Parliamentary government in France—and it is in many respects true to life—is, however, sad reading for those who believe in the rule of Parliaments. He understands the Parliamentary life of his country, and, writing as a painfully candid friend, he does not hesitate to point out the drawbacks of an assembly "professedly designed to legislate, but through a fundamental error empowered to govern." He thinks Frenchmen "grow up with the blinkers of party spirit," and declares that since 1876

"the deputies have sought primarily their own advantage and only thought of the country's welfare in connection with it."

To this subject he returns again and again, and always to show that out of Parliamentary government—at least in France—nothing good can come. He often spoils his case by being too bitter, as when, for instance, he says that people in favour of an income-tax are properly

described as "the inquisitors into private fortunes."

When he speaks of the imperfections of alliances he puzzles us by remarking:—

"It is difficult for democracies to derive from an alliance the advantages which it is in its nature to procure, and for the French Republic... it is almost impossible."

In another passage he tells us that the alliance of France with Russia has more the appearance of "a protection than of an alliance for definite purposes." We confess that we do not know what he means, and, if he had revised his book since the war broke out, he would, perhaps, have altered his words. At any rate, we should have thought that the alliances of France (or *ententes*, if that word be preferred) had given her all the advantages which any form of government could obtain.

The first half of the book, which is devoted to what the Abbé calls 'The Deterioration of France,' is gloomy reading for friends of the Republic, and it is a real relief to pass from it to the pages in which he deals with 'The Return of the Light,' for there we see France at her best.

'The Return of the Light' is dated from the time of the Tangier incident, and it was then that the Abbé saw in France a sudden and universal desire to be ready for war. After Agadir—by which time the army was in good training, and the French artillery supposed to be superior to the German—the feeling of France was even more decided, and, according to the author, the whole French nation "waited impatiently for a declaration of war."

M. Dimnet describes how the Tangier threat of war, for which she was unprepared, sobered France when she was intoxicated with false ideas, and roused her when she was dreaming. He asks whether "if the war does not come and if the danger passes away," she may not again revert to her taste for dangerous speculation. The war has come, and we think that it has given no uncertain answer to his question. Since the Abbé wrote, France has shown that her men are as full of the right spirit as they ever were; and those who have seen the reservists and the young men starting for the front, who have remarked their eagerness to fight, and noted how bravely and uncomplainingly the men bear their wounds, can feel sure that there is nothing to fear, and that our allies are what they were in their best days.

We have said that the second is the brighter part of the volume, but throughout the book the learned author is often inclined to take too depressing a view of his own country and countrymen. When, for instance, he is telling us what he thinks of the rising generation, we often despair. His details are not only long and tedious, but the picture of the seriousness, sadness, and anxiety of the modern Frenchman is also depressing. The best that can be said is that, before he finishes his book, the Abbé cheers us by showing

that, after all, we are not to suppose that Frenchmen are less French for being sensible and cool-headed, and that France as a nation to-day gives the impression of something young.

In the concluding chapter—written, as we have said, since the war broke out—there are some fine passages, in which the author describes how the French nation recovered "its long-lost vigour in the bracing quality of a purer and clearer atmosphere." If he writes more bitterly of his political opponents than Englishmen in these days of battle speak of theirs, he knows how to appraise the spirit of his countrymen and the magnificent way in which all classes in France have acted since the mobilization. Defeat is to him "unthinkable"; but he tries, in calm words, to show what the worst could mean, and what will happen in the probable event of victory. It seems to him impossible that France should make an unwise use of her influence.

"There is no trace of imperialism or militarism in her attitude, her patriotism is free from all taint of overweening pride, her wish for expansion is conditioned by that of her neighbours, and will never become an overruling impulse."

The book is full of good sayings about Anatole France and others, which deserve quotation if space permitted. We might differ from the description of Napoleon III. as "this kind and good man," but in the account of the responsibility of that Emperor for the changes which caused a greater Germany and Italy, and a shrunken France, there is a sufficient reply.

The Table of Contents forms an admirable summary of the chapters, and there is an Index.

The Abbé is so English that he even calls the President of the French Chamber "the Speaker," and writes the name of Galliffet in the way in which Englishmen misspell it. Once he puzzles us by a new phrase—"peasantry craft."

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*Coasting Bohemia.* By J. Comyns Carr. (Macmillan & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

SOME of Mr. Comyns Carr's readers may be disposed to complain that the *Bohemia* he coasts is not Bohemia at all. Millais, Burne-Jones, Sir Arthur Sullivan, and his other dead friends all lived in comfortable houses: their relations with income-tax collectors were friendly, and they had no qualms about the butcher's bill. They painted, or they acted, or they composed music, but their lives, considered as a whole, were respectable to the verge of commonplace. Not for them was the Bohemia in the purlieus of Marylebone Road and Tottenham Court Road as described by George Gissing and by Mr. Henry Murray in some pages of vivid autobiography, where harassed landladies in turn harass their lodgers, and fortuitous half-crowns are rare. Still, the boundaries of Murger's country are elastic, and in their early days, at any rate, most of Mr. Comyns Carr's old



associates—George Meredith and Henry Irving for two—knew the true Bohemia only too well. The title, besides, does not matter particularly if, as is the case in this instance, the theme is pleasantly and instructively handled.

This book reminds one of an agreeable conversation at some club: a good deal of the talk goes in at one ear and comes out at the other, but one carries away several ingenious arguments and many bright anecdotes. The treatment is marked by inequalities. It must have been difficult to think out anything really fresh about Rossetti and Whistler, and Mr. Comyns Carr leaves both of them pretty much where he took them up. But he brings out the agreeable egoism of Millais by numerous happy touches, and makes of Alma Tadema an altogether delightful person—rejoicing in children's toys, and displaying self-knowledge in the remark: "Now Leighton, for instance, is colour-blind, and I—well, I, you know, am form-blind." Meredith's failure to appreciate George Eliot scarcely comes as a surprise, but Burne-Jones as an enthusiastic student of Dickens is an amusing revelation, and still more so his caricature of his own want of popularity in a series of designs entitled "The Homes of England," with hideous Victorian sofas and other accessories.

Mr. Comyns Carr's long and honourable association with the stage is reflected in several papers on past musicians and actors. We see Sir Arthur Sullivan patiently conducting the rehearsals of 'The Beauty Stone' in spite of acute physical suffering. We accompany Toole when he relieves the monotony of a Sunday afternoon at Ramsgate by calling at nearly every house in a long and respectable terrace and asking for "a small piece of groundsel for a sick bird." Irving figures, of course, on many of Mr. Comyns Carr's pages. His merits and defects as an actor are shrewdly summed up; while of the stories about him the neatest is his retort to Coquelin when the French actor made the startling announcement that he intended to play Richard III. His long, slim fingers lightly tapping the protuberant outline, Irving murmured, as though half to himself, "Would you? I wonder!"

Personal sketches make up the greater part of this pleasant volume. The rest of it consists of various papers which it is not unkind to describe as odds and ends. 'Sex in Tragedy,' written for the last revival of 'Macbeth' at the Lyceum Theatre, argues for the womanhood of Lady Macbeth, and points out that Macbeth's character is wrongly read if he is regarded as his wife's victim. The "cuts" in the usual acting version have destroyed, no doubt, the balance of the play. Of the other essays, we cannot see much object in republishing Mr. Comyns Carr's Introduction to the English section of the Exhibition of Fine Arts at Rome. Written *ad hoc*, this survey of the English school of painting is by no means complete, since Hudson, Bonington, and many more men of distinction are omitted.

*Jewish Life in Modern Times.* By Israel Cohen. (Methuen & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

THE aim of this volume is

"to give a comprehensive account of the life and labour of the Jewish people all over the world at the present day,"

and, as it is the first attempt in English to bring much diverse material within the bounds of a single volume, it will be welcomed by the general reader no less than the student of the Jewish Question. Much of the ground, in greater specialization, has been covered by other works more or less recent. Thus—apart from studies in works of fiction, such as those of Mr. Israel Zangwill—we have in English Dr. Epstein's admirable translation of Sombart's 'Jews and Modern Capitalism'; whilst from the standpoint of anthropology 'The Jews' of Mr. Maurice Fishberg offers a full and elaborate inquiry. Mr. G. F. Abbott's 'Israel in Europe' strives to be as scientific on the historical side; and we have, too, that vivid study of M. Leroy Beaulieu, 'Israel among the Nations.' In the width of his survey the last-named holds, perhaps, a middle place between Mr. Abbott and the author of the present volume. Though dealing mainly with the present, Mr. Cohen could not escape history, and all these three authors think it necessary to discuss the main Jewish political question of Nationalism *versus* Assimilation. It is singular to observe that all three, approaching each from his different angle of vision, have done so with the same limitations and rather stereotyped view of the factors involved.

But first it is convenient to speak of the non-controversial aspects of Mr. Cohen's book. Less purely literary and less stimulating than M. Leroy Beaulieu's, it has yet a value all its own. For it is the work of a publicist impelled to a labour of love. Of the very heart of Judea, he marshals material of which he might well say "Quorum pars magna fui." We are in the Jewish home, in the kitchen, at the table, in the synagogue, school, workshop, and house of learning. There are full studies, with adequate statistical information, of Riches and Poverty, of Philanthropy, Political Status, Physique and Morality, Migrations, Economic Activities; also of Education, and of specifically Jewish Culture, as well as the Jewish contribution to the general culture of the times. Often Mr. Cohen has to drive a double team, as the distinction and contrast between the Eastern conservative Jew and the Western or modern Jew necessitate a dual treatment. Of wide interest, no doubt, will be his account of the revival of Jewish agriculture; though we are disappointed with the somewhat meagre treatment of military activity, in view of the vast numbers of Jews in the Russian army, and the existence of many distinguished officers in Europe. Unusually careful, however, is Mr. Cohen's handling of Religious Organization, of which we are made to perceive the essentially democratic character. The diploma of Rabbi

"confers no sacred power and is not a priestly licence; it may be acquired by any layman who is sufficiently learned.... There is no central religious authority in Israel, no single ecclesiastical dignitary who exercises a universal overlordship."

After that we might have hoped for an equally clear enunciation of the Jewish spiritual position. We find much in the book of faith and observance, of calendar and ritual, but no precise view of the underlying genius. Perhaps, had Mr. Cohen searched further, that part of his work which is most controversial might have shaped otherwise.

It is true that he has striven to gather his facts and statistics dispassionately. He is, however, a Zionist, and for him "the Jewish Question *par excellence*," as he terms it, is the question of Nationalism. Like most current writers, he sees on the one side a special Jewish cosmos—a special consciousness and an ordered life, fixed in its habits and ritual; and on the other the larger environment, with its political life and its "secular" culture. He sees the larger view everywhere dominant, the secular culture displacing the Jewish, and the environment "assimilating" the Jewish consciousness into its own. Indeed, if there is a theme running through the volume, it is this theme in minor mode: an undercurrent of lament, of fear of the "secular" culture, a sense of dissolution and melting away. To the author the sole remedy is conservation of the special Jewish cosmos in a political home of its own—not any political home, but Palestine.

But is this assimilation quite so simple a process as he sees it? The Jewish special cosmos has never been so rigid or so fixed a quantity as Mr. Cohen seems to imply. Renan was, perhaps, the modern writer who saw deepest into the Jewish consciousness:—

"Le caractère qui distingue Israël, entre les peuples théocratiques, c'est que le sacerdoce y a toujours été subordonné à l'inspiration individuelle."

Through Moses, through Isaiah, through the Psalms, through Hillel, through the whole course of the Talmud, and even the Prayer-Book, individual inspiration has been continuously at work. The learned Rabbi of the Sephardim wrote a few years ago:—

"The so-called slavery of the letter did not exist in Judaism, which was always ruled by the spirit.... There was no blind belief, and no literature with so many books on 'the reasons of the laws.' That attitude had continued throughout all the ages.... Judaism has never had heretics and sects in the sense of those of the Church."

Probably no one knows better than Mr. Cohen that his continual distinction between "religious" and "secular" culture is one that is hardly Jewish. It was the genius of Judaism always to bring the whole of life and knowledge within the atmosphere of religion. Nothing human was alien to it. Pillars of the Arabian age of reason, the Jews—rabbis and physicians—helped to place Europe under the domination of Aristotle, and contributed to its intellectual renaissance.



May not their modern contribution to "secular" culture—for example, that of Ehrlich in medicine, of Georg Cantor in mathematics, and of Bergson in philosophy—be viewed as the continuation of the same long historic process? In fine, has not the Jew been always as much assimilating as assimilated? Europe received, indirectly, the Jew's morality, though it may never have forgiven him for it. If the Hebraic gaberline of the East gives way to the coat of the West, is not the female costume of the West equally transformed—by Bakst? Assimilation, like the god Janus, is two-faced. Even when Christianity absorbed heathenism it received much in material.

Some further constructive view of the Jewish Question seems, therefore, necessary. The factors of the problem are dynamic, not static. The Jewish genius can no more stand still than the outer environment, the modifications of which in this century of quick change the Jew may be trusted to appraise at their value. Not even in Palestine can Israel take shelter from his own inspiration and the Time-Spirit. Why, then, regard his "secular" development in the Dispersal as a greater tragedy than in a land of his own? Surely, from the Zionist's own point of view, the latter would be the greater irony.

### SOLDIERS AND LITERATURE.

Two publishers have so far had the enterprise to collect and edit "letters from the front": it is a happy idea, as these letters from soldiers and sailors are unique in their interest, and in every way beyond the best efforts of journalists or correspondents. They are "the real thing," the actual life of the war in all its aspects. Not only do we see the various incidents, great and small, tragic and laughable—the laughter comes with a lump in the throat often enough—but also we discover the true psychology of the fighting-man: his likes and dislikes, his absolute candour, his detestation of manufactured sentiment. Here are some extracts:—

"We heard some one sing out, 'Where the Hell are you going to?' Then we knew we were with friends."

"Our fellows have signed the pledge because Kitchener wants them to. But they all say, 'God help the Germans, when we get hold of them, for making us teetotal.'"

"The civil war is put off," say the Irish to their prisoners. Of one big man in the Buffs we read that,

"if any one were to suggest the V.C., he'd break his jaw; and as he's a man with a 47 punch, the men of his regiment keep very quiet about it."

*Atkins at War, as Told in his Own Letters.*  
By James A. Kilpatrick. (Herbert Jenkins, 1s. net.)

*In the Firing Line: Stories of the War by Land and Sea.* By A. St. John Adcock. (Hodder & Stoughton, 1s. net.)

*Lord Kitchener.* By H. G. Groser. (Pearson, 1s. 6d. net.)

"I'll be able to *swank* French when I come back," says one who is enjoying his prospects. "In war mercy is only for the merciful" shows the epigram wrong out of real experience.

Extracts such as these bring home the reality of war—if anything can. Moreover, they explain to those who read them far more of the reality of strategy than all the arm-chair articles of Fleet Street or any other street; between supposition and sight there is a great gulf. We may add as an instance that accounts from the Antwerp trenches, given by survivors to people at Folkestone, present an aspect of the Naval Brigade affair very different from that seen by the critics who have raised their hasty voices against the Admiralty.

Of the two collections before us we prefer 'Atkins at War, as Told in his Own Letters,' edited by Mr. Kilpatrick. He has arranged his matter well, and has allowed the letters to speak for themselves, with scarcely any comment. But the other collection, 'In the Firing Line,' edited by Mr. Adcock, has the merit of including letters from the Fleet, also from French and Russian soldiers; and these last two throw a light on the relative psychology of the different nations. The Russian is apt at expounding his inner emotions, nor is the Frenchman negligent of his temperament. The Briton is more professional, inclined to treat the war as his "job of work"; he pays more attention to his surroundings than to his soul.

We must add a word as to the soldier's taste in song, appropriate to himself, but so different from the effusions of the regular (or irregular) poets:—

Send out the Army and Navy,  
Send out the rank and file,  
(Have a banana!)

Send out the brave Territorials,  
They easily can run a mile.  
(I don't think it!)

Send out the boys' and the girls' brigade,  
They will keep old England free:  
Send out my mother, my sister, and my brother,  
But for goodness' sake don't send me.

That is Mr. Atkins in a nutshell, for he knows how to laugh just as he knows how to fight.

It was to be expected that a Life of Lord Kitchener should appear, and Messrs. Pearson have done well in issuing a new edition of Mr. Groser's book. Naturally a work written in 1901 shows only the man and the soldier, and it was necessary to add information as to the statesman. This Mr. Groser has limited to one chapter (xvii.). It is yet early to give a full account of Lord Kitchener's recent control in Egypt: there is more to be done, and we hope to see it done in fullness of time, just as we hope to see another and the greatest chapter added to Lord Kitchener's military record. But where Mr. Groser could not enlarge, he has indicated with cleverness. The description quoted of "Kitchener's methods of work" as "curiously Oriental in spirit and even in detail" is illuminating. Lord Kitchener is exactly the ruler an Oriental

can understand. He orders, and the task is done; he cuts through the difficulties, and sees through the excuses; he asserts his power. The Egyptian can appreciate that, while he cannot comprehend delay or ambiguity on the part of those in authority. Moreover, Lord Kitchener knows exactly how to refuse or checkmate the Oriental without offending him: the Bedouin conscription is an instance; he knows the Eastern mind, while others merely think about it. When some day the big volume appears with all the Cairo anecdotes, we too shall understand why methods that seem so forceful to us were instantly accepted in Egypt.

Mr. Groser has done as well as could be expected, since his hero is still living, with much of his work yet to do. At the same time he should have mentioned one most striking feature in Lord Kitchener—the artistic side of his character. The present reviewer has had ample evidence of this from a Cairo friend, who has his entry to the British Agency ("Bait el Lord," as every native in Cairo calls it) largely on account of his own merit as an artist; and this same friend remarked one day on the great value of the artistic instinct in administration: "Un chef de département doit être administrateur doublé d'artiste pour en faire un succès." This is a great truth: the insight is increased, the balance and sense of proportion rendered more true. The dull, methodical chief or the dilettante who likes art because his social or official connexions exact such liking—these are the men who make mistakes, who do not understand situations; the man with the artistic sense is better equipped.

### A CALIFORNIAN LEGEND.

IN his precise and definitive, if somewhat dry investigation entitled 'The Establishment of State Government in California,' Mr. Goodwin has made an important contribution to that rewriting of American history which now goes on apace. That there should be room for a good deal of such rewriting in regard to the pioneer and formative period of California was to be expected. For, in addition to the abnormal rapidity of the economic, social, and political developments within the region during a brief period of years, which made it difficult to keep clearly separate the forces and ideas that belonged to distinct phases or moments, the story in its totality soon became impregnated with meanings and bearings, real or imaginary, growing out of its subsequent relation to the wider theme of national politics. Thus the making of the Constitution for California, in itself a most interesting historical episode, has in previous accounts received an additional dramatic character due to the struggle represented as being waged

*The Establishment of State Government in California, 1846-1850.* By Cardinal Goodwin. (Macmillan & Co., 8s. 6d. net.)



round certain of its articles by the partisans of Northern and Southern views on the question of slavery. Nowhere, it has been held, did the political aptitude of the South, and the dangerous subtlety that goes therewith, find more striking expression than in the strategy of Gwin and his fellow Southerners within the Legislative Convention of 1849. As an account of the making of the Constitution Mr. Goodwin's volume is well planned, well documented, and comprehensive. As a rewriting of history in regard to the struggle round these famous clauses it is subversive, reconstructive, and (as we have said) definitive.

The book follows a respected precedent in being divided into three parts, of which the first deals with the Interregnum. The introductory chapter, on the growth of American influence and the Conquest, is too slight, and occasionally a little ambiguous. To say that "with the arrival of Jedediah Smith in 1826 Americans began to come into California overland" is to give the impression that overland immigration continued more or less regularly from that year. That was not the case. Smith's arrival was, and remained, an unrelated incident, very much as though he had tumbled over a cliff into the country; and, although a few hunters afterwards came by way of New Mexico, overland immigration properly so called did not begin till 1841. Surely the fact that the Governor in 1840 found it necessary to arrest "about 40 Americans" and send them to Mexico to be tried "for a supposed uprising against the Government" cannot reasonably be cited as indicating that American influence "had become paramount in the territory." It merely indicates that the individuals in question were considered dangerous, and that the native authorities were still sufficiently paramount to have them seized and deported. Also the forty were not all Americans; a number of the most undesirable were British rogues and runaways. The few lines devoted to Frémont's movements will not be found very enlightening by the uninformed; and more explicit reference to the political influence of Sutter's Fort would have been in place even in so brief a résumé. The remaining chapters of this part, however, are more adequate, and as interesting as their scale allows. The sudden displacement of population, near and far, which resulted from the gold discoveries, and the various problems which rapidly grew therefrom, are well and succinctly placed before us. It was the pressure of these problems which decided the people to set about making a frame of government for themselves, since Congress had shirked its duty and shelved the question.

For the student of national character as seen in history there are few things more instructive than the determination of these new-comers to set up a reasoned and efficient polity in a land to which few of them had come with an intention of staying, and where practically all were strangers to one another. The spectacle

is full of light; and even its shadows are not essentially dark, as where we see the English (and not less the American) respect for law brought into close juxtaposition with the more distinctively American distrust of all powers and authorities not visibly derived from the will of the community. This feeling found queer, if only momentary expression at the very beginning of the proceedings. The Governor at the moment was also the general commanding the United States troops in the lately won territory, though he had been explicit in declaring from the time of his arrival that he regarded himself as, in relation to the community, a civil Governor like any other, and had, indeed, acted in the spirit of this view with modesty and goodwill. Taking just measure of the popular movement for calling a Convention, and being fully in sympathy with its aims, he decided to assume the initiative by himself issuing the call, which he did in a proclamation that set forth the need and prescribed the manner of election, and the date and place of meeting. He took this step in order that the intended Convention should have legal status and sanction for its work, and also (less explicitly) that the constituted, if careless authorities at Washington might not seem to be altogether ignored. Yet his benevolent entry was so ill-received, mainly because it was held to smack of military interference in civil and political affairs, that there was for a time some risk of the call being disregarded. This spasm of huffishness passed, an admirable choice of candidates was made, and the Convention which met to frame the Constitution of California proved in every way equal to its task.

Even bearing in mind that about a third of its members were lawyers, we have reason to admire the high grade of general ability, and the consciousness of political ideals, which its debates revealed. What is perhaps more surprising, in a body representing a community of sojourners who had been drawn together by the quest for gold, is that no unenlightened or narrow or selfish proposal (unless the anti-negro proposals be so described) ever had appreciable support. On the contrary, we see in the debates on education that proposals which provided generously for the future (a fairly distant future then), at the immediate and obvious cost of the present, were carried against arguments cogent enough to have induced any ordinary body of legislators to take the meaner course. There were good arguments on the right side also, and one profession of faith to which the heart warms. Said Mr. Semple:—

"The fund for educational purposes could not be too large. California might procure the services of 'the President of Oxford University' if the State could offer him sufficient salary."

The peculiarly sardonic humour which was to become a mental staple of California gave forth some early samples in the course of the Convention's debates. For instance, a clause recognizing the property

rights of married women was keenly and ingeniously debated:—

"Trefft thought that such a provision would be a safeguard, for the period of speculation upon which California was entering would make such a clause necessary to prevent the husband from squandering the wife's property. Halleck was not 'wedded either to the common law or the civil law, nor, as yet, to a woman,' but he advised all bachelors to vote for the section because it would be the means of inducing women of wealth to come to California. Whether this was the most effective argument to be offered or not, the section was finally adopted as proposed, and is believed . . . to be the first instance on record when a section recognizing the wife's separate property was embodied in the fundamental law of any State."

The central interest of Mr. Goodwin's volume, however, is its exhaustive testing of the legend which makes the Californian Convention the scene of a sectional struggle having ultimate reference to slavery. Reference could only be indirect, since the Convention was unanimous in forbidding slavery within that State. But, when a clause was proposed which would have excluded free negroes also, the point (it has been held) was debated on sectional lines. Giving the course of the debate in all its stages, counting the votes, and noting the State-affiliations of the members, the author shows conclusively that, while men from North and South voted on both sides, there was throughout a decided preponderance of the Southern votes—sometimes a practically unanimous Southern vote—cast against the admission of negroes into California in any capacity whatever. Such degree of sectionalism as there may have been ran not on national lines, but on a difference of views and interests between the mining districts and the towns. The miners were determined never to have negroes working alongside of them, bond, indentured, or entirely free. The towns had their special interests and a different psychology; and while they were less influenced by race-prejudice, perhaps, they were influenced strongly by the desire for domestic and business service such as negroes could have rendered. In so far as the voting did not represent this local social cleavage, it expressed the individual views of voters who had regard, then and there, only to immediate conditions or the future of the country in which they found themselves. There was no North or South party in the Convention; there seems to have been no recognized leadership of any group; and, in fact, among the most vehement and consistent anti-negro speakers and voters were Southern men who, at another time and in another place, were willing to fight to the death for their "peculiar institution."

The other topic which has (even more explicitly) been invested with the same significance was the much debated question of a wider or narrower boundary towards the east. It has been held that the advocates of the boundary which was assigned to Spanish California in



certain authoritative maps—and which made it include the present State of Utah and much else—were playing for a subsequent partition of the region by Congress into two States at least, one of which would have been a slave State. Again Mr. Goodwin makes it apparent that a man's Northern or Southern nativity, and his prepossessions for or against the institution of slavery, had little or nothing to do with the views entertained and the votes cast on the subject under debate. In this case also it was the individual and not the group, still less the "section," that voted, the determining factor lying in the mental differences between men who were so far of one mind that they wished to support what seemed good for California and was likely to be accepted at Washington. It is possible that Gwin may have harboured the militant slave-power designs imputed to him, but it is quite as likely that in asking for the full territorial expanse of Spain's unoccupied and unexplored California he was merely led away by the fascination of big things. He seems to have been a politician with little history and no geographical sense; otherwise he would not have expressed the aspiration (which, by the by, Mr. Goodwin neither quotes nor explains away) for half-a-dozen Pacific Coast States. Upon the whole, however, the truth appears to be that, just as the prepossessions of later controversy have been read back into the proceedings of the California Convention, so the sinister character subsequently earned by Gwin has been read into his activities within that body.

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*The Book of the Blue Sea.* By Henry Newbolt. (Longmans & Co., 5s. net.)

MR. NEWBOLT has been led by his love of the sea and all that belongs to it, emphasized by a friendship for three young Englishmen—men, that is to say, in the making, but at present, it would seem, the children of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, whose name holds a noble place in Sir John French's latest dispatch—to trace, in a way that will be the delight of thousands of other young Englishmen in the making, the career, and especially the youthful service, of five naval officers. One of them rose to be a distinguished ornament and admiral of the United States Navy. Of the others, one died while still young, and three won celebrity, though each in different ways.

With these is included the story—not, indeed, altogether new—of the short career in the British Navy of Shakings, a dirty, disreputable-looking mongrel who was rescued from the gutter by the midshipmen of a 50-gun ship, and brought on board to be the mate of a few cleanly and well-groomed pointers belonging to the ward-room. Shakings, who was a tyke of a social disposition, insisted on chumming with the pointers, and was repeatedly sent on shore by order of one or other of the lieutenants, only to turn up again on board with the persistence and aptitude

of Snarleyow, till he committed the unpardonable offence of jumping up and defiling the white ducks of one of his enemies. He gave no further direct trouble, though indirectly he caused a good deal—the story of which must be looked for in the printed pages.

One of the five stories leads Mr. Newbolt to describe the last fight of Sir Peter Parker—Parker of the *Menelaus*, whom probably many a landsman who never bothered himself about the blue sea, and not much about the green, knows as the hero of some of Byron's most beautiful verses.

We find also the story of the celebrated fight of the *Nymphé* with the French frigate *Cléopâtre*. Mr. Newbolt has told it as it is related by Osler in his *Life of Pellew* :—

"The crew of the *Nymphé* then gave three cheers for King George, while Capt. Mullan waved a red woollen cap of Liberty before his men and made them a little speech. They cried, 'Vive la République,' and one of them went aloft and fastened the cap of Liberty to the masthead."

This reads and sounds very well, but, notwithstanding the authority of Osler, it is not true. The red cap from the masthead of the *Cléopâtre* was on show in the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea in 1891, where Mr. Newbolt probably saw it, though not, it would seem, with the eyes of understanding and memory; for it is not woollen at all, but a solid block of wood of considerable weight, and must have been a permanent part of the mast—doing duty, in fact, for the truck. The story, however, is perhaps better as it stands.

In a special chapter Mr. Newbolt—the author of 'The Year of Trafalgar'—repeats the tale of the great battle by the light of the recent report, which, in truth, has not altered it except in a few unimportant and technical details; and concludes the little volume with a sketch of the life of Farragut, from his first going to sea in the war of 1812 to his glorious command in the Gulf of Mexico fifty years later.

The illustrations are attractive, though too imaginative. An artist who draws naval pictures would do well to look up the history of naval uniform.

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*Report on the English Birthrate.*—Part I. *England, North of the Humber.* By Ethel M. Elderton. (Dulau & Co., 9s. net.)

THE Report compiled by Miss Elderton, who is the Galton Research Fellow of the Eugenics Laboratory at London University, is an example of the care and time spent on such investigations, and of a certain academic habit of thought. The years dealt with cover the period 1851 to 1906, and the general result shows an appreciable fall in the birthrate, from 1876 onwards, in every county north of the Humber.

The method adopted is very thorough. Each county is studied in detail, and every circumstance that may exert influence on the birthrate is considered. A short general introduction to the county is added, stating the chief occupations and the percentage of males over 10 engaged in each; social conditions are indicated; a table follows showing the number of married women aged 15 to 55, the number of births, the number of births per 100 married women, the potential birthrate, &c.; and the views of various correspondents in the districts are quoted. In this way the complexity of the whole problem can be realized, and an attempt made at establishing the relative importance of the causes underlying the fall of the birthrate which is shown at a glance by a plate with curves summarizing the statistics of Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

These causes are various, and each of them has been subjected as far as could be to the scrutiny of statistics. Among the chief cited by Miss Elderton are the following :—

(a) The series of Factory Acts limiting the hours of labour for children; this made children less desirable from a pecuniary point of view.

(b) The knowledge spread by the pamphlet issued by Mrs. Besant and Bradlaugh, and widely disseminated by means of the trial held in 1877, and Neo-Malthusian practices.

(c) The necessity in textile districts of the mother's wage, and the consequent restriction of the number of children. It is in these districts that the fall is greatest.

According to Miss Elderton, the consensus of opinion is nearly unanimous that the limitation of the size of the family is more widespread in the fitter elements of the population, and this is regarded as an unmixed evil. The Bradlaugh-Besant teaching to a population seeking for economic reasons a divorce between marriage and parentage is regarded as far-reaching in its results :—

"It has destroyed the pressure which carried an English population as the great colonizing force into every quarter of the globe, and it may be that coming centuries will recognize the Bradlaugh trial as the knell of the British colonial empire—and as the real summons to Slavs, Chinese, and other fertile races to occupy the spare places of earth."

This rather unbalanced statement is matched by another which expresses the opinion that the one great thing we need is a statesman and legislation to check the present movement. But the time is past when one man or a code of laws can bring about any end involving such manifold social conditions, and influenced by education, religion, and the tendency of the time. However, all will agree that it is "the social duty of fit parents to produce the fit child," and we acknowledge the value of the work that has been expended in compiling this Report.



*Specimens of Languages from Southern Nigeria.* By Northcote W. Thomas. (Harrison, & Sons, 4s. net.)

AN enormous number of languages is spoken in the territory now known as Nigeria, and fresh ones are continually being recorded. Mr. Thomas here presents specimens of over sixty (not counting dialects of Ibo), most of them collected by himself during his tour of 1912-13. He has not attempted in every case to decide upon the grouping of the individual languages, and has, therefore, indicated in his table "only the more obvious affinities." The two main stocks which he recognizes are the Ibo-Efik and the Edo-Yala, the Edo section of the latter including the two "branches" of Sobo and Kukuruku. (The language of Bini, though not represented here, is also Edo.) But no main stock is indicated for Yoruba, Ijo, or Ekoi, or for the important language of Nde, on the Upper Cross River. A few words as to the relationships of the idioms placed under the respective headings of 'Ibo-Efik' and 'Edo-Yala' would have been welcome. Two useful maps indicate the approximate areas of the languages.

The specimens consist of equivalents to 151 English words and phrases, chosen with a view to bringing out the main grammatical features, such as the plural of nouns, agreement of adjectives, moods and tenses of verbs, &c. Even a casual inspection of the vocabularies shows a very general absence of plural inflections; the exceptions (*e.g.*, in Kwa, p. 18) may be more apparent than real, but the settlement of this point would require a minute analysis out of place here. In any case, it is well to remember that no hard-and-fast lines can be drawn between the "isolating," "agglutinative," and "inflectional" types of language. This applies also to the predominating monosyllabic character of the Sudan speech-group, which has in some cases been so much overlaid that we find Mr. Thomas declaring that "real monosyllables are rare in Ibo." On this point Westermann's 'Sudansprachen' (pp. 14 *et seq.*) should be consulted, though Ibo does not happen to be among the languages there examined in detail.

Ekoi—spoken over a large area to the east of the Cross River—is classed as a semi-Bantu language by Sir Harry Johnston, and certainly some of its word-roots, including the numerals, appear to betray Bantu affinities; and there are traces of prefix formation. These roots or their cognates occur in several of the Cross River dialects; but we find *nnono* ("bird") and *ota* ("bow") in Ibo, and "bird" is *inuen* in several dialects of Ibibio; *okoko* ("fowl"), Ibo, is probably onomatopoeic.

The note on 'Special Languages' (p. 140) is interesting. Akolo, spoken at Asaba, is a kind of "back-slang," like the Swahili Kinyume; Elini (Bini) "appears to be compounded of ordinary Edo, Esha, and perhaps Yoruba." One wonders whether Elini has any connexion with the root of the Bantu word for "tongue" (*ulimi* in Zulu, *lulimi* in Luganda, &c.).

*The Indian Stories of F. W. Bain.* Vols. I. to X. "Riccardi Press Books." (Lee Warner, 6l. 12s. 6d. per set of 11 vols.)

*A Syrup of the Bees.* Translated from the Original Manuscript by F. W. Bain. (Methuen & Co., 5s. net.)

A FEW years ago a small circle of readers became aware of the existence of a thin quarto or two which seemed to strike a fresh note in current literature. The first of them had attracted no attention on its publication, and its author had thought so little, or so much, of its chances of popularity that it had not even been sent out in the usual way for review. By a harmless fiction which imposed on nobody, though it has been enshrined in the pages of the London Library Catalogue, 'A Digit of the Moon' was represented as a translation from a mythical "Sansara-sagara-manthanam," a title which to the Sanskrit scholar betrays at once its Western origin. From 1903 on almost every year has seen a new volume of the series, while a fairly wide public has been reached by means of a cheap reprint.

We do not feel that we understand the reasons why Mr. Bain persists in the fiction of translation for these stories. In the case of the first of them it was entirely useful, and therefore justifiable. In offering to the public a tale unusual in form and content, it was of the first importance to create the right kind of expectation, to bring readers into the mood in which they could appreciate what was put before them. But when Mr. Bain's public was once assembled and attuned, the pretence of a translation not only ceased to serve any useful purpose, but also, by necessitating the clumsy expedient of inserting difficulties in the text only to remove them in the notes, as well as by referring the reader to a standard of thought impossible to maintain continuously, was an actual danger to the artistic value of his performance. The list of successful pseudo-translations is very short; in our own language, apart from one or two eighteenth-century stories, the name of Ossian is that which naturally presents itself to the reader's memory. But Ossian would never have found such a wide circle of worshippers if his pages had been studded with Gaelic technicalities. It was the merit of Macpherson to avoid those awkward explanations which in a real translation may be sometimes unavoidable, but are always blemishes, and to keep his style strange and distant, but not uncouth. Realism thrust into romance is always dangerous; the farded actress may not cross the footlights and sit down among the audience.

The general verisimilitude of the atmosphere in these stories is convincing, at least to Western eyes: we shall hardly be able to distinguish between politeness and judgment in any criticism of them we may obtain from an Eastern reader. If any one is to stand between West and East in matters of philosophy, Mr. Bain should be the man. He knows India

and the Hindu mind; he is interested in metaphysics; and his definite anti-Western position, with his reverence for Aristotle, puts him to some degree in the position of the mediæval pundits who passed on the Buddhist birth-stories to Byzance and France. It is true that the use of the supernatural in these stories marks them off from the genuine importations which have left so deep a mark on European literature, but it is probable that Mr. Bain's perverse interest in sustaining an unpopular thesis, and his gravely ironic delight in psychological analysis, have allowed an accidental feature of his first story, travelling along some familiar rut of the brain, to govern the machinery of its successors.

Yet however Eastern these stories may be in form and machinery, they are in substance Western. Whatever zest they derive from the unfamiliar circumstances of the life they describe, their gods and their men are natural and human in their impulses; there is in them nothing of the action impossible to predict which characterizes the deity of an alien race. Mr. Bain takes in his stories a very human delight in humanity which carries his reader along with him in his most fantastic flights.

The author, the publisher, and the book-buyer alike are to be congratulated on the completion of the series as originally planned by the issue of 'The Ashes of a God' and 'Bubbles of the Foam': the new volume which has just been published in another form, will follow in due course.

'A Syrup of the Bees' is to our mind by far the best of the series from the point of view both of invention and construction. It tells of a young king who refuses to marry any woman but her who had been his wife in a former incarnation. He has no guide to her except a dream-memory of a daughter of pundits, and no hope of finding her. A fay-woman sees him, falls in love with him, surprises his secret, and presents herself to him as his reincarnated bride. After marriage questionings arise in his mind as to her truth, and at last she betrays her previous knowledge of his secret, and her punishment, jealousy of her pre-existent rival, falls on her. One of her rejected fay-suitors, resolved on revenge, sends to the king a fruit which gives him visions of his previous incarnation. The king eats it in presence of his wife, and dreams of the love-scenes of that life, awaking every now and then to return indifferent answers to her anxious questions. At the last her jealousy is so exacerbated that she stabs him to the heart and unintentionally dashes herself to pieces, while the gods are brought on the scene to inform us that in very truth she had been that wife of whom she was so madly jealous.

The Preface contains the usual amount of fine writing, with sentences extending to 150 words, which waggle like a loose-jointed fly-rod, and destroy our pleasure in reading a really picturesque description of an approaching storm seen from the hills of Mysore.



## FICTION.

*The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman.* By H. G. Wells. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

AT the cost of a certain loss of brilliancy Mr. Wells has gained restraint, and we are well content with the exchange, believing that he will thereby obtain the attention of a larger public, though he may lose the more vociferous plaudits of extremists. His tale runs along familiar lines. A plutocrat possesses himself of a very young wife. Her fourth annual child proving anything but a hardy specimen, the doctor's suggestion of a halt in the interests of the mother is acceded to; but the lady, instead of being merely overcome with gratitude for living in an age when so much consideration is accorded to her sex, proceeds to speculate on the uses of the freedom she has gained. The husband, like many other "enlightened" employers, has not advanced further than recognizing that there is something in the idea of providing conditions favourable to obtaining the most efficient service from a dependent. Consequently, when his wife shows a tendency to use her favourable environment to develop an individuality—a thing quite outside his requirements—he naturally feels that his generosity is being abused, and seeks to imprison the recalcitrant lady. She, advancing to the position that she has a right to her freedom, and to the knowledge that she can obtain the means to gain it by pawning one of her many trinkets, seeks shelter with an advocate of woman's rights, only to find how easily she can outstay her welcome.

Faced suddenly with the fact that causes are not for individuals, but individuals for causes, she seeks the means for leisure to think things out. By the deliberate destruction of a Post Office window she obtains, in addition to her need of the moment, the partial subjugation of her husband, who promises much in order to avoid a recurrence of such behaviour. Her lifework is thenceforward centred in preserving hostels, founded primarily in the interests of her husband's workgirls, from the defects of institutions.

Readers, if only slightly familiar with the author's work, will gather from our brief sketch the openings that he has made for airing his views on the lives of those who possess more than they need and those who need so much more than they possess. In spite of his inadequate command of expression—we even welcome the little rows of dots which indicate it—his thought gains in many passages by the illuminating way in which it is conveyed. Of his characters, the most important thing is that they serve the main purpose of the book, which is to give us the psychological progress of the lady of the title. Her lover is a very nebulous person to us, but the husband would suffice for any novel written only with the object of entertainment. It is a difficult matter to confine ourselves

to a single quotation. We choose the following because it reveals the hero's personality, the heroine's attainment in mental development, and the extent of the author's grasp of what is grand and despicable in contemporary humanity:—

"She began to realize something sorrowful and pitiful in his quality, in his hardness, his narrowness, his bickering suspicions, his malignant refusals of all things generous and beautiful. He made her feel, as sometimes the children made her feel, the infinite pity of perversity and resistance to the bounties and kindness of life."

*My Husband Still: a Working Woman's Story.* By Helen Hamilton. (Bell & Sons, 3s. 6d. net.)

MR. GALSWORTHY, in his Foreword to this account of a working woman's marital troubles, sees in them primarily the urgent necessity of making divorce at least as easy for the poor as for the rich. Glad as we are that the need for this reform should be emphasized, this book, in our opinion, insists on more than just dealing in mitigating the consequences of unhappy marriages: it goes to the root of the matter in showing how such marriages come about—at any rate, among the poor. It is, in fact, questionable whether a divorce in the present case might not have led to another disastrous marriage.

Who was to blame? The length and depth of the problem cannot be stated within three hundred pages, but, so far as we can gather, the girl's mother was the most direct cause. In coming to this decision we have allowed for the narrator's extenuation of her own wilfulness, and her omission to state fully the cautionary lectures given by her mother when, at the age of 15, her conduct gave rise to acute anxiety. The fact remains that no warning of the consequence of the first wrong step appears to have been given. *Laissez faire* ruled, and there was no attempt towards a confidential imparting of knowledge. The total failure of an unreasoning and stereotyped religion to inculcate the real responsibilities of parenthood is brought out very clearly. The God the daughter had been taught to rely on was a Being who, propitiated by respectability, would mitigate the consequences of deceit and callousness. The cause of the man's degradation was even more, so far as we can see, the lack of any guiding principle. True, in later life—when the difficulties of eradicating evil are so much greater—they both met "neighbours," and beautiful characters they were; but it was too late. Our sympathy is evidently expected to be more on the side of the wife, but we cannot forget that she had her children. The man was a brute whom many would regard as having forfeited all consideration.

This book should help towards the creation of that sense of social responsibility which will do most to remove the evils it deals with.

*Prince and Heretic.* By Marjorie Bowen. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

MISS BOWEN'S latest work, like her Cromwellian romance 'The Governor of England,' is not so much a novel as a series of prose pictures of a period. The hero is William the Silent, whom she conducts from the time immediately preceding his unfortunate marriage with Anne of Saxony to the day when she imagines him to have seen for the first time Anne's successor, Charlotte de Bourbon, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier (who describes herself in Miss Bowen's text as "daughter of the Duke de Montmorency").

Miss Bowen's historical portraits are not lacking in expressiveness, and the contrast between William and the deformed and depraved Anne is well exhibited and sustained. The campaign of ridicule against the detested Cardinal Granvelle is cleverly sketched, and William loses nothing by being seen occasionally through the adoring eyes of one of Anne's waiting-women. As to dress, Miss Bowen, like other feminine novelists, does almost more than justice to the scenic importance of sumptuous apparel.

Perhaps Miss Bowen's art is in this book never more successful than in a scene of ironic pathos where an heroic Anabaptist presents William the Silent with a sum as spiritually enormous as the widow's mite, and of as little practical use as a drop of water to a stranded whale. We also commend a spirited description of the anti-Romanist outrages in Antwerp Cathedral in 1566.

*The Three Sisters.* By May Sinclair. (Hutchinson & Co., 6s.)

MISS SINCLAIR'S notable gift for psychological analysis finds congenial scope in this gloomy and powerful story. The scene is a vicarage in a remote moorland parish, the principal actors are the vicar, his three daughters, a general practitioner, and a farmer. This is a commonplace cast, staged against a peaceful background, yet it provides the material for a poignant presentation of the wreck and ruin which heredity, combined with domestic tyranny, can work in the most "sheltered" of homes. Mr. Cartaret is an unamiable, but respectable clergyman, with a rooted antipathy to single life. Of the three women who have been his wives, two have died, more or less directly through his fault; the third, after four years' experience, has refused any longer to live with him; and as a kind of vicarious revenge for these successive strokes of Fate, he is apparently bent on reducing to a minimum the matrimonial possibilities of his children. The unnatural dullness and isolation of their lives affect the three heroines in varying degree, but it would not be fair to follow their fortunes here.

It is interesting to notice that Miss Sinclair, since completing this work, has made her way to "the front." At some future and happier period we hope to learn how the problems of war compare in her view with those of peace.



*The Secret of the Night.* By Gaston Leroux. (Eveleigh Nash, 6s.)

IN this book M. Leroux takes his well-known detective Rouletabille to Russia to save a general who, having repressed rebellion at Moscow in ruthless fashion, is in constant danger of losing his life by secret attacks. The detective is assisted and hampered by the Chief of Police, and carries the habit of not explaining himself to extreme lengths. The mystery does not promise at first to be more than ordinary, but M. Leroux is highly ingenious, and arranges a surprise that will beat most readers as well as an extra thrill at the end. Details of Russian conviviality are frequently introduced, and seem to us occasionally tedious. In a story of mystery the mystery is the thing; all else—even local colour—must take the second place. The translation seems to be from an American hand.

*Malevola.* By Theo. Douglas (Mrs. H. D. Everett). (Heath, Cranton & Co., 6s.)

MRS. EVERETT, who has evidently a taste for the gruesome, imagines a woman of the "vampire" order who draws the strength, life, and beauty out of various victims. She herself, a notable musician, is deeply in love with a great violinist, and it is in order to keep him, so far as may be, captive to her that she requires a reinforcement of beauty and vitality.

All this sounds wildly impossible, but Mrs. Everett tells her story plausibly, and does not make the mistake of throwing too deep a shadow of mystery over her "vampire." Indeed, she is, if anything, too lucid at times. One of her characters, the doctor who diagnoses the illness of the "vampire's" chief victim, is by no means convincing; his discoveries and deductions are too obviously made up to suit the story. Another episode, the kidnapping and drugging of the violinist, though amusing, is not in the least practicable as an incident. However, the story ends happily, and, as a piece of writing, shows good workmanship.

*The Whalers.* By J. J. Bell. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

THE author of 'Wee Macgregor' has in this volume produced a dozen sketches of the life of whalers in Icelandic waters which have real charm as stories, even when considered apart from their atmospheric effects and interesting local colour. The leading characters are Norwegians who spend the whaling season in Arctic waters each year, plying to and from a "flensing" station in Iceland. Svendsen, who kills his thousand and odd whales; Sigurd, who is to succeed him; Herlof, the factor; Hansen, the cook; Oveson, the sullen ne'er-do-weel, who becomes a hero—these and other figures in the book move as real men across its pages, and become our intimates. The reviewer would rather read these unpretentious sketches than half a dozen such volumes as 'Wee Macgregor,' or, for that matter—since whales are the theme—such books as 'The Cruise of the Cachalot.'

*The Letter of the Contract.* By Basil King. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

THIS is the story of two amazingly self-centred people, of American nationality. The wife divorces her husband for infidelity, and both parties marry again while still really caring for each other. We knew about what to expect when on p. 17 we read:—

"During the next two months Edith had no explanation of this mystery, nor did she seek one. After the first days of amazement and questioning she fell back on what she took to be her paramount duty—to trust. She argued that if he had seen her in some analogous situation, however astounding, he would have trusted her to the uttermost; and she must do the same by him."

One might almost imagine that that faculty of speech had been denied the wife, but, unfortunately, that was far from being the case, or the book (even aided by its large type and wide spacing) would not have lasted out for more than 300 pages. There is just one character who enunciates a few sound ideas on the economy of nature, which come very near the end of a tedious book. By placing the action in the future the author wantonly overfills our cup of hopelessness.

*Le Démon de Midi.* Par Paul Bourget. 2 vols. (Paris, Plon, 3fr. 50 each.)

WE have all of us learnt to associate the *dæmonium meridianum* with "acédie," that subtle foe of the student and the contemplative, whose attacks press heaviest about midday. M. Bourget has conceived the idea of a psychological study in which the perilous *meridies* is that of the day of a man's life—the time of the earlier forties. The *dæmonium* is a principle of temptation at once complex and obscure—"la crise sentimentale qui guette tant d'âmes 'nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita,'" or, in the case of a man whose life does not correspond with his professed beliefs, the breaking down, through the stress of that "douloureuse dualité," of ideals and of faith—"une corrosion de la doctrine par les mœurs." The chief victim is a Catholic historian, a foremost defender of the Church and leader of the Catholic party in France, who, imperceptibly, has allowed his inner life and his external religious practice to fall out of correspondence. He meets again as a married woman a girl to whom in early youth he had been betrothed: there follows, most disastrously, the "crise sentimentale." Hardly secondary to him is a Modernist priest, whom the *dæmonium* attacks through pride, and in whose career M. Bourget (as he says in his Preface) has not shrunk from pushing things to their extreme consequences. It must be confessed that he is thereby carried near to that perilous narrow border between the sublime and the ridiculous. We were interested to learn that for a model, in a study which requires uncommon fineness and geniality both of conception and execution, M. Bourget went back to Balfour of Burley in 'Old Mortality.'

Between the learned and orthodox historian and the Modernist priest stands

the son of the former—typical of the new youth of France, as divers essayists have recently described this to us, in his unaffected, profoundly enthusiastic, and gallant piety, but, as to intellectual opinion, powerfully influenced by the Modernist whose pupil he has been. The counter-plot, by which the father's learning preserves the boy from heresy at the very moment when the scandal of the "crise sentimentale" breaks out, is perhaps the most interesting, because the least hackneyed, part of the book.

Towards the end a situation has arisen from which, psychologically regarded, the reader perceives there can be no liberation for a group of most unhappy people except by means of some direct and sudden shock such as contact with death. Nor is it difficult to see which is the life that must go. The conception here is fine, and the closing scenes are good, but the means by which the death is brought about are clumsily invented. This brings us to what is a principal weakness of the book—the weakness with which Balzac, too, is reproached—a tendency to insist almost exclusively on one or two aspects of each character, ignoring subordinate or neutral relations with the world at large, and allowing almost nothing for the effect which ordinary times and seasons and the demands of the daily grind have upon the most preoccupied, unless they are positively insane. This not only somewhat devitalizes the characters in spite of their air of intensity; it also restricts the field from which action, when required, can be evoked without the appearance of being forced or devised for the occasion—an inconvenience which makes itself felt in the scene we have mentioned.

On the other hand, the subtle distribution and juxtaposition of the characters, so that each enhances the other, and the no less subtle gradation of their range, from Dom Bayle (the Benedictine for whom the mortal coil is the merest sheath or mask) to the husband of Geneviève and his friends (men rooted deep in the gross things of this world), are admirably contrived.

There is little need in the case of a work of M. Bourget's to dilate upon the merits of its easy and well-determined technique, or to observe that it expounds—eagerly, and perhaps also a trifle complacently—the faith and ideals of resurgent Catholic France. The main theme is one of such extraordinary interest and capacity that, while we admire on the whole the handling of it which M. Bourget gives us, we cannot help wishing that its main illustration had been by means of some method of disaster less well worn in fiction than the sin of adultery.

Dom Bayle is given the last word: "Cet enseignement, c'est qu'il faut vivre comme on pense, sinon, tôt ou tard, on finit par penser comme on a vécu." Under that formula the *dæmonium meridianum* has indeed a vast field for his operations from which it might almost have proved possible to select something which should be, in fiction, new.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

"Adoremus," ACTS OF LOVING ADORATION OF THE MOST HIGH GOD, from the Spiritual Works of St. Alfonso de Liguori, 3d. net. Mowbray  
A little book of devotion, containing short extracts.

Bennetts (Rev. H. J. T.), VISIONS OF THE UNSEEN, a Chapter in the Communion of Saints, 2/6 net. Mowbray

The author discusses the legends of ancient and mediæval Church history concerning communion with a spirit world, and compares them with modern psychical phenomena.

Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools and Colleges: THE FIRST EPISTLE GENERAL OF PETER, edited by the Rev. G. W. Blenkin; THE EPISTLE OF PAUL THE APOSTLE TO THE EPHESIANS, edited by the Rev. J. O. F. Murray, 3/6 net each. Cambridge University Press  
Both volumes are edited with an Introduction and Commentary, and Indexes are given.

Cobb (Rev. W. F.), SPIRITUAL HEALING, 5/ net. Bell  
The author considers the historical evidence of spiritual healing from the earliest times, and discusses the attitude of the medical profession towards it.

Cromwell's Soldier's Bible, with a Bibliographical Introduction and a Preface by Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount Wolseley, 1/ Elliot Stock  
A reprint in facsimile of the 'Soldier's Pocket Bible,' compiled by Edmund Calamy for the use of the Commonwealth Army in 1643.

Dearmer (Percy), FALSE GODS, 3/6 net. Mowbray  
The writer considers that idolatry in modern times means "having wrong ideas about the character of God," and then discusses how such ideas affect those who hold them and what was Christ's teaching on the subject.

Gunn (William), THE GOSPEL IN FUTUNA, with Chapters on the Islands of the New Hebrides, the People, their Customs, Religious Beliefs, &c., 6/ Hodder & Stoughton  
"An attempt to narrate the chief facts showing how the natives of Futuna, one of the islands of the New Hebrides, were transformed from savages to Christians." The book is illustrated with photographs, and has an Introduction by Dr. Alexander Miller.

Holdsworth (W. W.), THE LIFE INDEED, 3/6 net. C. H. Kelly  
A series of "outline expositions in the Fourth Gospel." The writer considers that "there is far more of definite design and plan in it than is commonly supposed," and endeavours to show the underlying motif.

Longridge (George), THE JOY OF REDEMPTION, 1/6 net. Mowbray  
Containing papers on 'The Benedictus,' 'The Joy of Feast and Fast,' 'The Joy of the Christian's Life,' and 'The Joy of Nature.'

Nicoll (Sir W. Robertson), THE DIFFERENCE CHRIST IS MAKING, 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
Papers reprinted from *The British Weekly*.

Padwick (Constance E.), WHITE HEROINES IN AFRICA, a Book for Leaders amongst Working Girls, 4d. net. London Missionary Society  
A little book on the lives of Mary Moffat, Anna Hinderer, and Christina Coillard. It is arranged to meet the needs of Bible-class teachers.

Prayers for Sick Soldiers, 1d. Mowbray  
A little book, including prayers of thanksgiving on recovery and for preservation.

Rutherford (Rev. James), THE SEER'S HOUSE, AND OTHER SERMONS, 4/6 net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark  
A collection of twenty-five sermons.

Thoughts on the Anima Christi, 4d. net. Mowbray  
A little book of devotion.

Trevelyan (W. B.), A NATION AT PRAYER, 1/6 net. Longmans  
Part I. contains collects and prayers; Part II. 'Bible Readings and Acts of Devotion'; and Part III. extracts from various writers.

Worsey (F. W.), UNDER THE WAR-CLOUD, being Nine Sermons on the War preached in a Country Church, 2/ net. Skeffington  
Mr. John Stanhope Arkwright contributes a Foreword on Patriotism.

## POETRY.

Aiken (Conrad), EARTH TRIUMPHANT, AND OTHER TALES IN VERSE, 5/6 net. Macmillan

A collection of narrative pieces dealing with modern everyday life.

Goldsmith (Oliver), THE DESERTED VILLAGE, with illustrations by W. Lee Hankey, 1/ net. Constable

There are coloured illustrations, mounted on grey paper.

Patterson (Antoinette de Coursey), UNDINE, A POEM, adapted in part from the Romance by De la Motte Fouqué, \$1.25. Philadelphia, Fisher

A lyrical play. The author thinks that De la Motte Fouqué overcrowded the stage, and in her version has limited the number of characters to the fewest possible.

Tollemache (Grace E.), LYRICS AND SHORT POEMS, 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

Twenty of these pieces are revised reprints from 'Songs of Lucilla.' A few are on recent events.

## PHILOSOPHY.

Bergson (Henri), DREAMS, translated by Edwin E. Slosson, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin

The translator has written an Introduction to M. Bergson's essay.

Carr (H. Wildon), THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHANGE, 6/ net. Macmillan

A study of the fundamental principle of the philosophy of M. Bergson.

Ruhe (Algot) and Paul (Nancy Margaret), HENRI BERGSON, AN ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE AND PHILOSOPHY, 5/ net. Macmillan

The purpose of this book is to "serve as a guide to the work of Monsieur Bergson. The biographical chapter is subsidiary to that end."

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Aldis (H. G.), BOOK PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, 1625-1800. Cambridge University Press  
This paper is reprinted from Vol. XI. of 'The Cambridge History of English Literature.'

Imperial Library: REPORT ON THE WORKING FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST APRIL, 1913, TO 31ST MARCH, 1914. Calcutta  
Includes statistical statements and a list of donors.

Nottingham Library Bulletin, NOVEMBER, 1/6d.  
Containing notes on War Literature, Local Notes, and a Classified List of Recent Accessions.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Brown (P. Hume), THE LEGISLATIVE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, 7s. 6d. net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The Ford Lectures, delivered in Hilary Term, 1914.

Dimnet (Ernest), FRANCE HERSELF AGAIN, 16/ net. Chatto & Windus

An analysis of the historic development of France, offered to the English public "as an explanation of the warlike France with which it is in such deep sympathy, but above all as an explanation of modern France as it has been since the beginning of the twentieth century, and as it is likely to appear in the coming decades." See p. 417.

English Economic History: SELECT DOCUMENTS, compiled and edited by A. E. Bland, P. A. Brown, and R. H. Tawney, 6/ net. Bell  
The object of the authors is to illustrate English economic history from the Norman Conquest to 1846 by selections from original documents.

Graham (E. Maxtone), CHILDREN OF FRANCE, 6/ net. Methuen

An account of the family history of the French kings, from the time of Charles VIII. to the Revolution.

Gray (W. Forbes), SOME OLD SCOTS JUDGES, ANECDOTES AND IMPRESSIONS, 10/6 net. Constable

Biographical studies of twelve Scots judges who lived towards the end of the eighteenth century. The book is illustrated with portraits.

Kenny (Louise M. Stapoole), THE STORY OF ST. MARTIN OF TOURS, Patron Saint of France, 2/ net. Dublin, Duffy

A brief sketch of the life of a fourth-century saint.

Mathews (Charles H. S.), BILL: A BUSHMAN, 3/6 net. Arnold

A story of a bushman's life, written by himself, and edited by Mr. Mathews, who adds three chapters and some foot-notes.

Rand (Benjamin), BERKELEY AND PERCIVAL, the Correspondence of George Berkeley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, and Sir John Pereival, afterwards Earl of Egmont, 9/ net.

Cambridge University Press  
The editor adds to this collection of hitherto unpublished letters an account of the lives of the correspondents. The book is illustrated with reproductions of portraits.

Rose (J. Holland), WILLIAM PITT AND THE GREAT WAR, 7/6 net. Bell

A new and cheaper edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Oct. 21, 1911, p. 481.

Stanford (Sir Charles Villiers), PAGES FROM AN UNWRITTEN DIARY, 12/6 net. Arnold

A survey of the writer's experiences during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The book contains reminiscences of leading musicians and other notable men.

Tagore (Maharshi Devendranath), AUTOBIOGRAPHY, translated from the Original Bengali by Satyendranath Tagore and Indira Devi, 7/6 net. Macmillan

This autobiography is described by the writer's son, Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, as "the struggle of a soul striving to rise from empty idolatrous ceremonial to the true worship of the One living God." Evelyn Underhill contributes an Introduction.

Williams (Orlo), GIOSUE CARDUCCI, 1/ net. Constable

A new volume in the "Modern Biographies" Series.

Wright (George M.), THE FALL OF CANADA, a Chapter in the History of the Seven Years' War, 8/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

A history of Canada during the year 1759-60, illustrated with maps and other plates.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Birmingham (Geo. A.), CONNAUGHT TO CHICAGO, 5/ net. Nisbet

An account of the writer's experiences in America.

Edwards (J. M.), FLINTSHIRE, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press

A sketch of the history, general characteristics, geology, and industries of Flintshire. There are photographs, diagrams, and maps.

Gehrts (Miss M.), A CAMERA ACTRESS IN THE WILDS OF TOGOLAND, 12/6 net. Seeley & Service

The writer accompanied Major Schomburgk, who writes the Introduction, on an African kinema expedition. The book is illustrated with numerous photographs.

Milton (G. E.), ROUND THE WONDERFUL WORLD, 7/6 net. Jack

A book of travel, with coloured plates and other illustrations.

Nansen (Fridtjof), THROUGH SIBERIA, THE RAND OF THE FUTURE, translated by A. G. Chater, 15/ net. Heinemann

An account of Dr. Nansen's expedition, the object of which was "to open up a regular trade connexion with the interior of Siberia, via the Kara Sea and the mouth of the Yenisei." The book is illustrated with photographs and maps.

Pringle (George C.), THE COUNTIES OF PEBBLES AND SELKIRK, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press

A handbook giving a brief account of the history, geography, antiquities, and architecture of the two counties. It is illustrated with photographs and maps.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

Addison (Joseph), MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, edited by A. C. Guthkelch: Vol. I. POEMS AND PLAYS, 7/6 net. Bell

The present edition is to include the whole of Addison's work except his essays. Tickell's text is reprinted, and the earlier editions of each work are collated.

Thorn (Arthur F.), RICHARD JEFFERIES AND CIVILISATION, 6d. net. Stockwell

A study of 'The Story of my Heart' and other of Richard Jefferies's later writings, contrasting his "intense consciousness of being" with the materialistic ideas of the modern mind.

## PHILOLOGY.

Beatrijs, A MIDDLE DUTCH LEGEND, edited by A. J. Barnouw, 6/ net. Milford

The text of the poem is reproduced from the only existing manuscript in the Royal Library at the Hague, and is edited with a Grammatical Introduction, notes, and Glossary.



**Bloomfield (Leonard), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE, 6/ net.** Bell  
An account of the history and classifications of language for the general reader.

**Cassell's Miniature French-English, English-French Dictionary, by F. F. Bovet, 1/**  
This volume can conveniently be carried in the pocket: it measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., and has rounded corners.

**Harry (Joseph Edward), THE GREEK TRAGIC POETS, Emendations, Discussions, and Critical Notes, \$2** Cincinnati University, Ohio  
The author is Professor of Greek in Cincinnati University. A few of his emendations have already been published in American and European journals.

**Wilson (Sir James), THE DIALECT OF THE NEW FOREST IN HAMPSHIRE (as Spoken in the Village of Burley), 2/6 net.** Milford  
Containing notes on the pronunciation, grammar, and idioms of the dialect of the New Forest. A Vocabulary is added.

#### WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Austro-Servian Dispute (The), 6d.** Macmillan  
A paper reprint from the Special War Number of *The Round Table*.

**Bartholomew's REDUCED SURVEY MAP OF N.E. FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND THE RHINE, 2/ net.** Edinburgh, Geographical Inst.  
Showing railways, fortresses, main, secondary, and other roads, and frontier custom houses. The scale is 16 miles to an inch.

**Britannica Books for the War: A SHORT HISTORY OF FRANCE, by Paul Wiriath and J. E. C. Bodley; A SHORT HISTORY OF GERMANY AND HER COLONIES, by Walter Alison Phillips, James Wycliffe Headlam, and Arthur William Holland; BELGIUM, ITALY, AND SWITZERLAND, by the Rev. G. Edmundson, H. Wickham Steed, and the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge, 2/6 net each.** Encyclopædia Britannica Co.  
These volumes are reproduced from the eleventh edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and are illustrated.

**Collin (Commandant J.), FRANCE AND THE NEXT WAR, a French View of Modern War, translated by Major L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, 2/ net.** Hodder & Stoughton  
A popular edition of 'The Transformation of War.'

**Nash's War Manual, 2/ net.**  
The contents include a Précis of the Diplomatic Correspondence, and chapters on 'The Alliances that made the War,' 'Germany's Motives,' 'Duties of the United States as a Neutral,' 'Notes on the Geneva Convention,' &c.  
**Oxford War Map: CENTRAL EUROPE, Complete Map, 15/ net, rod for hanging 3/6 net; EASTERN SHEET, 6/6 net, rod for hanging 1/6 net; WESTERN SHEET, 10/6 net, rod for hanging 2/ net.** Milford  
This map is issued in two parts, but planned so that they can be hung as one sheet. It is mounted on canvas to fold flat, and is printed in two colours, showing physical features, frontiers, the chief fortresses, railways, and important towns. The scale is 1:1,000,000.

**War (The): ITS CAUSES AND ITS MESSAGES, Speeches delivered by the Prime Minister, August-October, 1914, 3d. net.** Methuen  
Containing two speeches addressed to the House of Commons, as well as those delivered at the Guildhall, and in Edinburgh, Dublin, and Cardiff.

**Why England, Germany, and Russia went to War, the "White Papers" of England and Germany, and the "Orange Paper" of Russia, and Other Diplomatic Correspondence and Documents relating to the European War, 6d.** New York Times Co., 2, Pall Mall East, S.W.  
The text is republished from *The New York Times*.

#### MILITARY.

**French Army from Within, by "Ex-Trooper," 2/ net.** Hodder & Stoughton  
Giving information on the constitution and internal economy of the French Army, its artillery, manœuvres, cavalry scouts, &c., and an account of the chief garrison towns of France.

**Maycock (Capt. F. W. O.), THE INVASION OF FRANCE, 1814, 5/ net.** Allen & Unwin  
A volume in the "Special Campaign" Series.

**Oman (Charles), A HISTORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR: Vol. V. Oct., 1811-Aug. 31, 1812, 14/ net.** Oxford, Clarendon Press  
The narrative opens with the invasion of Valencia, and is continued to Wellington's departure from Madrid to the Douro. There are photogravure and other illustrations and fifteen coloured maps.

**Sakurai (Lieut. Tadayoshi), HUMAN BULLETS, a Soldier's Story of Port Arthur, translated by Masujiro Honda, edited by Alice Mabel Bacon, with an Introduction by Count Okuma, 2/ net.** Constable

A new edition.

**Vivian (E. Charles), THE BRITISH ARMY FROM WITHIN, 2/ net.** Hodder & Stoughton  
Including chapters on 'The Way of the Recruit,' 'Officers and Non-Coms,' 'The New Army,' and 'Active Service.'

**Webster (F. A. M.), BRITAIN IN ARMS, All about the Military Forces of the British Empire, 1/ net.** Sidgwick & Jackson

The writer describes the units which make up the Army, sketches the history of the various regiments, and gives information on their uniforms, rations and pay, separation allowances and pensions, &c.

#### SOCIOLOGY.

**Human Derelicts, MEDICO-SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES FOR TEACHERS OF RELIGION AND SOCIAL WORKERS, edited by T. N. Kelynaek, 5/ net.** C. H. Kelly

The book is "a collection of communications by medical experts, and deals with those classes of defectives, delinquents, and dependants to which belong the largest number of human derelicts."

**Work and Wages, IN CONTINUATION OF EARL BRASSEY'S 'WORK AND WAGES' AND 'FOREIGN WORK AND ENGLISH WAGES': PART III. SOCIAL BETTERMENT, by Sydney J. Chapman, 9/ net.** Longmans

The author deals with "social progress, housing, public health, training, boy and girl labour, conditions of labour, home-work and the regulations laid down by law for shop assistants, and, finally, with public aid." The Introduction is by Lord Brassey.

#### POLITICS.

**Treitschke's Lectures on Politics, SELECTIONS, translated by Adam L. Gowans, 2/ net.** Gowans & Gray

A selection from the lectures delivered at Berlin University. The translation is made from the 1899-1900 edition.

#### EDUCATION.

**Nunn (T. Percy), THE TEACHING OF ALGEBRA (including Trigonometry), 7/6** Longmans  
This handbook is based on lectures addressed in 1909 and 1910 to masters and mistresses in Secondary Schools.

**Thompson (J.), FORTY-FOUR YEARS OF THE EDUCATION QUESTION, 1870-1914, the Story of the People's Schools, Simplified and Explained, 2/ net.** Sherratt & Hughes

This work "is intended to describe in popular language, free from technicalities and with substantial accuracy, all that has been done in moulding our educational system up to the present time."

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Barrie (Sir J. M.), THE STORY OF PETER PAN FOR LITTLE FOLK, retold from the Fairy Tale by Daniel O'Connor, illustrated by Alice B. Woodward, 9d.** Bell

A reading-book for infant classes, printed in large type. A selection of music is introduced.

**Bryant (E. E.), A SHORT HISTORY OF ROME, 3/6 net.** Cambridge University Press  
A textbook for use in middle and upper forms. There are maps and other illustrations.

**Hiawatha (The Story of), retold in Prose by Florence Shaw, with illustrations by Alice B. Woodward, 9d.** Bell  
A Reader for junior classes.

**Lytton (Bulwer), HAROLD, THE LAST OF THE SAXON KINGS, 1/** Bell  
The story is adapted for use in school, and is illustrated by Mr. Paul Hardy.

**Map (The) and its Story, A PHYSICAL ATLAS, 1/ net.** Bacon  
Containing forty-four coloured maps "designed to comply with the most modern suggestions for the teaching of Geography." There are descriptive notes to each.

**Scott (Sir Walter), ROB ROY, edited by C. B. Wheeler, 2/6** Oxford, Clarendon Press  
An annotated and illustrated edition.

#### FICTION.

**Black (William), WHITE HEATHER, 7d. net.** Nelson  
A cheap reprint.

**Burnham (Clara Louise), THE RIGHT TRACK, 6/** Constable  
An American tale of a young woman who marries, for the sake of his money, a wealthy widower with a grown-up daughter.

**Champneys (A. M.), THE RECOILING FORCE, 6/** Arnold  
Concerns the love-affairs of a wealthy South African. It describes how he spoils his life by marrying for position when he failed to win the woman he loved.

**Chester (George Randolph), CORDELIA BLOSSOM, 6/** Allen & Unwin  
A story of modern America, by the author of 'Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford.'

**Clark (Felicia Buttz), THE CITY OF MYSTERY, 3/6** C. H. Kelly  
A story of modern political life in Rome.

**Clarke (Isabel C.), ONLY ANNE, 6/** Hutchinson  
The heroine, renouncing her own happiness, helps her friend to marry the man they both love.

**Colmore (G.), WHISPERS, 6/** Hurst & Blackett  
A mystery-story with an artist as hero. The scenes are laid in London, France, and a moorland village.

**Combe (Mrs. Kenneth), CHIEF OF THE STAFF, 6/** Blackwood  
A story of a great European war.

**Fletcher (J. S.), THE SHADOW OF RAVENSLIFFE, 6/** Digby & Long  
A story of the supernatural. The hero is tutor to a neurotic boy who owns a lonely place on the Yorkshire moors.

**Fletcher (J. S.), THE WOLVES AND THE LAMB, 6/** Ward & Lock  
The "Lamb" is a young Australian with a large fortune, on which the "Wolves" intend to prey.

**Frenssen (Gustav), PETER MOOR, a Narrative of the German Campaign in South-West Africa, 2/ net.** Constable  
The translation is by Miss Margaret May Ward. It was published in 1908 under the title 'Peter Moor's Journey to South-West Africa.'

**Haggard (H. Rider), CHILD OF STORM (MAMEENA), 1/ net.** Cassell  
A cheap edition. See notice in *Athen.*, Feb. 1, 1913, p. 129.

**Hill (Headon), SIR VINCENT'S PATIENT, 6/** Ward & Lock  
Concerns a stepmother who conspires with a physician to deprive the heroine of life and property.

**Leblanc (Georgette), THE CHOICE OF LIFE, 6/** Methuen  
The story of a beautiful Norman peasant-girl taken from her natural simple surroundings, and transplanted into the midst of artistic life in Paris.

**Lund (Kathleen A.), OLIVER IN WILLOWMERE, 6/** Heath & Cranton  
A romance of the Fen district, mainly concerned with the love-affairs of Oliver, a Methodist evangelist.

**Manners (J. Hartley), PEG O' MY HEART, a Comedy of Youth, 6/** Hodder & Stoughton  
The novel is founded on the play of the same title.

**Marriott (Charles), THE UNPETITIONED HEAVENS, 6/** Hutchinson  
The hero, who has won a literary reputation without financial reward, falls in love with a woman whom he considers out of his reach.

**Peterson (Margaret), TONY BELLEW, 6/** Melrose  
The story of a young Anglo-Indian who returns to India without knowing that his mother was a native.

**Pryce (D. Hugh), HILL MAGIC, 6/** Heath & Cranton  
A story of life in a Welsh village.

**Tremlett (C. H.), CIVIL DUDGEON, 6/** Blackwood  
An historical novel of the time of Charles II.

**Weale (Putnam), THE ETERNAL PRIESTESS, 6/** Methuen  
A story of European and Chinese life in Peking.



## JUVENILE.

- Batty (J. A. Staunton), IN THE COUNTRY OF THE STORY,** 2/ net. Mowbray  
A story of two children who are ignorant of religious matters until they are befriended by the Old Nurse, the Thin Young Man, and the Godmother.
- Black Tales for White Children,** 5/ net. Constable  
A collection of Swahili stories, translated and arranged by Capt. C. H. and Mrs. Stigand, and illustrated in black and white by Mr. John Hargrave.
- Chatterton (E. Keble), THE ROMANCE OF PIRACY,** 5/ net. Seeley & Service  
The story of the adventures and fights of pirates from the earliest times to the present day.
- Cresswell (Clarice M.), SAXON AND NORMAN AND DANE,** 2/6 net. Mowbray  
These stories are illustrated in colour by the author, and include 'S. Wulfstan's Staff,' 'The Troth-Plight of S. Walburga,' 'The Fire of Love,' and 'S. Wilfrid's Reliquary.'
- Elkin (R. H.), THE CHILDREN'S CORNER,** illustrated by H. Willebeck Le Mair, 3/6 net. Augener  
Containing rhymes for young children, and coloured illustrations.
- Forbes (Steven), BAYMEN OF BELIZE AND HOW THEY WRESTED BRITISH HONDURAS FROM THE SPANIARDS,** told by One of Them, and edited by E. W. Williams, 2/ net. S.P.C.K.  
Telling the experiences of a bugler in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns.
- Fox (Mrs. Wilson), LOVE, THE LEADER, OR DEFENDERS OF THE FAITH,** 2/6 net. S.P.C.K.  
The love-story of a Puritan and a Royalist. It describes the sufferings of the Anglican clergy who refused to take the Covenant.
- Gibson (Charles R.), THE GREAT BALL ON WHICH WE LIVE,** 3/6 net. Seeley & Service  
An account of the earth and of the animals which existed before man, written in simple language for children, and illustrated with drawings and photographs.
- Hollis (Gertrude), THAT LAND AND THIS,** a Series of Allegories for the Seasons of the Christian Year, with a Preface by the late Rev. George Body, 2/6 net. Mowbray  
A new edition, with coloured illustrations by Miss Lilian J. Pocock.
- Keary (A., E., and M.), ENCHANTED TULIPS, AND OTHER VERSES FOR CHILDREN,** 3/6 net. Macmillan  
Some of these verses are reproduced from *St. Nicholas Magazine*, *Chatterbox*, and other periodicals.
- Kipling (Rudyard), THE CHILDREN'S SONG,** 1d. net. Macmillan  
A patriotic poem for children.
- Lang (John), A LIFE OF NELSON,** 3/6 net. Jack  
Illustrated with coloured plates by Mr. Monro Orr.
- Pakington (Mary), THE LITTLE SCHOOLMASTER,** 2/6 net. S.P.C.K.  
A tale of a village schoolmaster.
- Pennell (Alice M.), A HERO OF THE AFGHAN FRONTIER,** 2/6 net. Seeley & Service  
The story of Dr. Pennell's life, told for boys and girls.
- Phillips (Mary E.), TOMMY TREGENNIS,** illustrated by M. V. Wheelhouse, 5/ net. Constable  
A new edition, with coloured illustrations.
- Tales for Children from Many Lands,** edited by F. C. Tilney: *THE ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE ON HIS ISLAND*, by Daniel Defoe, illustrated by J. A. Symington; *THE WATER BABIES*, by Charles Kingsley, illustrated by Margaret W. Tarrant; *FEATS ON THE FJORD*, by Harriet Martineau, illustrated by Arthur Rackham; *TALES FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS*, adapted by F. C. Tilney, illustrated by T. H. Robinson and Dora Curtis; *PINOCCHIO, THE STORY OF A PUPPET*, by "C. Collodi" (Carlo Lorenzini), illustrated by Charles Folkard; *THE MERMAID, AND OTHER FAIRY TALES*, by Hans C. Andersen, translated by Mrs. Edgar Lucas, illustrated by Maxwell Arnfield, 1/6 net each. Dent  
Little gift-books, illustrated in colour.
- Watson (Annah Robinson), GOLDEN DEEDS ON THE FIELD OF HONOR,** 2/ net. Macmillan  
Stories of brave deeds performed by young Americans during the Civil War.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

- Church Quarterly Review, OCTOBER, 3/** net. Spottiswoode  
Some of the items are 'Nature Miracles and the Virgin Birth,' by the Rev. Arthur C. Headlam; 'German Thought: the Real Conflict,' by Miss H. D. Oakeley; and 'Magic and Religion: a Study of "The Golden Bough,"' by Dr. F. B. Jevons.
- Dickensian (The), OCTOBER, 3d.** Chapman & Hall  
The leading contributions are 'Charles Dickens and War,' by Mr. T. W. Hill, and 'The Cruncheys,' by Mr. Charles Sharp, who remembers an odd-job man like Jerry, "a general outside factotum to Child's, otherwise Tellson's." A reproduction of a drawing in 1855 of 'Child's Bank, Temple Bar,' forms the frontispiece.
- Ecclesiastical Review, OCTOBER, 15/** per annum. Washbourne  
'Pius X. and the Cardinalate,' by the Rev. Joseph J. Murphy; 'A Suggested Improvement in the Breviary,' by the Right Rev. Monsignor James J. Dunn; and 'Women in Church Choirs,' by the Rev. Ludwig Bonvin, are among the features.
- Edinburgh Review, OCTOBER, 6/** net. Longmans  
Some of the features are 'Germanism and Prussianism,' by Mr. Sidney Low; 'The German Colonies,' by Sir H. H. Johnston; and 'Popular Poetry,' by Mr. Walter de la Mare.
- English Historical Review, OCTOBER, 5/** net. Longmans  
Including 'The Commutation of Villain Services in England before the Black Death,' by Mr. H. L. Gray, and 'The Treaty of Hanover,' by Mr. J. F. Chance.
- Forum (The), OCTOBER, 25 cents.** Kennerley  
The features include 'The War,' by Mr. Charles Vale; 'Religion in the Modern Novel,' by Miss Louise Maunsell Field; and 'The Changing Temper at Harvard,' by Mr. Gilbert V. Seldes.
- Modern Language Review, OCTOBER, 4/** net. Cambridge University Press  
Prof. A. C. Bradley contributes 'Notes on Shelley's "Triumph of Life";' Mr. Percy W. Long writes on Spenser's 'Muipotnos,' and Mr. Benjamin M. Woodbridge on 'Gatien de Courtitz, Sieur du Verger.'
- Optimist (The), OCTOBER 15, 6d.** Robert Scott  
'The War and the Treaty of Peace,' by the Bishop of Lincoln; 'After the War?' by Mr. St. John G. Ervine; and 'The Religious Problem,' by Mr. J. C. Hardwick, are some of the items in this number.
- Quarterly Review, OCTOBER, 6/** net. John Murray  
Some of the articles in this issue are 'Gustave Flaubert,' by Mr. T. Sturge Moore; 'Wild and Garden Roses,' by Miss Gertrude Jekyll; and 'Art History and Criticism,' by Mr. C. H. Collins-Baker.
- Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, OCTOBER, 5/** net. John Murray  
Mr. A. G. Thacker writes on 'The Extinct Apes and their Bearing upon the Antiquity of the Hominide,' Dr. Charles A. Mercier on 'Some Logical Impossibilities,' and Mr. James Hunecker on 'Tornadoes and Tall Buildings.'
- Symons's Meteorological Magazine, OCTOBER, 4d.** net. Stanford  
Including 'Weather in the Seventeenth Century (Last Quarter),' by Mr. Walter Sedgwick, and 'International Balloon Ascents,' by Mr. W. H. Dines.
- GENERAL.**
- Argyll (Niall, Duke of), BRETON PILGRIMAGE, THE GRAND TROMÉNIE OF LOCRONAN IN ARMORICAN CORNWALL,** 2/6 net. Society of SS. Peter and Paul  
A description of the pilgrimage which took place in July, 1911. The book is illustrated with photographic plates.
- Cambridge Pocket Diary, 1914-1915, 1/** net. Cambridge University Press  
This Diary gives the Church Calendar, with names of the University Preachers; dates of Congregations, Syndicate Meetings, Examinations, &c.; and much miscellaneous information on University matters.
- Grey (H. S.), THE DIVINE BRETHREN,** 3/6 net. Macmillan  
An allegory, illustrated in black and white by Mr. Wilfrid Walter.
- Kerin (Dorothy), THE LIVING TOUCH,** 2/6 net. Bell  
A personal account of the writer's "miraculous restoration to health" from the last stages of phthisis in 1912, and of her visions and spiritual experiences. The testimony of various people who attended her during her illness is given in an Appendix.

**Titled Nobility of Europe, AN INTERNATIONAL PEERAGE,** compiled and edited by the Marquis of Rivigny, 42/ net. Harrison  
The first part of the book contains an account of the European sovereigns and members of the various Royal families, with illustrations of their arms. The second part deals with the Mediatized Princely and Noble Houses.

## SCIENCE.

- Imperial Institute, BULLETIN, VOL. XII. No. 3,** 2/6 net. John Murray  
Including reports of recent investigations at the Institute, and articles by Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan on the 'Third International Congress of Tropical Agriculture, London, 1914,' and by Mr. F. C. McClellan on the 'Agricultural Resources of the Zanzibar Protectorate.'
- Mathews (G. B.), PROJECTIVE GEOMETRY,** 5/ net. Longmans  
The main purpose of the book is "to develop the principles of projective geometry without making use of the theory of distance, and to give a satisfactory discussion of complex elements of space, up to three dimensions."
- Noyes (William A.), A TEXTBOOK OF CHEMISTRY,** 8/6 net. Bell  
A textbook, by an American writer, for college students who have little or no knowledge of the subject.
- Richardson (O. W.), THE ELECTRON THEORY OF MATTER,** 18/ net. Cambridge University Press  
The book is based on a series of lectures given at Princeton University.

## FINE ARTS.

- Angeli (Maude), FLOWER PICTURES,** edited by Flora Klickmann, 5/ net. R.T.S.  
A series of articles on painting flowers, illustrated with coloured plates and pencil drawings. They are written for amateur artists, and are reproduced from *The Girl's Own Paper* and *Woman's Magazine*.
- Artistic Crochet,** edited by Flora Klickmann, "Home Art" Series, 1/ net. R.T.S.  
Containing suggestions for floral designs in Irish crochet, and patterns for trimmings, d'oilies, collars, tea-cloths, and bedspreads.
- Benecke (Amy M.), CANNES AND ITS SURROUNDINGS,** 3/6 net. Allen & Unwin  
The author endeavours to "convey some impression of the beauty of Cannes and its surroundings" in her description and by means of coloured sketches. The text is also illustrated with photographs.
- Goldsmith (Oliver), THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD,** illustrated by Edmund J. Sullivan, 12/6 net. Constable  
Containing coloured plates and black-and-white illustrations.
- Kingsley (Charles), THE HEROES,** 7/6 net. Lee Warner  
There are illustrations by Mr. W. Russell Flint.
- Newbolt (Henry), DRAKE'S DRUM, AND OTHER SONGS OF THE SEA,** with illustrations in colour by A. D. McCormick, 15/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
An édition de luxe.

**Shakespeare's Comedy of "A Midsummer Night's Dream,"** with illustrations by W. Heath Robinson, 12/6 net. Constable  
The volume has mounted coloured plates and numerous black-and-white drawings.

**Stevenson (Robert Louis), FABLES,** illustrated by E. R. Herman, 10/6 net. Longmans  
A gift-book, with full-page black-and-white illustrations.

**Stratton (Mary), BRUGES: A RECORD AND AN IMPRESSION,** illustrated by Charles Wade, 5/ net. Batsford  
The writer gives a sketch of the history of the city, and describes its characteristics and architecture.

## MUSIC.

- Crist (Bainbridge), THE LOST PATH, Song with Pianoforte Accompaniment,** 2/ net. Augener
- Crist (Bainbridge), ROSES, Song with Pianoforte Accompaniment,** 2/ net. Augener
- Sidgwick (A. H.), THE PROMENADE TICKET, a Lay Record of Concert-Going,** 3/6 net. Arnold  
A daily record of impressions of the Promenade Concerts made by five amateurs for the benefit of an uncle in the country.
- War Songs of the Allies,** edited by Percy A. Scholes: Japan, NATIONAL ANTHEM, KIMIGAYO, Special Translation by Mr. Gonnoske Komai; Britain, THE BRITISH GRENADIERS; France, MARLBOROUGH IS GONE TO THE WAR; Russia, COSSACK WAR-PARTING, 3d. Francis Collas



# **DRAMA.**

**Shakespeare:** *TWELFTH NIGHT, OR WHAT YOU WILL*, with Glossary, edited by Howard de Walden and Acton Bond, 6d. net. Routledge A Reading Edition. Parts of the play, printed in small type, may be omitted, so that the remainder can be rendered in about two hours.

**Tagore (Rabindranath),** *THE POST OFFICE*, 2/6 net. Macmillan

Performed by the Irish Players at the Court Theatre, and noticed in *The Athenæum* for July 19, 1913, p. 70.

**Zangwill (Israel),** *PLASTER SAINTS*, 2/6 net.

Heinemann  
This play was produced at the Comedy Theatre last May.

# **FOREIGN.**

## **LAW.**

**Louter (Prof. J. de),** *HOOFDPUNTEN VAN HET OORLOGSRECHT, LOSSE AANTEKENINGEN VAN ACTUEEL BELANG*. The Hague, Nijhoff  
A little treatise on law in war, neutrality, &c.

## **HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.**

**Afmælisrit til Dr. Phil. Kr. Kalunds.**

Copenhagen, Møller  
Includes a portrait and notice of Dr. Kalund, and six other papers.

**Norges gamle Love, Anden Række, 1388-1604:** VOL. II. PART I., *STATENS LOVGIVNING, 1482-1482*. Christiania, Grøndahl

A series of royal letters and proclamations, of which a few are in Latin.

## **THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.**

WE prefer to put a title at the head of this notice, for we feel that to our readers outside Ireland it will convey more than a name not familiar to the world of science and of letters. The Provost was appointed, as is well known, for political reasons, and as such was an instance of the abuse so strongly censured by Edmund Burke when this high post was declined by him. But, on the other hand, the late Provost was no outsider. He won the Fellowship by honest competition; he was a diligent and useful tutor, and vigorous lecturer of pass-men; he entered keenly into the undergraduate life of the College; he took part, with some success, in its sports; his strong and weak points were long and well known to his colleagues. He was, therefore, in no sense an outsider, so that when, by hard fighting, he obtained the object of his desires, he justified his appointment at least by two sterling qualities.

The first was his extraordinary diligence. He never spared himself; he not only did all his own work, but also very often that which should have been left to others; he spent time on many Boards, and was the chief financier of the Church of Ireland, and his annual statement at the Synod was one of the most important of his voluntary labours.

The second was his invariable good temper. He was wholly impervious to the shafts of gibe or sarcasm; when outvoted in some pet scheme, or in promoting some candidate of his own liking, he submitted to his defeat like a man; nay, more, like a gentleman, bred of that class which has high traditions in Ireland—the owners of land for generations. On the other hand, if he was sometimes rude and overbearing, it was only because he assumed that his colleagues were eased in armour like his own. His increasing deafness made him, of late years, a trying chairman, for he could not follow a debate, and yet insisted on having it all dinned into his ears, with very partial success. There were not a few who thought that this misfortune should have led to his resignation, as there is an ample pension provided. But

resignation was the last quality he regarded as a virtue. For the very essence of the man was his tenacity. So was his parsimony, which he practised openly, and defended as if it were a moral duty.

As regards his general policy in governing his great College during a difficult period, it may be said that, as he had little taste for letters or science, he was very eager to take up new ideas for the widening of the studies of the University. He was quite ready to bring courses of commercial training, agriculture, journalism, &c., into the College programme, and accord them official recognition. He was always a strong advocate for the admission of women—now an accomplished fact, and so far an additional strength to the College. He had no fear that the multiplication of secondary subjects might sap the strength, the purity, and the popularity of proper University studies. But he was not without one brilliant justification of his policy. He was the prime mover and patron of the Officers' Training Corps, which many feared as a distraction from education in science, philosophy, and letters, the proper objects intended by pious and enlightened founders. Yet how splendidly has his vigour in this direction justified him, and added to the high character of his College in the eyes of the whole nation! Though some 250 had already left for the war, there was still an ample force to line the procession which carried him to his rest—an affecting tribute to his permanent usefulness, an enduring mark of honour to be attached to his memory.

## **PRESS EMERGENCY FUND: AN APPEAL.**

WE have received the following appeal for publication:—

“The Press Contributors' Emergency Fund appeals for help for two professional men who urgently need assistance, having lost their work owing to the war. In one case not only has work been entirely suspended, but also difficulty has been added by the necessity of supporting relatives who have recently been compelled to return from the Continent. In the other case there is an aged mother to support. Both men are of good literary standing, and immediate help, either by money or work, is essential.

“All communications should be addressed to Miss W. E. Hall, Press Contributors' Emergency Fund, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.”

We have pleasure in inserting this appeal, and we trust that the gentlemen for whom it is made may succeed in obtaining relief in one or another form. But, so it seems to us, appeals of this kind ought to find a response among the wealthy proprietors of the dailies. For them it should be no great sacrifice to provide sufficient space in their columns for the “free-lance” and occasional contributor, and others who now see all their work replaced by war notes and the like. We believe that the public are perfectly ready and willing to read something besides war news, and that if they know, through the Press, what good they can do thereby to many sufferers, they will respond at once to the call and ask for more general literature. Proprietors might, even more easily, stimulate research work and analogous occupations by a hint here and there in their columns.

The British public as a whole are, we are convinced, eager to do good when they can, and to respond at once to any indication as to how that good may be done; for such indications where do they look if not to the

daily papers? Even in peaceful times there are many instances of this; to-day in war time the merest paragraph about blankets, field-glasses, and cigarettes has its instant effect. Why not give workers in literature and research their chance also?

Last of all, if the provision of work on these lines is not, after all, practicable, a Fund has its uses; but surely of contributions to such a Fund we may repeat what a well-known but poorly rewarded critic once said on an analogous occasion: “I am only a soldier in the ranks; I must wait and see what the captains are doing to support the cause.”

## **MONSIGNOR BENSON.**

WE regret to notice the death of Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson, which occurred suddenly at Salford on Monday last, though he had been in bad health for some time.

Born in 1871, the youngest of the three sons of Archbishop Benson, he did not distinguish himself at Cambridge like his brothers, but in later years he showed the remarkable literary ability and facility of the family, with that gift for mysticism which belonged to his father.

He left Cambridge to become one of Vaughan's “doves,” worked as a curate in London and the country, joined the Mirfield community, and after a period of increasing doubts and difficulties was received into the Roman Church in 1903, and ordained a priest at Rome in the following year. He has described the course of his faith in ‘Confessions of a Convert’ (1912). He became Monsignor in 1911 as private chaplain to the late Pope, having by this time a considerable reputation as a preacher and devotional writer. A keen student of ecclesiastical literature, especially on the controversial side, he was always busy with his pen, and was, perhaps, the most effective of those novelists who have given us the Roman Catholic view of English history. His historical fiction is the most permanent part of his literary work, and, though somewhat marred by its obvious purpose, is well documented, and done with a true feeling for beauty and romance. ‘The King's Achievement’ (1905), dealing with Henry VIII. and the dissolution of the monasteries, was widely welcomed, and appealed to those who were indifferent concerning the issues involved. ‘By What Authority?’ published in the same year, and ‘Richard Raynal, Solitary’ (1906), were the most effective of his other books in this vein. The incessant flow of his publications of late years was hardly compatible with excellence.

His first book, ‘The Light Invisible’ (1903), a series of stories told by a venerable priest to a young disciple, is occasionally erudite and monotonous, but shows his strong hold on the spiritual life. He was always strongly attracted by the supernatural, which he treated, for instance, in ‘The Neeromancers’ (1909). His latest book, ‘Oddsfish!’ we noticed on the 3rd inst.

## **HOLY CROSS ABBEY.**

23, Leinster Road West, Dublin.

WITH reference to Dr. Grattan Flood's strictures (*Athenæum*, Sept. 26th, p. 309), first, as to the earlier foundation of the monastery, the following extracts from my paper do not convey that I stated that Holy Cross Abbey was founded in 1169:—  
“Originally the monastery was founded in 1169 by Donal O'Brien for the Black Friars (Benedictines).” “The Benedictines were expelled, a new abbey was built,



and the Cistercians were installed." "According to the records of Clairvaux, the monastery was established in 1213." Bro. Hartry in his 'History of Holy Cross Abbey,' translated by the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., 1891, states: "The first foundation or colonizing of this monastery was made by the Black Monks, commonly called Benedictines" (p. 23). Inadvertently I substituted Friars for Monks.

As to the statement that the "Prince was sent by the King's order to collect Peter's Pence," the King may have been Earl Marshal himself. In a thirteenth-century Perceval romance by Gerbert we find:—

Cert Guillaume que estoit rois  
D'une partie des Irois.

However, I do not press this as a solution.

I pointed out that there was a bitter enmity between the Irish and English Churches, and that Perceval was engaged in an evangel to bring the two into conformity. After Perceval's death, Earl Marshal took up the work of pacification:—

October 7th, 1212.—"As to his counsel about establishing the peace of the church, the King commands that the Earl notify under what form it seems meet to the common Council of the King's faithful subjects of Ireland, that this peace should be confirmed without detriment to the King's independence and right."—*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, vol. i. p. 73.

Further:—

"Indult to Earl of Pembroke, the King's Marshal, at the King's request, as a recognition of his services, not to be held responsible to anybody else, so long as he is willing to do justice to complainants before the lord of the fee, about things held in fee by him, the King's right being all time intact."—*Calendar of Papal Documents*, vol. i. p. 69. Date, May, 1219.

Whether this refers to Peter's Pence or to the feudal tribute to Rome which was collected at this period I cannot say.

The identity of the Good Woman was discussed much earlier than 1849, the date mentioned by Dr. Grattan Flood. We find papers in *The Dublin Penny Journal* for 1833, pp. 330, 356, 373; for 1834, p. 221; and *The Irish Penny Journal*, 1841, p. 297. It was assumed by Dr. O'Halloran (1772) that the tomb was the burying-place of Donal More O'Brien, the first founder of the monastery, and this was accepted by Archdall, Ledwich, and other antiquaries. Petrie in 1833 maintained that the Good Woman was Lady Eleanor Butler, Countess of Desmond. In the same year Sir William Betham was confident that she was Elizabeth, daughter of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who was married to James, fourth Earl of Ormond. The Rev. A. B. Rowan (1853) suggested that the phrase "the tomb of the Good Woman's son" "may have been a homely and yet enigmatical periphrasis to express the altar-tomb of the Son of the Blessed Virgin." Connellan and O'Donovan, the translators of the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' both agreed that the Good Woman was Isabella the queen of King John. So the game of guessing went on. In 1849–53 a discussion took place on the subject in the *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society*. Mr. Prim put forward a theory that the structure was a sedile, not a tomb. Mr. T. L. Cooke sturdily combated this view, and contributed a valuable and closely reasoned paper on the history and local traditions of the Abbey. Part of his contribution was suppressed, for in a subsequent paper he remarks:—

"In an unprinted portion of my paper I also threw out some hints to enable future enquirers to trace whether the arms on the monument might not prove its occupant to have been some relative of the great Earl of Pembroke."

I imagine Mr. Cooke referred to Strongbow rather than to Earl Marshal; but nevertheless, in the light of my conjecture that Perceval was the son of the latter, it was a prophetic pronouncement. Years ago I read Mr. Cooke's first paper, and his remarks on the Good Woman's son lingered in my mind when I was reading the Perceval romances. The mystery of Holy Cross Abbey was certainly revealed to me through the perusal of Mr. Cooke's paper. A few days before the publication of Part II. in *The Athenæum* of Sept. 19th, Mr. Goddard Orpen, the historian of 'The Normans in Ireland,' who had just read Part I., wrote drawing my attention to Mr. Cooke's paper, and also to Feorus Fionn in the Irish Annals. There is no reference to the Good Woman's son in my first contribution, but the association with Perceval was suggested to Mr. Orpen. He writes: "The legend fits with your theory in a remarkable way." It is a curious coincidence. Both my contributions were sent together to the editor of *The Athenæum*.

Recently I visited Holy Cross Abbey, and found further evidence in favour of the Perceval attribution, which will be noticed in a later paper. The custodian of Holy Cross Abbey is a woman of marked intelligence. She was thoroughly conversant with its history and traditions. I asked her who was the Good Woman, and she replied promptly, "Queen Eleanor, the wife of Henry II." In searching among fields about two miles distant from the Abbey for the traditional place of the Prince's death, I sought the aid of a barefooted country lad to guide me to the Good Woman's well. He asked me: "Is it where the young Prince was murdered?"

W. A. HENDERSON.

#### A GHOST-WORD IN SHELLEY.

130, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne, Oct. 18, 1914.

As the Oxford Dictionary is approaching U, it is not inopportune to draw attention to the word "uprest" in 'The Revolt of Islam,' canto iii. stanza xxi:—

The uprest  
Of the third sun brought hunger.

It is surprising that this word, destitute of derivation or analogy, and non-existent except in this passage, should so long have maintained its place in the text. Three of the editors—Dowden, Mr. Forman in the Aldine Edition, and Mr. Rossetti—show by their silence that they can give no support to the word, but do not venture to obelize it. From Mr. Hutchinson we learn that the best suggestion hitherto offered is that "uprest" is a misprint for *uprist*, a Chaucerian word for "uprising." The adoption of an obsolete word from Chaucer would imply considerable familiarity with the poet; and is there any evidence that Shelley read or cared about Chaucer? Neither in Mr. Forman's elaborate index to the Aldine Edition nor in the Concordance does the name occur. The contrast with Keats is remarkable: in the index to Mr. Forman's Glasgow edition, Chaucer is referred to six times under his own name and once under 'Canterbury.' And if by any chance Shelley had used "uprist," he would have remembered it, not from Chaucer, but from 'The Ancient Mariner':—

Nor dim nor red, like God's own head,  
The glorious Sun uprist;  
Then all averred, I had killed the bird  
That brought the fog and mist.

With these lines running in his head, he could not have used "uprist" as a noun,

nor made it rhyme with "possessed," "nest," "breast." Not that this would be a serious objection, if we were dealing with an ordinary word; but, quite apart from memories of Coleridge, to take two liberties at the same time—the use of a strange word and an imperfect rhyme—would be inexcusable. The change of a single letter removes the difficulty:—

The unrest  
Of the third sun brought hunger.

"Unrest" bears the slightly altered sense of "cessation of rest" or "waking" as regards the sun, and its usual sense of "disquiet" or "restlessness" as regards the sufferer, who was disturbed by the return of day.

Last, but not least, comes an argument derived from handwriting. If the stroke leading up to an *n* is extended above and below, a *p* is produced; a slight exaggeration of the *n* would make the compositor take it for a *p*, when the sense so strongly suggested "up." I hope "uprest" may no longer be able to pose as a real word. J. NETTLESHIP.

#### SONNETS BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

15, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.

In the year 1880 I received a letter from the poet William Morris in which he stated that he "believed he had written but one sonnet in his life, and that one was not such as he should care to see reprinted in any collection." There is little doubt that the one he referred to was the prefatory sonnet to 'The Story of Grettir the Strong,' published in 1869; but it has recently been discovered that two sonnets appeared anonymously in *The Atlantic Monthly* in 1870, of which the name of the author was subsequently given in the index as William Morris. Was this the author of 'The Earthly Paradise,' or was it some other writer of the same name, which is by no means uncommon. There are no fewer than twelve persons named William Morris living in London at the present time. It seems improbable that, in writing to me in 1880, he should have remembered the sonnet published in 1869, and yet have forgotten the two published in the following year; but perhaps, if I quote one of these, some critic may be able to decide whether it is the work of the illustrious poet.

#### RHYME SLAYETH SHAME.

If as I come unto her she might hear,  
If words might reach her when from her I go,  
Then speech a little of my heart might show,  
Because indeed nor joy nor grief nor fear  
Silence my love; but her grey eyes and clear,  
Truer than truth, pierce through my weal and woe;  
The world fades with its words, and naught I know  
But that my changed life to My Life is near.

Go, then, poor rhymes, who know my heart indeed,  
And sing to her the words I cannot say,—  
That Love has slain Time, and knows no to-day  
And no to-morrow; tell her of my need,  
And how I follow where her footsteps lead,  
Until the veil of speech death draws away.

It will be noticed that there are several manifest defects in this composition. For instance, the repetition of the word "indeed" in the fourth and ninth lines is bad workmanship; and the word "silence" in the fifth line is a grammatical blunder for *silences*; also the eleventh line is far from rhythmical. Moreover, the repetition of "know" in the seventh and ninth lines, followed by "knows" in the eleventh, is not satisfactory. Nevertheless, it is, of course, quite possible that these sonnets were written by Morris, although he never acknowledged or reprinted them.

SAMUEL WADDINGTON.



## Gossip.

LORD KITCHENER is to be nominated Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, and President Poincaré has accepted nomination as Honorary Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

THE REPLY issued by a body of professors and men of science in this country to the manifestos of German savants comprises all the sense, and excludes all the nonsense, accumulated in the endless pamphlets and other productions that seek to explain "Why Britain is at War." It is thoroughly dignified, weighty in its clear and moderate exposition of the more direct causes of the war, and telling in its cold analysis of the Belgian question. Even if this document does not bear immediate fruit, it will remain a record of sound judgment and well-considered opinion on the part of men who are thoroughly qualified to judge.

THE correspondents of the daily newspapers who are so much concerned for the safety of the works of art and printed books in our national galleries and libraries seem to forget that there are such things as archives, which constitute the most precious of our national possessions. Even if they were appraised merely as saleable commodities, the value of our public records and MSS. would far exceed that of all the art treasures in the country. Fortunately, we can rest assured that every precaution is being taken for the safety of our archives.

SIR EDWARD WARD is asking for books to form a large lending library for the amusement and use of the Overseas Contingent now in camp on Salisbury Plain. We are forwarding as they become available such novels and other literature as may serve towards this admirable purpose. We hope that our reviewers will second our efforts, and send such suitable literature as they can spare, either to this office, whence we will forward it, or direct to the Hon. Mrs. Anstruther, 35, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.

WE have received a somewhat similar appeal on behalf of the thousands of refugees and prisoners of war now in Great Britain, the majority of whom have "nothing to read." The Free Church League for Woman Suffrage would be glad to supply this want by collecting books and forwarding them to different centres. In addition to French and German, Flemish books and magazines are specially needed, as many of the refugee peasants speak only that language.

Nothing abstruse, of course, should be sent, but literature to help pass the hours. We have ourselves already responded to the best of our ability. Books should be addressed, carriage paid, to the Secretary, Free Church League for Woman Suffrage, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

IN our 'Book List' of the 10th inst. we gave the price of Maurice's book on

'The Franco-German War' as a guinea net. We should have omitted the word "net."

MR. C. W. GEORGE writes from 51, Hampton Road, Bristol, concerning our notice last week of 'Michael Field':—

"Before 'Callirrhoe' appeared in 1884 a volume was issued for Miss Bradley by Kegan Paul & Co., namely, 'Bellerophon,' by Arran and Isla Leigh, 1881: this points to joint authorship of Misses Bradley and Cooper at this date."

IN reply to Elinor Mordaunt's appreciative letter in our last issue concerning our review of her novel 'Bellamy,' our critic wishes to note that he did not impugn the historical accuracy of her facts. When he said that "the evils of juvenile labour in silk mills... are happily now a thing of the past," it would certainly have been better if he had qualified the phrase by inserting "worst" before "evils." He had no intention of suggesting that all is now well.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, enacts that a child (i.e., a young person under the age of fourteen years or who has not, being of the age of thirteen years, obtained the prescribed certificate of school efficiency or attendance) shall not be employed in a factory or workshop, except on the system either of employment in morning and afternoon sets, or of employment on alternate days only—the half-time system.

The improvement we alluded to therefore is that now no child under twelve may be employed in a factory or workshop at all, the age having been gradually raised from eight, the figure at which it stood in the earliest Factory Acts.

At the time of going to press we are glad to learn from Messrs. Hodgson that the attendance at their first sale of the season showed considerably more activity amongst book-buyers than might have been anticipated just now. We are glad to have evidence that there is no need to anticipate anything like stagnation in the book-trade.

At Cambridge the Rede Lecture will be delivered on Thursday, November 12th, by Dr. Norman Moore. His subject will be 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Peace and War.'

THE REV. DR. CHARLES COX, who has twice visited Louvain, is willing to give a gratis lantern lecture, with many special slides, including Reims Cathedral, entitled 'The Desolated City of Louvain, and Other Evidences of the Barbarism of German Military Operations,' on condition that at least 5*l.* is guaranteed for the official Belgian Relief Fund. Dr. Cox has no spare dates left during this month, or in the first three weeks of November. His address is 13, Longton Avenue, Sydenham.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY will in future hold its meetings for scientific business at 5.30. The first of the autumn session is due next Tuesday.

A UNIQUE collection of pictures, books, MSS., &c., belonging to Stevenson is shortly to be dispersed in New York. It was inherited by Mrs. Isobel Strong from Mrs. Stevenson, who died only last February. It seems to us a pity that such things as Stevenson's private memoranda and portrait should not remain in the family, or in the possession of his friends.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish next Friday a new book by Mr. James Stephens, who is, perhaps, best known as the author of 'The Crook of Gold.' The volume is entitled 'The Demi-Gods,' and it sets forth how three angels come to earth and are for a period of several months the close companions of a pair of Irish tramps, a certain Patsy MacCann and his daughter Mary.

IN his new book 'The Law and the Poor,' to be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 29th inst., Judge Parry tells how the machinery of the law touches the poor in their daily life, and outlines the reforms suggested by his long experience on the Bench.

Messrs. Smith & Elder will also issue next Thursday, with three pages of illustrations, 'From the Old South Sea House, being Thomas Rummey's Letter-Book, 1796-8,' edited by Mr. A. W. Rummey. The letters contain many interesting references to the Napoleonic campaign.

On the same date they will publish a new edition in one volume of Mr. A. W. Benn's work 'The Greek Philosophers.' The results of Mr. Benn's thirty years' studies since the first publication of the work are incorporated in this edition, whilst antiquated or irrelevant matter is omitted.

'THE KAISER'S WAR,' by Mr. Austin Harrison, is announced for next month by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin. Mr. Harrison, who is editor of *The English Review*, spent many years in Germany as a newspaper correspondent, and has always kept in close touch with German opinion. Mr. Frederic Harrison will contribute a Preface.

WE regret to notice the death of Lieut.-Col. Aymer E. Maxwell, who was killed in action at Antwerp on the 7th inst. Like his father Sir Herbert Maxwell, he wrote on country subjects, and was the author, jointly with Mr. G. Malcolm, of a volume on 'Grouse and Grouse Moors,' and of another on 'Partridge and Partridge Manors.' He also contributed articles on sport and other subjects to *Blackwood's Magazine*.

The death is also announced, on the 9th inst. at Florence, of Prof. Luigi Adriano Milani, Director of the Museo Archeologico there, Superintendent of the excavations in Tuscany, and for many years Professor of Archaeology in the Istituto di Studi Superiori. Besides his proficiency in archaeological research, he was a distinguished numismatist, and wrote a guide for the great archaeological museum which he founded, and which is now one of the attractions of Florence.



## SCIENCE

*Stellar Movements and the Structure of the Universe.* By A. S. Eddington. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

A NEW kind of astronomical book is being written. We are familiar—perhaps too familiar—with that which describes the individual members of the solar system and their movements; and there are abundance of textbooks which deal with the mathematics of the science in its various branches. The book now before us is not one of these. It is a monograph on the branch of astronomy that consists of the investigation (chiefly statistical) of certain attributes of the stars taken in bulk—their motion, velocity, number, brightness, colour, and distance—with the final aim of learning the geometry of the universe, which has been largely developed in the last ten years.

A book dealing exclusively with the “fixed” stars, by the late Prof. Newcomb, published in 1901, summarized most of our knowledge to that date. ‘Stellar Motions,’ by Prof. Campbell of the Lick Observatory, appeared last year, and from that and the present publication it is evident that there have been extensive advances since the date of Prof. Newcomb’s work. The title of the book by Prof. Eddington, the successor of Sir George Darwin in the Plumian Chair, and of Sir Robert Ball as Director of the Cambridge Observatory, bears a strong resemblance to that by Prof. Campbell, but there is a distinct difference in the two works: Prof. Campbell wrote with special reference to the motion of stars in the line of sight as measured with a spectro-scope, by the method brought into use by Huggins fifty years ago; whereas Prof. Eddington, though he introduces the subject of movements of recession and approach so far as they concern his scheme, treats rather of the movement of the stars, called Proper Motion, transverse to the line of sight.

To describe adequately the principal feature of this book it is necessary to resort to some technical terms. The phrase “Proper Motion,” just used, denotes the change of position of a star as seen in the sky—generally quite a minute quantity—after an interval of a considerable number of years. It is made up of the *motus peculiaris*, or the real movement of the individual star transverse to the line of sight, and an apparent motion due to the movement of the observer as he is carried along, not by the orbital movement of the earth round the sun, but with the sun itself, as it journeys on its course through space. It was found possible many years ago to analyze the observed motions and evolve values of the amount and direction of the Solar Motion. This has been done by several astronomers, with results as consistent as the difficulty of the problem will allow.

The fundamental assumption in such investigations has been that the individual motions, or *motus peculiares*, of the stars, when considered in bulk, are haphazard, or, at any rate, fulfil the law of chance distribution; but in 1904 Prof. J. C. Kapteyn, of Groningen, showed that this is not so, and that the proper motions of the stars do not follow the law of chance distribution, but have a fundamental peculiarity. The suggestion was taken up and treated mathematically by Prof. Eddington, and the remarkable hypothesis known as the two-star-stream theory was evolved, which postulates that the stars of our system, apart from those of the Milky Way, do not move in haphazard directions, but have a strong preponderance for one of two directions of motion which happen to lie in the galactic plane. To show how this great cosmical scheme might be arranged, we quote from Prof. Eddington’s book (p. 111):—

“It is most important to determine whether the two streams are actually intermingled in space. It might, for example, be suggested that one of the streams consists of a cluster of stars surrounding the Sun which moves relatively to the background of stars constituting the other stream. The absence of any appreciable correlation between magnitude and drift renders such an explanation rather improbable, for it would be expected that the stars of the background would be fainter on the average than those of the nearer swarm. The question can, however, be treated more definitely by using the magnitude of the proper motions to measure the distances of the two drifts. Hitherto we have only made use of the directions of the motions without reference to the amount.”

Prof. Eddington then goes on to show that, with reference “to the distribution and characters of the stars of the two streams, on the whole the mixture is remarkably complete.” Since the original presentation of the hypothesis, naturally other investigators have followed on the same lines, leading in some cases to the suggestion of a subsidiary third stream, and the results of these co-workers are summarized by Prof. Eddington with care and impartiality.

We have dwelt at some length on this section of the book, which occupies a quarter of its pages, on account of its association with the name of the author. An accurate statement of this very modern hypothesis from his pen seems a sufficient *raison d’être* for the book. But there are other recent developments of stellar astronomy which he treats in an equally satisfactory manner. A chapter headed ‘Moving Clusters’ introduces some interesting features. There is a group of stars in the constellation Taurus the proper motions of which show that they are moving in parallel lines in space. This fact of itself might not be noteworthy, but it is shown that these stars form a veritable group, the members of which are moving with equal velocity. Other clusters of the same kind are to be inferred—some, strangely enough, with members far apart in the sky as seen by us.

Some of the processes of reasoning in the cases above cited may appear a little forced, but the book should be read in the spirit of the author’s Preface:—

“The knowledge that progress will inevitably lead to a re-adjustment of ideas must instil a writer with caution: but I believe that excessive caution is not to be desired. There can be no harm in building hypotheses, and weaving explanations which seem best fitted to our present partial knowledge. These are not idle speculations if they help us, even temporarily, to grasp the relations of scattered facts and to organize our knowledge.”

On some points we are on fairly sure ground. It is possible, though the process is laborious and the results are slow, to determine the parallax, or distance, of a star from us by rigorous geometry, and in an early chapter of the book our present knowledge of this kind is tabulated and discussed. Amongst other things it is shown that the nearest stars—there are but nineteen within a sphere of a hundred million million miles’ radius—reveal themselves by their large motions, and not by their brightness. A very remarkable and unexpected relation between the spectra of stars and their motion is now taking rank as one of the laws of stellar motion. The stars are divided into types or classes according to their spectra, which are believed to indicate progress of development. Without giving precise details, we may say roughly that, as the stellar orbs pass through the untold ages, their spectrum is associated in turn with helium, hydrogen, and metals. By correlating velocity and spectral type the conclusion is reached that the average speed of the stars increases as they become older, and this leads to the thought that matter in its elementary stage may not be subject to the law of gravitation—a sufficiently stupendous thought to follow from apparently elementary facts.

Much relating to the number and distribution of stars of different magnitude, can scarcely be summarized, but may be read with profit.

We hope that this brief account of a remarkable book makes direct commendation unnecessary, but a word should be added in praise of its literary style and general arrangement. The copious lists of authorities and references are specially valuable.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| MOX.   | Victoria and Albert Museum, 4.30.—‘The Cathedral Group at Pisa,’ Mr. Banister Fletcher.   |
| —      | King’s College, Strand, 5.30.—‘L’Histoire du Goût en France,’ Lecture III., Dr. G. Rudler.  |
| TUES.  | Royal Academy, 4.—‘The Lower Limb: its Connexion with the Trunk,’ Lecture II., Prof. A. Thomson.  |
| —      | Colonial Institute, 4.—‘The War: British and German Trade in Nigeria,’ Mr. R. E. Dennett.   |
| —      | British Museum, 4.30.—‘The King Priest,’ Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith.  |
| —      | British Academy, 5.—‘Poetic Romancers after 1850,’ Prof. O. Elton. (Warton Lecture.)  |
| —      | Zoological, 5.30.—‘Report on the Rhynchota collected by the Wollaston Expedition in Dutch New Guinea,’ Mr. W. L. Distant; and other Papers. |
| —      | London School of Economics, 8.—‘The State Regulation of Wages,’ Lecture II., Mr. Tawney.  |
| WED.   | Peasant Arts Fellowship, 7.30.—‘The New Hope,’ Mr. Godfrey Blount.  |
| THURS. | Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—‘The Universal Arts,’ Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith.   |
| —      | British Museum, 4.30.—‘Temples and Palaces of Babylon and Assyria,’ Mr. Banister Fletcher.  |
| —      | Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—President’s address.  |
| FRI.   | University College, 3.—‘Greek Art: The Continuous Frieze: Ionic Order,’ Prof. F. A. Gardner.  |
| —      | Royal Academy, 4.—‘The Lower Limb: its Connexion with the Trunk,’ Lecture III., Prof. A. Thomson.   |
| —      | University Hall, Gordon Square, 8.—‘Confucianism and its Revival,’ Lecture III., Prof. H. A. Giles.   |
| —      | Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—‘The Thomas Hawk-ley Lecture.’  |



## FINE ARTS

## THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE hundred and forty-second exhibition of this Society does not justify the promise of its immediate predecessor. The influence of a new President, which seemed capable of giving the show definite character of a sort, has apparently already spent itself, or else the members of the Society are depressed by the small encouragement the times are likely to afford to their efforts.

"Lay blame on the times," said Michelangelo, "which are unfavourable to art"; but in the letter we quote he was excusing not dull work in his business, but impecuniosity. At a time like the present, when there is no appreciable market for his works, it is justifiable for an artist to be insolvent financially, but it is perhaps less than ever justifiable for him to turn out perfunctory work of a commercial sort. Now, if ever, when there is no temptation to pander to a market which, indeed, no longer exists, we might look for disinterested research, for faithful pursuit of ideal aims. In exhibiting artists must be content for a time to appeal to one another, to keep up their courage by a demonstration of the reality and importance of the art they practise. We would not ask for impossibilities of the R.B.A., but its show is of unusual dullness, and when among its principal canvases we find a thing so tritely topical as Mr. Handley Read's *Anno Domini 1914* (79), we blush for a profession which, with the choice between using tragic events for purposes of tawdry flippancy and leaving them alone, has not the sense to take the latter course. How much more reputable is Mr. Reginald Higgins, who in his *Souvenir of the Ball* (86), with nothing more imposing to contemplate than a masquerade, still manages to read it as a rough symbol of some of the permanent things of existence—a certain ordering of masses suggestive at once of movement and of steadiness! Without being pushed to a high degree of perfection, this is a sound study in the art of design. Above all, it pretends to be no more than it is, which is the first requirement of good taste.

Something of the latter virtue might be claimed for Mr. Amschewitz's portrait *Mr. Michael Sherbrooke in Character* (18), which, in view of the standard of the exhibition, might have been better hung. Mr. Claude Barry's *Evening Light, Picardy* (93), is, again, an honest, if slightly obvious study of outdoor lighting; while Mr. Foottet's *Twilight, Sospel, France* (43), if objectively less convincing, assures us, at least, that the artist was himself convinced. Among the other landscape painters should be mentioned Mr. Elphinstone, who, however, in *A Waterway* (68) certainly makes no advance on his previous work: in his determination to avoid becoming a mere copyist of Nature he characterizes her less and less closely, and his foreground forms are becoming monotonous. Mr. P. A. Laszlo exhibits *A Portrait Study, Countess of Powtales* (76B), to be sold for the benefit of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

The water-colours are, on the whole, a little better than the oil paintings. Mr. A. Carruthers Gould, in a tolerable drawing of *Greenwich* (133), seems to have been instructed by the example of his late President, Sir Alfred East; but neither in this nor in

the somewhat similar *Paris* (140), by Mr. Cecil King, have we the slight freshness of vision which marks Mr. Hawksworth's tiny *Training Brigs, Plymouth* (159), or the definite stylistic accomplishment of Mr. Blundell Thompson's *King's Oak* (194). Mr. Grenville Eve's *St. Ives* (181), and Mr. T. A. Falcon's *Red, Black, and Green* (177).

## BRITISH WATER-COLOURS AT THE LEICESTER GALLERIES.

IN Girtin's *Bath* (9) and Thomas Sandby's *Westminster Hall* (14) we find the obvious possibilities of water-colour used admirably almost in the beginnings of the British School. In the interpretation of architectural subjects crisply lighted by the sun the need for softening edges hardly arises. The artist lays a few flat tones with exquisite nicety and deliberation. The simplicity of this art is its beauty, and to interpret any wide range of subject in terms of such simplicity has been given to few. In the hands of the many, water-colour has become a welter of hurried processes escaping the control of the artist, who can rarely think as fast as water dries, and has not the restraint to deny himself the superficial charm to be got by toying with his paint while it is wet. Between the laying of a tone and its drying there is time to consider but little; there is, unfortunately, time to do a great deal, particularly if precision be no longer asked for, but only suggestiveness. The result in these latter days has been an art incapable of firmness, and based to an extraordinary extent on second-hand souvenirs of other paintings—in the case of the more virile men, other paintings by the artists themselves in another medium. Even in the cases which might seem to escape such strictures, it would be found, we think, that the works in oil by the artists in question escape them more completely, and that to some extent the malady of the material has claimed them for its own. Water-colour has been the most saleable form of painting in England in modern times. We think it will not prove to be the most valuable, falling, as it usually does, into the "à peu près"—neither an investigation of nature on the one hand, nor a formal decoration on the other.

The present collection is sufficiently representative for artists to use it as a test for their collective conscience. Does the method lend itself to serious work? and, if not, is it possible by some technical reform—say, by using a medium more irrevocable, sticking harder than gun arabic, to make it one of cumulative premeditated processes in themselves simple, instead of a fluster of nervous manipulation?

## ALEXANDER REID.

SINCE writing the notes on Alexander Reid which appeared in *The Athenæum*, July 25th, 1896, I have been fortunate in tracing thirty-four items, originals and reproductions, to this artist. As a brief descriptive catalogue of these works is of considerable interest to students of art, and of very great interest and importance to students of Scottish history and literature, I subjoin my list. I have arranged the items numerically for easy reference, and condensed my notes to the utmost.

Reid's life is quickly summed up. He was the second son of John Reid (1691-1762) of Kirkennan, parish of Buittle, Kirkeudbright, and grandson of William Reid (1647-1724)

of Glen of Almonness, in the same parish and county. He was born in 1747; got his art training, so far as can be ascertained, in London and Paris; executed numerous pictures and drawings of persons, places, and scenes in Dumfries and Galloway; had a studio in Dumfries, in which, in 1796, he painted the miniature of Burns which stands first on my list; succeeded to Kirkenman on the death of his brother William, in 1804; and died in 1823, aged 76. Directly concerning him there is a fragment of the diary of his journey to London in 1784, together with a poem attributed to him, a holograph letter of no interest, together with an interesting letter to him from his brother William, the family papers, and the headstone in Buittle Churchyard. Apart from these fragmentary data, the particulars of Reid's life have to be gleaned from miscellaneous sources—oral, written, and printed; and his accomplishment as an artist has to be judged by an examination of the very few works from his pencil which have been discovered.

1. Miniature portrait of Burns: painted at Dumfries, 1796. Said to be the same portrait as the miniature now hanging in the Scottish Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, as the result of my inquiries and researches.

In 1891, when I first set about making inquiries concerning Reid, all that was known regarding him and the Burns miniature is contained in the following excerpt from the letter from Burns to Mrs. Riddell dated January 29th, 1796:—

"I cannot help laughing at your friends' conceit of my picture, and I suspect you are playing off on me some fashionable wit called humbug. Apropos of pictures, I am just now sitting to Reid of this town [Dumfries] for a miniature, and I think he has hit by far the best likeness of me ever taken. When you are at any time so idle in town as to call at Reid's Painting room, and mention to him that I spoke of such a thing to you, he will show it you, else he will not; for both the miniature's existence and its destiny are an inviolable secret, and therefore very properly trusted, in part, to you."

2. Copy in water-colours of the composition picture, also in water-colours, by David Allan, illustrating a scene from 'The Cottar's Saturday Night,' in which Burns is portrayed as a youth. This picture is in the possession of Mr. George Corson, a grand-nephew of Reid. In a letter to me Mr. Corson describes it thus:—

"In my judgment it is a copy by Reid of the original; but as he does not seem ever to have signed his paintings, my opinion is based upon the technique of the drawing, which corresponds with that of the miniature by him which I have. I have seen the original drawing by Allan. The copy is a much more finished drawing than Allan's."

David Allan's picture—of which this by Reid is a copy, and a better picture, we are told, than the original, of which I have a photograph before me—was long lost to public view, until it was traced by the present writer to the poet's granddaughter. The picture is interesting as giving a portrait of Burns which he and some of his friends thought a better likeness than Nasmyth's.

3. Miniature portrait of Edward Cairns of Torr, now in the possession of the representatives of the Cairns family.

Edward Cairns was the son and successor, in 1797, of William Cairns of Torr, in the parish of Rerriek, Kirkeudbrightshire. It has been stated that at one time William Cairns was Mayor of Birmingham, and a button-maker there. A button-maker he may have been, but he never was Mayor, as Birmingham did not receive its charter of incorporation till 1838. According to Pye's 'Directory of Birmingham,' 1785-7, Edward Cairns was a merchant at 21, Park Street,



Birmingham. Cairns & Frears, factors, Deane Street, in 1787, may have been the firm with which William Cairns was connected. The original Torr estate afforded part of the groundwork of Scott's 'Guy Mannering' and 'Red Gauntlet.'

4. Portrait of George Cairns. The lettering on this engraving describes it thus:—

"George Cairns, Esq., late of Kipp. Drawn by J. E. Woodford, from an original picture painted by and in the possession of A. Reid, Esq., of Kirkennan. Engraved by W. & D. Lizars, Edinburgh."

This is reproduced from the original portrait, No. 33 in this list.

George Cairns had sasine of Kipp, in the parish of Colvend, Kirkeudbrightshire, January 8th, 1753, and died in 1804. He was a relative of the Cairnses of Torr, described in Nos. 3 and 4. Kipp's portrait is best known from the engravings of it, hand-coloured. The copy in the collection of Mr. William Macmath, Edinburgh, is the only one I have seen. Woodford's drawing is probably lost. My searches and researches have failed to locate it.

A famous humorist in his day, whose waggy enlivens the pages of several authors who do not even know his name, Kipp is seen in an amusing light in some unpublished and in my possession. An anecdote given in Dean Ramsay's classic collection, but without the names, has reference to this George Cairns of Torr and his wife. The ford connecting the estate of Kipp with the other side of the river Urr gives name to the modern seaside resort Kippford, some four miles south of Dalbeattie.

5. Miniature portrait of Janet Cairns, second daughter of William Cairns of Torr, and sister to Edward Cairns, No. 3 in this list. In the possession of the representatives of the Cairns family.

This lady, while attending a boarding-school, was married to William Nicol, the Willie of the song,

O, Willie brew'd a peck o' maut,  
And Rab and Allan cam to prie:

which some editors, with amazing remissness, print:—

O, Willie brewed a peck o' maut,  
And Rab and Allan cam to see.

As if Burns and Masterton could be content with merely seeing "a peck o' maut" which had been specially brewed to be drunk at their meeting; and was drunk, and something else besides, if Rab is to be trusted.

6. Miniature of William Nicol, in the possession of the Earl of Rosebery.

Nicol, as already stated, married Janet Cairns, No. 5 in this list. Concerning Nicol and the Cairns family there is much interesting and unpublished matter in the papers to which I have had access.

Nicol was born at Dunbritton, near Annan, Dumfriesshire, and educated for the Church, being licensed as a preacher. In 1774 he was appointed classical master of Edinburgh High School, Sir Walter Scott being one of his pupils. He was dismissed by the Town Council in 1795 for striking the celebrated Rector, Dr. Adams, on the face. He set up an academy in the High Street of Edinburgh, but it was a failure. His letters to and concerning Burns never had justice done them. They are very good—much better, indeed, both as history and as literature, than those of Burns to Nicol, although it may be treason to say so. It is matter of regret that so few of them—I have only seen two in full, and one in part—have been preserved, or, if preserved, have been given to the public.

7. 'Inside View of Caerlaverock Castle, September, 1791.' A water-colour drawing in the Glenriddell Collection, Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh.

Caerlaverock, with suggestions from Cardoness Castle,

Sae in the Tower o' Cardoness  
A hollet sits at noon,

is the Ellangowan of Sir Walter Scott's 'Guy Mannering,' and forms by far the most interesting object, not only in Caerlaverock parish, but to a great extent in the south-west of Scotland. The pile, though long a ruin, still wears a noble and imposing aspect, even in Reid's by no means brilliant water-colour drawing.

8. "Comlongan Castle, in Annandale, the seat of the Viscount of Stormont. Taken by Mr. Reid, 1792." Note by Riddell. A water-colour drawing, pasted in "A Collection of Antiquities. Selected by R. R. 1789." In the Glenriddell Collection.

9. Dumfries. "Plate as engraved by J. Walker from an original drawing by A. Reid, Esq. Published December 1, 1793, by Harrison & Co., No. 8, Paternoster Row, London." That is the lettering on the copy in the collection of Mr. Macmath, who kindly allowed me to examine it.

This engraving of Dumfries is interesting as giving us a view of that town as it appeared at the time when Burns occupied the house in the Mill Vennel, now called by his name Burns Street.

10. Friars Carse. "Plate 39. Engraved by T. Medland from an original drawing by A. Reid, Esq. Published September 1, 1793, by J. Walker, No. 16, Rosomans Street, London." The lettering is taken from a copy in Mr. Macmath's collection.

Friars Carse was the residence of Capt. Riddell of Glenriddell, a notable antiquary and collector in his day; a friend of Burns, Reid, and Grose, all of whom, with Riddell of Woodley Park, Glenriddell's brother, and Cairns of Torr—and, in fact, all the gentry and territorial magnates in Dumfries and Galloway—are referred to either in the poetry or in the prose of Burns. Some of these references are much in need of the accurate and full annotations which they might receive from the information contained in some of the papers through which I have been recently working.

11. "A drawing of Cluden Mills, taken on the spot by Mr. Alexander Reid. At p. 207 another view of this picturesque scene is stuck in." Note by Riddell. A water-colour drawing. In the Glenriddell Collection.

12. At p. 207, as stated, there is another water-colour sketch of the same scene, which Riddell has docketed thus: "I have here stuck in a fine drawing, by Mr. Reid, of Cluden Mills."

The Cluden is a small river in Kirkeudbright- and Dumfriesshires. It is formed by the confluence of the Cairn—whence Glencairn, parish and earldom—and Old Water of Cluden, close to the beautiful Routin Bridge, the scene of one of Cooper's exquisite paintings, which is now, I believe, in Lord Armstrong's collection. The Cluden falls into the Nith at Lincluden, the subject of the water-colour drawing No. 15 of this list.

13. "East View of Dundrennan Abbey, 1791, by Alexander Reid." Note (by Reid or Grose?) at the foot of the water-colour drawing which faces p. 177 of "A Collection of Scottish Antiquities. Selected by R. R. Vol. ii. 1786." In the Glenriddell Collection.

14. View of the town of Kirkeudbright. This engraving is not known in the original. From a copy of the engraving in my possession—which I owe to the kindness of Mr. Macmath—I transcribe the lettering as follows: "Plate 17. Engraved by W. & J. Walker, No. 16, Rosomans Street, London."

15. Lincluden. "This drawing of the Provostry of Lincluden was taken on the spot by Mr. Alexander Reid, miniature painter, in 1792." Note by R. R. on the water-colour drawing in the Glenriddell Collection. This note by Riddell is interesting as giving the professional style of the artist.

16. "Orchardton Tower, August, 1790, from Mr. Reid. No. 141." Note by Grose, who reproduced this drawing (now in Mr. Macmath's collection) in 'The Antiquities of Scotland,' the work for which, and in which (April, 1792), Burns's poem 'Tam o' Shanter' first appeared. Grose, I find from the Glenriddell Collection, was accompanied in his tour through Scotland by a servant named Thomas Coking, who did copying for him. I have seen some of his drawings. I should like to see more.

17. "The Round Tower of Orchardton, in Galloway, copied from a drawing taken on the spot by Mr. Reid, miniature painter, by Captain Grose." Note by Riddell. In the Glenriddell Collection.

In connexion with these two numbers I may point out an error in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' in which Reid's drawings in the Glenriddell Collection are ascribed to Grose. This erroneous ascription retarded the discovery of the true artist and much else which it would have been of interest and importance to know ere this.

18. "The old house at Terregles, the residence of the Earls of Nithsdale, taken on the spot, June, 1788." Note by Riddell. This drawing faces the title-page of vol. vii. of the Glenriddell Collections, entitled 'An Account of the Ancient Lordship of Galloway. From the Most Early Period to the Year 1455, when it was annexed to the Scottish Crown.'

The present spacious mansion of Terregles was built in 1789 by Lady Winifred Maxwell Constable, an event celebrated by Burns in the song 'Nithsdale's Welcome Hame.'

19. Miniature of Robert Reid of Kirkennan, youngest brother and successor to Alexander the artist. In the possession of Mrs. George Corson.

One of Robert Reid's children was Penelope Fox Reid, born 1811, married a Mr. Greig 1870. She was an artist, studied in London, and practised in Edinburgh. Painted a miniature of Mrs. Corson, the Janet Reid of the miniature of Mrs. Robert Reid, which falls to be dealt with as the next item on my list, No. 20.

20. Miniature portrait of Mrs. Robert Reid, born Euphemia Lindsay of Wauchopdale, Galloway, wife of the gentleman represented in the preceding portrait, No. 19, with her infant daughter, Janet Reid, afterwards Mrs. Corson, on her knee.

21. Miniature portrait of William Reid. In Mrs. Corson's possession. The portrait is that of a severe-looking and precise old gentleman of the late eighteenth century.

22. Miniature of John Reid. In the possession of Mr. Lindsay, who is descended from one of the Reids of Kirkennan.

23. Miniature portrait in water-colours of David Davidson. In the possession of the representatives of the family.



David Davidson (1760-1828), a native of Galloway, was tutor to Edward Adolphus, eleventh Duke of Somerset; published 'Thoughts on the Season,' 1789. I understand that a new edition of Davidson's verse, with an Introduction by Mr. Thomas Fraser, Dalbeattie, and a reproduction in colours of the Reid miniature, is in the press.

24. Luss, Dumbartonshire. "Plate 30. Engraved by Barrett, from an original drawing by A. Reid, Esq. Published April 1, 1793, by Harrison & Co., No. 18, Paternoster Row, London."

25. In connexion with Reid's residence in London, and in the hope of finding some information relating thereto, I was looking over Graves's Catalogues when I came upon an entry which I traced to its original source, namely, the Society of Artists' Catalogue, 1776: "No. 249, a head of Mr. Ouchterlony, born in the year 1691, by Mr. Alexander Read."

I have not been able to trace this portrait to its present owner. Nor am I at all sure that I have succeeded in correctly identifying the person represented in the portrait, whom I take to have been Alexander Ouchterloney of Pitforthly, Forfarshire, father of General Sir David Ouchterloney, a New England loyalist. "Mr. Alexander Read" I take to be the same person as the Alexander Reid who executed the paintings and drawings listed in this article. If this supposition is correct, Reid would be twenty-three years of age when he exhibited the portrait of Mr. Ouchterlony.

26. Portrait in oil of William Thomson, in the possession of the family of the late Mr. Joseph Heughan, the blacksmith poet of Auchencairn. The portrait is that of a young man, and was given by the nieces of Reid (his brother Robert's daughters) to Mrs. William Heughan, who in turn presented it, June 3rd, 1893, to her nephew-in-law, Mr. Heughan, who kindly furnished me with these particulars concerning it.

The following numbers are copies, it is thought, with one exception, of originals formerly at Cally House, Gatehouse of Fleet, Kirkcudbrightshire, and are in the possession of Mr. Robert Wallace, a descendant of Robert Reid, to whom I am obliged for particulars concerning them.

27. Anne Boleyn. A half bust, 24 in. by 20 in. Gown, with neck cut low, shows full breast. Skull-cap decorated with pearls, and two rows of pearls round the neck.

28. Mary, Queen of Scots. Same size and style of portrait as 27. A half bust; dress of light brown velvet, and high-necked gown and cap. The figure wears the celebrated pearls which were discovered in Edinburgh a few years ago, and sold for 15,000*l*.

29. A hunting scene. It is uncertain whether this is copied from an original by Morland at Cally, or a genuine Morland said to have been bought in Edinburgh.

30. Tigers. This picture measures 38 in. by 30 in. Full front of the body is shown; the hind-quarters in the shade; a dull light striking the head and shoulders.

31 and 32. Two moonlight scenes.

33. Kipp Cairns. Size of canvas, 38 in. by 30 in. This is the original portrait from which the engraving No. 4 in this list was taken. The features are stamped with strong individuality. This is probably the best example of Reid's work yet discovered.

34. 'The Weeping Ladies,' 24 in. by 20 in. Both figures have much the same type and cast of features.

JOHN MUIR.

## MUSIC

*Modern Harmony: its Explanation and Application.* By A. Eaglefield Hull. (Augener & Co., 6*s*.)

MANY students and musicians will thank Dr. Hull for bringing together a large number of examples from notable composers (old and new), and for explaining the tonal chordal system on which modern experiments in chords and harmonic progressions are based; for many of them appear strange, and some uncouth. It must, however, be remembered that accent, rate, and colour (in those from orchestral works) make them sound very different from what they look like on paper or when played on the pianoforte. Dr. Hull is not led astray by every new doctrine that is preached or new combination of notes that is to be found in modern works. He wisely says:—

"Art must ever be in a fluid state if it is to live, and whilst profiting by the past, we must ever be watchful of its course in the future."

He believes that,

"with realistic cacophony as with extravagant complexity, the development of opposing schools will help finally to a wider appreciation of the truth, and a greater power of expressing it."

He offers, by the way, an example of complexity from Rebikoff (No. 205) which he not inappropriately describes as a "sky-seraper."

Much modern harmony is based on a new scale. It has, like the old chromatic one, twelve notes. The five added to the diatonic scale were colourings (hence their name). Now all twelve are regarded as capable of bearing a major or minor chord—also the discords of the 7th, 9th, 11th, or, in fact, "any" chromatic discord—without bringing about modulation. They may be taken without preparation or resolution; one or more notes may be even chromatically altered, and notes added. Then there are what Dr. Hull curiously describes as "escaped" notes. Of these it is sufficient to say that some examples given "defy analysis."

The writer finds in many modern traits "legitimate growths" from acknowledged great composers. In fact, he says: "It does seem as if there were nothing new under the sun." In support of this statement we would point to a remarkable passage in the article 'Vogler' in Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians' (old edition, vol. iv. p. 329; new edition, vol. v. p. 369). It is worth quoting:—

"Vogler's system of harmony was founded on acoustics, and its fundamental principle was that not only the triad (common chord), but also the discords of the seventh, ninth, and eleventh, could be introduced on any degree of the scale without involving modulation. He even went beyond this, and allowed chromatically altered forms of these chords and inversions of them."

Dr. Hull notes how consecutive fifths have become more and more frequent

since the days of Beethoven. That master, when consecutive fifths in his music were criticized, replied, "I allow them"; yet he made very slight use of the license. We find consecutives more frequent in later composers, especially Chopin; in an instance from Grovlez quoted by Dr. Hull (Ex. 14), we have, however, merely a quaint piece of realism. We must here add that many of Dr. Hull's examples appear to us capable of being explained without any allusion to modern systems. Then there are many consecutives of fine dramatic effect. But the breaking down of the old rule forbidding them has unfortunately led to indulgence on a large scale, and without any special reason.

That is also the ease with other modern liberties. Composers invent some new effect, and then they constantly repeat it. The moderation of their predecessors in this respect offers strong contrast to the over-eagerness of to-day.

Dr. Hull is evidently not in favour of many Post-Impressionist methods, but he is describing and explaining, and only occasionally shows what he himself thinks. His book is interesting and most instructive; it should be a guide to some musicians, and a warning, we hope, to others that not every novelty will stand the test of time.

## Musical Gossip.

THE new season of Symphony Concerts under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood opened last Saturday afternoon at Queen's Hall. There was no novelty, and the programme, though thoroughly good, would probably have drawn a larger audience had part of it been devoted to French and Belgian composers. The conductor apparently did not wish to alter the original scheme. He gave an admirable reading of Beethoven's c minor Symphony. Master Solomon's performance of the Tchaikowsky Pianoforte Concerto in B minor proves him to be a highly gifted boy, though as yet he cannot, of course, do full justice to that difficult work.

ON Saturday evening the programme of the Promenade Concert included Sir Charles Stanford's stirring 'Songs of the Fleet,' with Mr. Plunket Greene, who first introduced them to the public, as soloist. With the composer as conductor, and a contingent of male singers from Mr. Allen Gill's excellent Alexandra Palace Choir, success was a foregone conclusion. Three of Sir Edward Elgar's 'Sea Pictures,' sung by Miss Doris Manuelle, proved most acceptable.

ON Tuesday evening Mr. Rutland Boughton conducted an arrangement for orchestra alone of the final Choral Dance from his music-drama 'The Birth of Arthur,' which, we believe, is to be produced next year at Glastonbury. It is always difficult to judge of a work from an excerpt, and that is even true to a certain extent of detached movements from symphonies professedly put forward as abstract music, for the effect they produce in the complete work frequently depends on what precedes and what follows. Mr. Boughton gives us a well-written work, the earlier portion of which as concert music is, however, not of high interest; but the latter part is smooth and expressive, and would probably be more striking in its original form. Mr. John



Powell, the able American pianist, was heard in Brahms's Second Pianoforte Concerto in B flat. The second movement was played with due delicacy, and the difficult octave passages with clearness and ease.

THE second Classical Concert took place at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday evening. Dr. Ernest Walker's five settings (for four solo voices and pianoforte) of poems from 'England's Helicon,' with which the programme opened, all reflect the spirit of the words, which are sometimes bright and merry, as in 'The Shepherds' Consort,' or soft and tender, as in 'Danelus Song to his Diaphenia' and 'A Sweet Pastoral,' Nos. 2 and 5, the best of the set. 'Wodenfride's Song in Praise of Amargana' is dainty, though the music is somewhat too obvious. The rendering of this cycle by Miss E. McCullagh, Miss E. Thornfield, and Messrs. John Adams and J. Campbell McInnes was hearty, though at times the voices were not well balanced. Miss Emily Thornfield sang some of Grieg's delightful *Lieder*, and they were welcome as a change from the German ones which are constantly sung.

Mrs. Carl Derenburg's first group of solos was by Brahms. Her rendering of the G minor Ballade was rather fierce, but her tone in the delicate E flat Intermezzo, Op. 117, was duly subdued.

THE Directors of the Royal Philharmonic Society appeal to the guarantors and the public generally to support them in endeavouring to continue the annual series of concerts, which has never been broken since its foundation in 1813. The dates of the concerts are fixed as follows: November 3rd and 24th, December 10th, January 26th, February 11th, March 18th, and April 13th.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.

### Dramatic Gossip.

THE revival last week at the St. James's of Sir Arthur Pinero's comedy 'His House in Order' is an excellent idea, the more so as the important characters have their original representatives. We are thus able to vivify pleasantly our recollections of 1906. The interest is well sustained, and Irene Vanbrugh remains an ideal representative of the bright, girlish made-up, while Sir George Alexander plays sympathetically his part as hero and adviser.

'CHEER, BOYS! CHEER!' now presented at the Prince's Theatre, has the elements usual in melodrama—villainy confuted, honour and innocence vindicated, &c.; and with fighting thrown in (British soldiers and the Matabele), it merited revival just now, if there is anything in the old "pity and terror" notion. But we have our doubts as to that: at least, the audience of to-day is not that of, let us say, the Crummles epoch, when every virtuous or villainous axiom declaimed met with frantic cheers or boos. The gallery kept up the tradition to a certain extent, "punctuating" (that is, we believe, the correct phrase) several such passages with applause; but otherwise they appeared to follow this play much as they would any other play. Perhaps these stage battles have lost their full savour to-day, or maybe the reality is too close at hand: it was significant, again, that the audience showed but little inclination—in spite of the conductor's efforts—

to join in the Tipperary chorus. If (as we think) it was a case of real feeling, too deep for expression, it is well for the country that such feeling should be general.

The acting was good throughout; especially excellent was the marriage scene after the battle, when the right note of restraint and pathos was attained and held.

Mr. Frank Cellier gave a highly finished rendering of FitzDavis, the villainous financier, and Florence Glossop-Harris, by clever detail, added much to the part of Lady Hilyard, effective already in its large lines. The comic element, if a little forced by the whole scheme of the melodrama (comic parts are almost always forced into high relief in such plays), was given its full value by Mr. Arthur Curtis as Brown, the clerk devoted to Hyde Park oratory, and Mr. George Howard as Meikstein. The "supers" showed praiseworthy enthusiasm and energy throughout.

WE are sorry to see the disappearance of that excellent melodrama 'The Silver King' from the Strand Theatre. Its place has been taken by a revival of 'The Glad Eye,' a French farce dealing with the usual scapegrace husbands. This style of play, however, seems to have a great hold on the public, and 'The Glad Eye' is certainly one of the most amusing and ingenious pieces of its kind. Some capital fun, due to a humbugging medium, is neatly worked into the usual complications. Of an excellent cast Auriol Lee is, perhaps, the best.

The play was revived on Wednesday night. On Thursday morning we received some gossip concerning it which appears to reveal in intelligent anticipation. Thus we read:—

"That the opportunity to laugh is still welcomed by Londoners has been amply exemplified by the large attendance that has marked its production since the initial performance on Wednesday night last."

We are reminded of a touring company in Egypt, which wrote its own notices of plays a day before they were given, thus pleasing itself and saving the local press some trouble.

CHEERFULNESS should be agreeably stimulated by a visit to the Ambassadors' Theatre. Mr. C. B. Cochran's Anglo-Franco-Belgian company is distinctly well chosen, and each item in its triple bill strikes the note of patriotism without undue sentimentality. 'From Louvain' shows the heroic efforts of an Englishwoman, travelling in Belgium, to save a wounded Belgian peasant and his little granddaughter from the consequences of having dared to revenge himself on the "Boches" who had laid waste his homestead. She favours the Prussian officer with many unpalatable truths before a *brave Belge* comes to the rescue even more effectively.

The acting of this little piece throughout is excellent, which can scarcely be said of the French comedy which follows it. Still, 'L'Ingénue' is amusing after the manner of many others of its kind, and M. Max Dearly plays his part of an equally ingenuous lover with delicious humour. One wishes that he had more to do in the revue 'Odds and Ends,' with which the programme concludes, and where all the company, both French and English, play, dance, and sing together with unflagging spirit and much drollery.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. E. W.—C. G.—G. S.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

[For Index to Advertisers see p. 438.]

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the employment of every resource. But the frontal blow delivered by forces converging on the field of battle was his own manœuvre *par excellence*, and one as peculiarly suited to the armies of contemporary France as to those which followed his eagles. For a nation never reveals its character more fully than in its conduct of war. In the French doctrine of to-day, with its adaptability, its reliance upon mobility and verve, we have reflected the very soul of our comrades-in-arms; in that of Germany, with its rigidity, its curious formalism, and its basis on certain psychological assumptions, we can divine alike the qualities and the defects of our adversaries, their love of rule and order, their simplicity and strength.

While the two doctrines put their claims to the proof, there is a great fascination in pages which reveal the practice of one of them by its greatest master, and we are indulging in no commonplace of laudatory criticism when we say that Col. Vachée has added to the vast library of Napoleonic literature a book indispensable to the military student, and of the highest interest to the general reader to-day. "Cleverness [wrote Napoleon] is not wanted in war. What is wanted is accuracy, character, and simplicity." One certainly comes from Col. Vachée's volume with an impression that the Emperor owed no less to his capacity for ceaseless toil, his patient mastery of detail, and determined policy of centralization than to his actual genius. It is his ability to hold in his own hands, not only the master, but also the minor, threads of his schemes which strikes us most of all. Berthier and the rest of his higher subordinates—what mere scribes they were, and with how dim a knowledge of the import of the orders they copied and circulated! In the formation of them their advice was never asked or their criticism suffered. To the modern General Staff, the body of experts collaborating in the production of a plan of campaign, the Staff of Napoleon bore strangely little resemblance. The general course of events was moulded by one brain and will alone; nor did this supreme and autocratic policy cease at the broader lines of strategy. It dominated major and minor tactics as well.

"Not only [writes Col. Vachée], as is advisable, did he himself draw up the main lines which must be closely connected with strategical combinations, but in orders dictated either to the Chief of the Staff or the General Commissary of Stores of the army, he fixed the details of them. He depended upon no one for the choice of the sites for the big depots, arsenals, hospitals, storehouses, and military bakehouses. He was his own director of marches, and encroached, even often, on the department of inferior authorities by issuing orders dealing with the smallest details."

In the vast extent of modern warfare such a system would be unthinkable—co-operation is a condition of success; but one is tempted to think that, even where feasible, it is a dangerous policy, and demoralizing to leader and sub-

ordinates alike. Napoleon was well served by his marshals on the whole, but from the splendid material supplied by them he was never able to fashion for himself a true right hand. In the heyday of his success he probably found pleasure in his isolation; later, when fortune turned against him, and his physical activity began to be impaired, he must have realized bitterly the limitations imposed by it. "This manner of commanding," wisely comments Col. Vachée, "cannot be given as a model."

The general framework of the book is the campaign of Jena, and it includes chapters which reproduce in the most satisfying detail the military methods of the Emperor and his manner of life in the field. Perhaps to the general reader none will prove more interesting than those which describe his personal relations with his officers and men, and his system of rewards and punishments. Emphatically Napoleon was not a man of friendships. He could unbend to moments of intimacy and *camaraderie*, but his spirit as well as his practical intelligence dwelt apart, and his personal dealings with and views of his higher subordinates were seldom without a certain chill of suspicion and reserve. His silence, he explained, signified approval; if he spoke, it was only to blame. With the inferior ranks he was a different being. An amazing memory for people, a profound knowledge of the detail of military life, a strong sense of the dramatic in word and deed, made him the idol of his rank and file. His discipline was characteristically peculiar—a chain of iron on the field of action, a silken bond at other times. The soldier, as Col. Vachée points out, was particularly unfortunate who paid the full penalty for looting or similar misdemeanour, and in general the Emperor showed a great leniency towards offences other than those impairing military efficiency. Some interesting passages sketch the democratic system of discipline by which offenders on minor charges received summary and violent correction at the hands of their fellows.

In a significant conclusion Col. Vachée sums up on the question of an autocratic supreme command and a system resulting from the true co-operation of a highly trained General Staff:—

"Between these two methods [he writes] it is permissible for each of us to make his choice. As far as I am concerned, whilst being a zealous partisan of a division of work, of the development of initiative, of a wide diffusion in the army of intellectual life, and whilst considering that it is indispensable to modify, in that way, everything that was tyrannical and absolute in the Napoleonic method, I firmly believe that nothing can replace the personal work of a leader, that incessant intellectual work is the safeguard of the authority and prestige of a commander-in-chief and of the originality and force of his conceptions. By the very fact that he exists, and that his action is felt, he increases everybody's force of impulsion and 'sacred fire' tenfold, and, by his firmness and rapidity, he gives a characteristic turn to the execution of his orders. A command thus exercised, if



addressed to an army exalted by ideas of duty, patriotism, and sacrifice, will obtain from it that intense effort which is an almost certain pledge of victory."

The work has been well translated by Mr. G. Frederic Lees, with an Introduction that is an ample apology for any small slips and roughnesses. A second edition should correct the rather numerous misprints.

The campaign of 1812 gives hardly any idea of Napoleon's supreme qualities as politician, organizer, strategist, or leader of men. He had his flashes of greatness still—witness his magnificent conduct of the remnants of the Grand Army across the Berezina; and his detailed scheme of the war showed little loss of power in dealing with the smallest trifles of transport, &c. But to be a great soldier you must meet your enemy face to face; to be a successful soldier you must defeat and disintegrate him. In 1812 Napoleon's enemy refused to be brought to a death-grapple, and the qualities of leader and army alike ended in a series of blows in the air. Moreover, the Napoleon of 1812 was far declined from the Napoleon of 1806. Accordingly Mr. Edward Foord has a far less inspiring theme for his volume than had Col. Vachée. At the same time he has compiled an accurate and fairly readable account of the series of operations, accompanied by some good maps and plans. Col. Burton covered the same subject in an excellent monograph which we reviewed in these columns on August 22nd, but Mr. Foord's has a more popular and less technical object, so that there is ample room for both. The book is handsomely got-up and illustrated.

*Highways and Byways in Lincolnshire.*  
By Willingham Franklin Rawnsley.  
With Illustrations by Frederick L. Griggs. (Macmillan & Co., 5s. net.)

THE common delusion of the traveller by rail that all Lincolnshire is "flat as a pancake" should scarcely survive the publication of this excellent book. As a matter of fact the highest point on the Great Northern between London and York, which is the second highest on that route between London and Edinburgh, lies within the borders of the county. No doubt the flat lands of the "Marsh" and the "Fen" (distinct terms, as Mr. Rawnsley rightly notes), through which the railways mostly pass, have the highest value both for pasture and corn; and the "Wold" farmers of to-day send their cattle to the lowlands for summer grazing, just as their Norse cousins at the same season send theirs to the higher mountain pastures. But though there are railways in the uplands of Kesteven, the Wolds of Central and Eastern Lindsey are ill-supplied with them; and many charming spots are tucked away in the folds of these rolling hills: some far from a railway, others quite near, but altogether unsuspected by the passing tourist. Before Macadam travelling in Lincolnshire, unless

on horseback, must have been a slow and tedious business. Now, however, the thorough draining of the Fens and the excellence of the main roads—we can hardly say as much for the "byways"—have made most of the county accessible; and Mr. Rawnsley claims to have visited almost everything he describes by the aid of "the ubiquitous motor-car," which he considers a mode of travelling specially suited to the county.

The writer of this book belongs to a well-known Lincolnshire family; and though not now resident in the county, he has long been connected with it, and is well acquainted with the people and their ways. His volume is less "gossipy" than some of its predecessors in this delightful series; but it has some good stories very well told, when the writer condescends to unbend from his serious preoccupation with church architecture.

Perhaps no district in England is more justly famed than Lincolnshire for the dignity and beauty of its village churches. There are several groups containing work which, if not pure Saxon, certainly belongs to the eleventh century; and some of later date—Heckington, for example—are so remarkable for their size and the richness of their decoration that they seem out of place in their homely surroundings. These great churches are especially plentiful in the Fen district, and one explanation of their existence, which fits at least some of them, is that they were built by rich monasteries which owned the land and took a religious pride in giving of their best to God's service. Mr. Rawnsley has, therefore, some excuse for what may seem the disproportionate amount of space that he devotes to the subject.

The aim of the series, if we may judge from previous volumes, is to furnish, not so much guide-books, as appreciations of the districts under review. But although this volume might serve as a handbook for the budding ecclesiologist—a work which has been well done already—it is fortunately far more than this. Mr. Rawnsley is at his best in the description of the distinctive scenery of the county: the wide views over marsh and fen from the slopes of the wolds, or the splendid sunsets and hazy distances of the lowlands; and also in his humorous appreciation of the country-folk, whose dialect he reproduces with much skill. He could doubtless have given us more chapters like the excellent one on 'Lincolnshire Folk-Song' if he had not had to cover the whole ground of this "second-largest" county in England.

There are few important secular buildings of any note or antiquity which he has not described, with the admirable help of Mr. Griggs; and his accounts of Tattershall Castle, the "Old Hall" at Gainsborough, and "John of Gaunt's Stables" at Lincoln are full of interesting detail. He is also well versed in the county's history and antiquities; and he records many of those traces of the Roman sway which, though seldom existing in brick and stone outside Lincoln,

are written more largely in this district upon the face of the country-side than in other parts of England. It was, perhaps, over-ambitious to compress the Old Palace and the "Minster" (so called, we may remind him, as early as the fourteenth century) into a single chapter, and to attempt a description of the whole city in three; but not many important points are missed, and the sketches of Lincoln by Mr. Griggs are supremely successful. Mr. Rawnsley is mistaken in speaking of "the three St. Hughs" of Lincoln, for Bishop Hugh de Welles was never canonized, and as he is said to have belonged to the Gloucestershire family of Trotman, we are curious to know the reasons for assigning him a Lincolnshire origin. It is more surprising to find Mr. Rawnsley conjecturing that there were town walls at Grantham on the evidence of the suffix "gate" to some of the streets; for in the case of other towns, as Louth, Lincoln, and Boston, he is well aware that "gate" is a Norse word for road.

He notices nearly all the monastic foundations, for which Lincolnshire was once famous, but which now (alas!) have almost entirely vanished; and his account of the Gilbertines—the only Order of strictly English origin—whose founder was a Lincolnshire man, is interesting and complete. But his list of the Templar preceptories omits that of Maltby, west of Louth; and in saying that Crowland and Thornton were the only "mitred" abbeys in the county, he is forgetting Bardney, though he elsewhere fully describes the recent excavations of its extensive buildings.

It is really astonishing how much varied information our author has contrived to pack within the limits of a handy volume. Old legends, churchwardens' accounts, epitaphs, the extinct woollen industry, agricultural statistics, duck "decoys," the mysteries of fen-skating—all receive their due meed of attention. But he is most at home in dealing with the literary associations of the county, of which he has missed very few; although the glories of Brant Broughton Church have made him forget that that monument of mis-directed learning, the 'Divine Legation of Moses,' was written, or at least planned, in the adjoining rectory. While belonging to a younger generation, he had the honour of a personal acquaintance with Tennyson, and the chapter on Somersby is full of the intimate knowledge and appreciation which were shown in his previous publications on the Lincolnshire poet. The proof-correction of the volume leaves something to be desired, especially in the matter of dates; and one or two sentences of the manuscript appear to have been dropped in the account of Bytham Castle on p. 45.

It seems almost superfluous to praise the work of Mr. Griggs, who has illustrated many other volumes of the series. Alike in his execution and choice of subjects he is felicitous as ever, and some of his sketches of ancient buildings seem almost to enhance the beauty of the originals.



*My Autobiography.* By S. S. McClure.  
With Illustrations. (John Murray,  
10s. 6d. net.)

THE inexhaustible optimism, the numberless expedients, and the gusto for fine language of Jim Pinkerton in 'The Wreckers' have pleased so many readers that the autobiography of his prototype is sure of a good reception. But, as soon as we are well started on Mr. McClure's record, we perceive that he is by no means the Pinkerton of Stevenson's story. He is something less amusing and really more interesting. We turn to Mr. Thayer, the author of 'Getting On: the Confessions of a Publisher,' which appeared some three years since, for the genius of advertisement which shone in Pinkerton. Mr. Thayer won a first prize for commending Alcock's Porous Plasters, and even in India was attracted by the advertisement "Mother Almost Gave Up Hope." Still he, like Mr. McClure, was a reformer. Pinkerton was too busy making his own way to attack fraud.

Mr. McClure gave Stevenson, he tells us, details of his life as a travelling hawkler ("peddling small notions" is the picturesque phrase he uses); but he is far from the ideals of Pinkerton, who saw himself getting rich quick, and had that Philistine view of immediate results in cash which has now, we suppose, become typically English as well as American. Mr. McClure's story, so far as it goes, is one of continuous anxiety and struggle; and he says very little of his days after forty, when, *McClure's Magazine* being an established success, he was able to travel and investigate other countries. But his struggle is not to get on or get rich quick; it is to get education and the wife of his heart. The vivid Americanisms which at once amaze and amuse us do not flourish, to any marked extent, in his pages; their style is restrained and thoughtful; and but for a few locutions and spellings which are peculiar to the land of their origin, the book might almost have been written by an Englishman. Perhaps the lady who has assisted the author has reduced his raciness.

At any rate, the autobiography has its charm, particularly in the author's appreciation of the scenery of Ireland and his early days there, and of his hard-working mother, one of those great women who shoulder the heavy burdens of life with tireless spirit. Her son certainly inherited a large measure of that perseverance; and the story of how, without any steady source of money, he succeeded in graduating at college is, indeed, remarkable, especially as he was cut short many times in his career by fits of restlessness. He has no ideas when he is sitting still, and we find him suddenly leaving his work to wander away anywhere with no prospects to speak of. Harold Frederic, if we remember right, ascribes the Irish restlessness to the fact that they do not take proper meals. This young Irishman could not afford, in his youth, to eat much, but he even reduced his scanty fare in his zeal for education,

and it is a wonder that he did not break down permanently before he reached manhood. After a time he would not do "chores" to win bread, and he was faced for several years with the loss of his love and her father's steady refusal to consider the visionary boy, which he fairly recognizes as reasonable in the circumstances. Three times he was a school teacher, but could not bear the settled tedium of the desk. He was lucky, he tells us, in his three chief employers, and, when he was in a position to start for himself—or rather, being an incurable optimist, ventured to live with his wife on debts and expectations—his idea was to "syndicate" good reading matter, and bring it to the country people among whom, an eager and unsatisfied reader, he had lived and worked.

The "syndicating" was a wearing and difficult business at first, and the same may be said of *McClure's Magazine*, started at that time of financial panic which brought Mark Twain and his publishing firm on to the rocks. Portraits of Napoleon and Lincoln as a background to biographies proved the turning-point for the magazine:—

"Throughout the year 1895, with our low-rate advertising contracts and increasing circulation, the magazine was losing 4,000 dollars a month. In 1896 it was clearing over 5,000 a month. Its prosperity and standing had been established."

Later Mr. McClure, though he does not say so here, wanted Mark Twain to edit a "Universal" magazine for him, but by that time the humorist loved his free and easy ways too well to become an editor.

Though there is plenty of picturesque detail in Mr. McClure's early struggles, he does not include so much as most writers of reminiscences in the way of personalia and anecdote. We do not regret the change, and should add that the reader will find interest in his associations with Meredith, Stevenson, and other literary lights of a time when literature was particularly alive. We get a glimpse or two of pleasant Henry Harland, and several comments on Stevenson and his friends.

Stevenson, we learn, was always willing to be edited; he was also, Mr. McClure holds, lucky in securing from his family

"the immediate recognition, appreciation, and enthusiasm so necessary to an artist, and which he seldom finds among his own blood or in his own family."

Outside judges make grave mistakes, too. One would have thought 'Plain Tales from the Hills' and 'Soldiers Three' acceptable anywhere. But we read otherwise:—

"On his way to England, Kipling stopped a few days in New York, and submitted his entire early output... to Harper Brothers. They turned down the whole mass of it, not accepting a single story."

Some of Mr. McClure's selections did not come off; but, on the whole, his judgment seems to have been excellent, and he was never afraid of backing a new writer. That is the American spirit of enterprise which is somewhat lacking in

this country. We see a few familiar names reappearing in each new literary venture, as if nothing was worth trying without established reputations behind it.

The book is somewhat casual in arrangement, and wanting in dates. The portrait of the author reminds us strongly of Mr. H. G. Wells. Though an idealist, he is also a practical man, and we therefore wonder why he did not provide an index to his work.

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*The Pan-Angles: a Consideration of the Federation of the Seven English-Speaking Nations.* By Sinclair Kennedy. (Longmans & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

THIS thoughtful treatise is most unfortunate in one respect: its speculations have taken the wrong turning. To Mr. Sinclair Kennedy, writing at Boston, Massachusetts, before the war began, the enemies encompassing the English-speaking nations appeared to be Russia, Japan, and China. Germany was "our natural and civilization ally"—an ugly phrase—and the fall of modern Germany would be "a Pan-Angle calamity." Our "civilization" ally has, unfortunately, done his best to bring about this "Pan-Angle calamity" by wantonly involving six out of the seven nations in hostilities. Mr. Kennedy belongs, it is clear, to the school of Cecil Rhodes, who imagined a world kept in the ways of peace by a British, American, and German Federation. The idea was fine, and as the last century was drawing to a close it seemed to some to be more or less feasible. But now it must be relegated, through the sheer weight of circumstance, to the limbo of forgotten things.

This miscalculation does not seriously damage Mr. Kennedy's argument, since his Federation would be bound to stand on its guard against some Power or combination of Powers. But the weak point in his admirably intentioned book is its inconclusiveness. He tells us that his Pan-Angles have colonized the waste places of the earth, though in many instances the French, Dutch, and Portuguese were there before them. He points out that their success is largely due to their strong love of individual freedom. Their law, he considers, is based on that theory, and, though drawn from many sources, still presents a certain homogeneity.

Even in their Governmental practices, the Pan-Angles, he considers, have certain rules in common: ultimate control rests with the voters, immediate legislative control lies in representative assemblies, and executive or administrative control is in charge of elected persons. He overstates his last proposition, by the way: the British Prime Minister is not "elected by a majority of the more popular chamber of the Legislature," but he is named by the Sovereign—Queen Victoria's choice of Lord Rosebery is the crucial instance—and the Premier recommends peers as well as commoners for his colleagues. Still, Mr. Kennedy will carry his readers along with him in his eloquent contention that the millions of one speech and race, with so many points in common, ought to combine in a Federation.



The ideal is seductive, and Mr. Kennedy writes interestingly about the great men who have recommended it in the past: Franklin, Governor Pownall, Cecil Rhodes, and Joseph Howe of Nova Scotia. Unhappily, in this imperfect world, "ought to" does not always coincide with "can." Singularly few traces of constructive schemes are to be found in Mr. Kennedy's pages, though, if we understand him rightly, he favours the creation of a new Federal Parliament rather than the grafting of fresh representation upon any legislative body at present existing. There is sound sense in this suggestion, but it fails to carry us very far. What, for example, is to be the position of the Monarchy in the Federation? If W. T. Stead can be trusted, Rhodes inclined to the view that its sacrifice would be justified by the success of the vast "combine." Still, it is a long step to ask an essentially conservative community such as ours to take. Again, how would the one million of New Zealand Pan-Angles stand against the eighty-one—nearly eighty-two—millions of American Pan-Angles? and how could a tariff, which the ingenious Jan Hofmeyr failed to frame satisfactorily for the British Empire, be rendered generally acceptable, with the United States as an additional partner in the concern?

Mr. Kennedy, we fear, leaves his Pan-Angle Federation a mere pious aspiration. When he has framed a definite plan, and converted his fellow-countrymen to that plan, we shall gladly hear from him again. In the meantime he should, we think, invent a better word than "Pan-Angle," a hybrid compound that lends itself to ridicule. We cannot conceive of the Pan-Angle Secretary Bryan making a speech on Pan-Angle foreign policy, nor the Pan-Angle Admiral Jellicoe leading a Pan-Angle fleet to victory.

### THE COMPANIONSHIP OF BOOKS.

MANY a grief has been soothed by the still small voice of the moral philosopher, as Thomas Hood says in one of his letters, but it is doubtful whether many readers, turning to books for some relief from the records of war and desolation at the front, will find much consolation in the pages of Sir J. H. Yoxall's new work, 'The Villa for Cœlebs.' The author may succeed in tempering a popular turn for sentiment by developing a taste for satire and irony—and enjoy the operation, like the skilful surgeon in his cunning manipulation of the scalpel; but his public is hardly likely to view the matter in the same light. It is easy for the heterodox to be cynical on the subject of Confirmation, for example, but this is hardly the way to win the readers who will probably turn to 'The Villa for Cœlebs' for entertainment on the strength of more than one pleasant novel in the past. 'The Villa for Cœlebs,' it is true, does not pretend to be a novel

when you open it, and Cœlebs and his wife Marian, whose conventional fortunes and conventional villa form the pivot round which the thin plot revolves, never become real creatures of flesh and blood.

With a nimble mind and fluent pen the author ranges over human interests and emotions with amazing facility. A few stray pages on the Baconian heresy, for instance, lead to a Lamb-like dissertation on the pig and its several names and attributes, as well as to skyscrapers, Dostoeffsky, and the 'Twelfth Sonata.' It is difficult, indeed, to classify the book. The author himself describes it as a collection of fugitive but connected episodes intended as "something which rather resembles a criticism and a philosophy of life." Taken in small doses—as it originally appeared in *The Cornhill* and elsewhere—the mixture was readable enough, but the brooding sense of irony is intensified in the bulk, so that even when the philosophic bookman laughs, he seems to be laughing with his tongue in his cheek. Social satire is out of tune at the present time, when readers may well, like Mr. Balfour, proclaim a preference for cheerful reading.

Mr. Mursell's 'Byways in Bookland' is neither so clever nor so provocative as 'The Villa for Cœlebs,' but it leads to more congenial company than Sir James Yoxall's cynical bookman. It admits us at once to that unfailing fellowship of books which is a sure refuge in times of prolonged suspense. If Mr. Mursell does not tell us much that is new, it is good to share enthusiasm for old, familiar friends; to tramp the true Elysian fields again with a kindred spirit, even though one cannot go the length of hugging the lamp-post in front of 17, Heriot Row, Edinburgh, where the Stevensons used to live. The house was empty when the author made his pilgrimage to this literary shrine, and, unable to satisfy his soul by peeping through the letter-box, risked his reputation "by publicly and most tenderly embracing the lamp-post that stood in front," believing it to be the very lamp-post immortalized in 'A Child's Garden of Verses':—

For we are very lucky, with a lamp before the door!

It is to be hoped that none of the good citizens of Edinburgh was in sight while the author was clinging to this friendly lamp-post. There is more to be said for Mr. Mursell's delight in having on another occasion been permitted to clasp "that most comfortable hand" of "Cummy," the faithful old nurse to whom Stevenson dedicated those verses. Alison Cunningham was over 90 when the author saw her, but still alert in mind and memory, and full of reminiscences about her "ain laddie." She told him how Louis—she always pronounced his name "Lewis"—as a little boy would dictate stories to her by the hour, first locking the door of the nursery, so that they might be perfectly alone and undisturbed. Paper and pencils would then be produced, and the most

wonderful tales would be evolved. It was a grief to her that she had never preserved any of those manuscripts.

"Once, she said, she had put Louis in the corner for some misdemeanour, and when, after a time, she called to him to come out, he refused to stir. Again she called, but still he remained immovable, with his face to the wall. Thinking something was the matter, she went across the room to bring him out of his corner, when, hearing her approaching, he wheeled suddenly round, and, lifting up an admonitory finger, said: 'Sh! I'm telling myself a story!' How characteristic that was! The child was indeed father of the man."

It is interesting to learn that Cummy highly disapproved of the portrait of Stevenson in the National Portrait Gallery, as well as of the memorial medallion on the walls of St. Giles's Cathedral, resenting the perpetuation of the invalid in the medallion. Doubtless, as Mr. Mursell says, Stevenson would have preferred a different form of memorial; yet it is not an unworthy representation of the man who wrote to George Meredith in the autumn of 1893 from the Samoan island over which the New Zealanders have lately hoisted the British flag:—

"For fourteen years I have not had a day's real health; I have wakened sick and gone to bed weary; and I have done my work unflinchingly. I have written in bed, and written out of it, written in hemorrhages, written in sickness, written torn by coughing, written when my head swam for weakness; and for so long, it seems to me I have won my wager and recovered my glove.... And the battle goes on—ill or well, is a trifle; so as it goes. I was made for a contest, and the Powers have so willed that my battlefield should be this dingy, inglorious one of the bed and the physic bottle. At least I have not failed, but I would have preferred a place of trumpets and the open air over my head."

Stevenson was a hero, as well as a literary genius, scorning, like George Meredith, to be crushed by the merciless blows of Fate. He shares with Dickens the first place in the author's heart, but Mr. Mursell's taste is catholic, and the literary aspirant will find his enthusiasm both infectious and stimulating. Incidentally Mr. Mursell appears to have found the golden road to inspiration. Carlyle, we know, could never write in what might be termed respectable clothes; Dickens needed blue ink and a supply of quills; Balzac's mascot was a monk's cowl; Gautier's a red dressing-gown; while Mark Twain is said to have turned out his best work while lying face downwards at full length on the floor. Mr. Mursell resorts to none of these eccentric expedients. He has found it possible to create a mood for writing either by half an hour's reading or a swinging walk over the hills, when the sheer delight of the physical exercise, as Victor Hugo has also testified, stirs up the torpid brain to activity. Inspiration, he declares, never comes to dyspepsia or morbid brooding, or to a man "frowsting" by the fire. Yet we know of one living writer of repute who swears by dyspepsia as an infallible source of inspiration. It is all a matter of temperament—or affectation.

*The Villa for Cœlebs.* By J. H. Yoxall. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6s. net.)

*Byways in Bookland: Confessions and Digressions.* By Walter A. Mursell. (Gay & Hancock, 3s. 6d.)



## RECENT VERSE.

Of the poetry recently issued by Mr. Elkin Mathews we prefer 'Borderlands' and 'Thoroughfares,' both by Mr. W. W. Gibson. He is straightforward and forcible, with a convincing movement and clarity that bring his scenes and personages vividly before the reader. This is evident in his transference of his own sense of beauty to his protagonists. 'The Queen's Crag,' for example, in the former volume, is a mere dialogue between two peasants, but here is a passage that is not beyond the peasant or beneath the poet:—

Queen Guenevere, a-combing her long hair  
That tumbled over a gown of blue—  
As blue and shimmering as a mallard's neck—  
And with a light of running water :  
And, as she sang, 'twas like the curlew calling,  
And rippled through my heart like curlew calling,  
Like curlew calling in the month of April,  
And with a clear cool noise of running water.

The next poem, also a dialogue, between "Daft Dick" and a tramp, has a clever ending. Daft Dick, bored by the tramp's reminiscences, frightens him off by a tale of the "ghostly stirks" hard on his heels; then tricks the drover of the "stirks"—not ghosts, but real cattle—into hot pursuit;

Now I can sleep in peace, without bedfellows,  
Two in a bed is one too many for me—  
And such a clatter-jaw !

The third poem describes a travelling circus, and shows the same vivacity, now and again touching a high point of beauty, yet without ever losing its suitability to the main treatment of the theme.

Mr. Gibson's 'Thoroughfares' are short poems, and in these he keeps more strictly to formal metres; using the personal note, he has more freedom, and he touches the root of his subject. In 'Geraniums' we have the "poor old weary woman,"

Broken with lust and drink, bleary-eyed and ill,  
selling her last bunch of flowers, thanks  
to the price of which,

The last oath muttered, the last pint drained deep,  
She 'll sink, as Cleopatra sank, to sleep ;  
Nor need to barter blossoms for a bed.

*Borderlands.* By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson. (Elkin Mathews, 2s. 6d. net.)

*Thoroughfares.* (Same author, publisher, and price.)

*The Horns of Chance.* By Margaret Chanler Aldrich. (Same publisher and price.)

*Poems.* By E. Scotton Huelin. (Same publisher, 1s. net.)

*Sailor-Town.* By C. Fox-Smith. (Same publisher, 1s. net.)

*A Prelude in Verse.* By Marion Durst. (Same publisher, 2s. 6d. net.)

*Oxford Poetry, 1914.* With Preface by Sir Walter Raleigh. (Oxford, Blackwell, 1s. net.)

*New Beginnings.* By Douglas Cole. (Same publisher, 2s. 6d. net.)

*The Voice of Peace.* By Gilbert Thomas. (Chapman & Hall, 2s. 6d. net.)

*To-morrow's Road.* By G. M. H. (Old Bourn Press, 9d. net.)

*The Dim Divine.* By E. Richardson. (A. C. Fifield, 1s. net.)

*Love Songs.* By Nora Graham. (Chapman & Hall, 2s. 6d. net.)

*Philip the King.* By John Masefield. (Heinemann, 3s. 6d. net.)

Much more we could quote: 'The Tram,' the poem on the lodging-house in Houndsditch (a clever piece of trochaics), the 'Vision in a Tea-Shop.' It is enough to say that Mr. Gibson, even in "things old and unlovely," can see the horror, the pathos, and the beauty. 'The damp, ill-lit streets, the gas-flare on a fruit-stall, the matchseller in the "dismal dripping night"—such subjects are his choice, and he illuminates them without flooding them with false limelight.

'The Horns of Chance,' by Miss Margaret Chanler Aldrich, is more notable for talent than for genius: it has the touch (frequent in modern verse) of the factitious. Poetry may be written—nay, should be—under compulsion, but that compulsion must not be wholly of self, otherwise the effort is too apparent. The 'Irish Song' is good, and the 'Three Wise Men' is a clever kind of a skit, while 'In my Garden' has at least one fine stanza:—

The saint laid blossoms to her cheek,  
God knows which shone most white,—  
And cried, "O little tree, I dreamt  
About you yesternight."

Mr. E. Scotton Huelin in his 'Poems' has sacrificed metre to imagery and a certain sense of excitement; but 'Before Sunset' is spared from the sacrifice, and is therefore far more attractive than the other verses, which are much too "intense." "Iron trees" is the best instance of that imagery which we have noted.

In 'Sailor-Town,' by Mr. C. Fox-Smith, we again feel the lack of elemental simplicity. Rhythm and language are adequate. Many critics will say, "Here is the true speech and smack of the sea," but the truth is a little overdone; we find too much of literary quality and too little actuality.

Again, in Miss Marion Durst's 'Prelude in Verse' the *sancta simplicitas* which might achieve so much is just out of reach: it is very nearly attained in the 'Moonlight Hymn.' She has happy lines, and she has surprising weaknesses in rhythm.

The collection of 'Oxford Poetry' issued by Mr. B. H. Blackwell gives us great relief: the less mature poet, still fired by the enthusiasm of his youth, is spontaneous, often with happy results; we do not meet "that tired feeling." Wit is frequent. The 'Song after Lunch,' by Mr. G. N. Clark, is vividly Oxonian, and Mr. Douglas Cole's 'Odium Antitheologicum' is delightful in each of its fine stanzas, especially the last:—

Who the Devil made the Devil ?  
Devil only knows !  
But clearly he who made the Devil  
To the Devil goes.

'To Mary,' by Mr. A. J. Dawe, is admirable, as is Mr. Godfrey Elton's 'For a Birthday'—short, telling poems, without any exaggeration.

Mr. Douglas Cole has a collection all to himself, 'New Beginnings,' but he has omitted his 'Odium Antitheologicum'—presumably in a fit of seriousness. His

song on p. 55 is good so far as it goes, and his 'Epilogue' has merit.

Of the other collections before us there is little to record. 'The Voice of Peace,' by Mr. Gilbert Thomas, has some clever verses on a Futurist. 'To-morrow's Road,' by G. M. H., suffers greatly from intensity, though the 'Last Test' has a few good lines. 'The Dim Divine' of Mr. E. Richardson shows great earnestness and effort, which now and again attain their object, as in 'Great Gifts—Blind Man,' which is much above the average. 'Problems' is also distinct from the rest, and 'The Heavenly Staircase' deserves mention.

'Love Songs,' by Miss Nora Graham, again compels us to emphasize the need for simplicity. Again there is a wealth of technique, imagery, and words, but it all needs chastening. It is given to a Swinburne to let his fancy fly loose, to rise strongly to the great heights, and a Rossetti may go further than his fellows; but for most the first effusion is not the best. "Poeta nascitur et fit," as Tennyson said. One must boil and reboil the cauldron.

Mr. Masefield has evidently adopted that process to some extent in his latest volume. 'Philip the King,' not necessarily phenomenal, is, at any rate, sound poetry, rising now and again to a notable level. There are fine passages in the King's dream, wherein appear his many victims, each with a story of cruelty and betrayal. Vigour is combined with a well-judged restraint that purges it of the superfluous. But Mr. Masefield makes up for lost time in 'Biography' and 'The River,' where we find much of that forcefulness, even brutality, which is the flamboyant element in his work. These qualities are not to be despised, but it is good to find them set aside for a time—the contrast is all the more effective. 'They closed her Eyes' is a translation, but the quietude and strength of it should satisfy the original poet. It strikes a high note, perhaps higher than anything else in the whole book: it is fine verse.

*Impressions and Comments.* By Havelock Ellis. (Constable & Co., 6s. net.)

MR. HAVELOCK ELLIS'S 'Impressions and Comments' contain many fine and arresting thoughts finely expressed. In an apologetic Preface he warns the reader that these random notes, made on stray leaves upon the things in life and thought which have chanced to strike his attention, necessarily, even at the best, present the aspect of the moment merely, the flash of a single facet of life, only to be held in the brain provided one also holds therein many other facets, for the fair presentation of the great crystal of life. The acknowledgment is needed, for many of these guesses at truth will strike an unsympathetic reader as irritating, unreasonable, or contradictory. The author, indeed, revels in the contradictory. The key-note of his philosophy seems to be based on Aristotle's



axiom that it is part of probability that the improbable should sometimes happen; and this formula, perfection implies imperfection, and so forth, adopted by Gournmont in the phrase that injustice is one of the forms of justice, supplies Mr. Ellis with a fruitful source of paradox. Whatever is vital is contradictory, he declares, and, if of two views we wish to find out which is the richer and more fruitful, we ought, perhaps, to ask ourselves which embodies the more contradictions. There you have the trick of it; and, so long as the author can avoid the King Charles's head of eugenics and Malthusianism, social questions in general, and the charm and beneficence of nakedness in particular, he is a thoughtful and entertaining essayist, who uses words as an artist, and delights in capital letters as a mystic. He never grows weary of the significance of little things. He loves to catch a phrase from a writer, a text from the Bible, a detail from a biography, an observation from the street corner, and to hang on such pegs the reflections and moralizations inspired by his own idiosyncrasies of mind, study, and taste. It is not a method productive of great, profound, or all-embracing generalizations. Thus we are told that the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven is a glorification of a nation of shopkeepers; that Landor was the last great writer of English, a criticism easily maintained by belittling Stevenson and Pater, and ignoring Ruskin and Macaulay; that "the thinkers who survive are the thinkers who wrote well," although, one reflects, no word written by Christ or Socrates is extant, and neither Newton nor Galileo, for instance, among innumerable men of science, owes his immortality as a thinker to good writing. As for contradictions, it appears to us that everything Mr. Ellis urges in favour of his thesis that artists are usually good penmen is an argument against his view that good poets are not good critics. The opposite is nearer the truth, and one could adduce a century of names, from Shakespeare to Swinburne, and Landor to Matthew Arnold, to prove it.

Mr. Ellis occasionally yields to the temptation which most easily besets clever writers—the temptation to be smart. He succeeds certainly, as in that tilt of his against the Archbishop of Canterbury; but his success does not add to his reputation for good judgment or good sense. Nor can one have much patience with his sneer at our soldiers, "men now employed in laboriously learning the trade of war, which they are seldom or never called upon to exercise"; still less with the cheap insult to the British sailor, whom he likens to a Chinaman, and describes as "the legendary hero of the British people, on whose existence that of the English nation is held to depend." As a pacifist, Mr. Ellis seems to hold the view that war will disappear with the disappearance of surplus populations. That is a very doubtful proposition. It seems to us more likely that nations which shirk the duty of preparing themselves to resist aggression, and theorists who scoff at such preparations, will disappear first.

Mr. Ellis, is, we think, less than just to Browning as a poet and a seer. It is curious, therefore, to note that he has adopted a well-known figure from 'One Word More,' and exhibits it as an original reflection: "I am sometimes tempted to think that most people circle round the world as the moon circles round it, always carefully displaying one side only to the human spectators' view," &c. So small a matter will not, however, injure Mr. Ellis's reputation for originality. In an excellent passage he refers to the unique and surprising charm of English parish churches, and the silent witness they bear to the curious individuality, the fascinating tendency to incipient eccentricity, which marks English genius. The ideas and moralizings struck from a full, observant, and humanized mind by contact with Art, Nature, and Man, and recorded here with admirable attention to form, bear something of the same testimony. We can give, and we fancy the author would desire, no higher praise.

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*County Folk-Lore. Vol. VII. — Printed Extracts, Nos. IX., X., XI. Examples of Printed Folk-Lore concerning Fife, with some Notes on Clackmannan- and Kinross-shires. Collected by John Ewart Simpkins. With an Introduction by Robert Craig MacLagan. (Sidgwick & Jackson, for the Folk-Lore Society.)*

THE kingdom of Fife, deriving its royal title from the *rioghrean* of Celtic antiquity, is somewhat of a microcosm. It represents on a small scale the conglomeration of races which has produced the Scottish character, and for many centuries it maintained its energetic and teeming population to some extent unaffected by the political convulsions of "all the lands about it." The Ochils, the Forth, and the sea were the bulwarks which accentuated its early isolation in a wider territory than now. "Fifers" had till quite modern days a great dislike of the more purely Teutonic Lothians. Charter evidence, indeed, seems to show that Anglo-Saxon influence in the "kingdom" was almost confined to the epoch of Canmore and his English wife. The Normans were numerous in their day, but no great feudal house had a wide or dominant supremacy. The old territorial earldom was annexed to the Crown after the death of Murdoch of Albany. "The folk of Fife," therefore, with their "golden fringe" of seaports and their foreign trade, their landward lairds who struggled with a soil which "girded a' winter and grat a' summer," were well placed for developing a strenuous and, to some extent, a peculiar people. Such a community was likely to be rich in folk-lore.

The present collection seems to be pretty exhaustive. The physical features—hills, rocks, and caves—are first treated, the legends regarding them being full of *diablerie*. The wizard Michael Scot of Balwearie is credited with having pro-

duced Norrie's Law, the work of his attendant imps in their abortive attempt to level the neighbouring Law of Largo. The notion of buried treasure in the latter has resulted in another belief, that the former is the cairn of the luckless Tammie Norrie, whose uncanny performance on his horn broke the spell that should have unearthed the gold.

The holy wells of Fife are very numerous. That on the Isle of May removes barrenness; St. Fillan's cures sore eyes; the double tides in the Forth are a legacy of St. Mungo. Of the medical virtues of south-running water, as at Newburgh, there are many examples.

Birds and beasts, with the luck they indicate, are duly recorded. No Scotsman will kill a spider. To the credit of Fife, it is wrong to hunt a wren. Magpies depend on their numbers: "Ane's joy, twa's grief, three's a waddin', four's deith." The fishermen, a Teutonic race (those of Buckhaven are traceably Flemings), have superstitions of their own. Their horror of the swine is shown in several good stories. Talk of porpoises or salmon is ill-omened at sea, as it is to carry a parson. Of goblins, changelings, &c., there is sufficient representation. The effect of passing a changeling through the fire was believed in, says the late Sheriff Mackay, as late as the nineteenth century. Ghost stories are fairly numerous, from Green Jean at Wemyss Castle to the funeral procession of the Skenes at Auchtertool. Of trials for witchcraft there are more than enough. Their gloomy and sordid details could perhaps not have been omitted, but few now will find such fascination in them as did the British Solomon. Personal legends are largely concerned with the nobler Stewart kings; James IV. and the "Guidman of Ballengeich" are the heroes of several. Fife was ecclesiastical of old; St. Andrews is the Scottish Canterbury; so we are prepared for legends of Columba, St. Kentigern, St. Serf, and St. Rule. Queen Margaret is not omitted.

The most entertaining section is that dealing with games, local customs, traditions, rhymes, and sayings. Here there is such wealth that it is only possible to refer our readers to the book. Proverbs are pithy and plentiful. "I'll tie mine ain hose with mine ain gartans," "I'll sell the coo to bury Tammie," are redolent of true Scottish pride. One of the most charming sayings in the language can be traced to Fife: "Ilka blade o' grass keeps its ain drap o' dew."

A full appendix of the folk-lore of the mining population, as in Cowdenbeath and Auchenderran, is subjoined. An index would have been almost impossible to this *catalogue raisonné*, but there is a useful list of contents and of authorities cited.

There are some excellent illustrations, which include details of the fisherman's life. 'Cupar Hiring Fair' seems to have been crowded in 1912. The 'Ruins of the Palace, Dunfermline,' make an attractive picture; and the crudity of early coal-mining is well shown in a vignette.



*Life and Genius of Ariosto.* By J. Shield Nicholson. (Macmillan & Co., 3s. net.)

Of the four great classical poets of Italy, Ariosto is probably the least read in England to-day. The novel has so largely ousted other forms of fiction from among us that the romantic narrative poetry in which Italy is rich would make but little appeal to the average reader, even were the study of Italian less neglected among us than it is at present. Moreover, the amazing variety and intricacy of the plot of the 'Orlando Furioso' bewilder one at first. In the sixteenth century the story of the 'Real di Francia' was as well known to all classes as it still is to the Sicilian peasant, who follows it night after night in the marionette theatre, recognizing the heroes by the crests of their helmets. But it is some time before a modern reader grows familiar with this astounding world. Besides, Ariosto assumes a knowledge of Boiardo's 'Orlando Innamorato,' which he is continuing. Yet Bernardo Tasso said that no writer is so often re-read as Ariosto, and Prof. Nicholson tells us that Scott read him through, as well as Boiardo, every year. Not only has he few rivals as a story-teller, but also as a literary artist he stands supreme. He was a conscious artist who corrected and polished as elaborately as Pope. Hence the impossibility of translating him adequately. Perhaps one of the characteristics that have done most to militate against Ariosto's popularity here in recent times is his thoroughly Italian mixture of the burlesque with the serious. It has always seemed to us a strange irony of fate that he chose Astolfo, Duke of England, to perform the famous journey to the moon in company with St. John upon Elijah's fiery chariot to find Orlando's lost wits. Yet there is no real want of reverence in the incident, and, for all his occasional mocking, no one rates the knightly virtues, particularly the word of honour, more highly than he.

Prof. Nicholson tells us that the object of this study, as of his 'Tales from Ariosto,' is to awaken the interest of the ordinary English reader in the 'Orlando Furioso.' In addition to a good bibliography and an interesting chapter on Ariosto's genius, he supplies an account of the poet's relations with the Court of Ferrara, and especially with his first patron, the worthless Cardinal Ippolito d'Este, whom he has often been blamed for flattering so outrageously in his poem. Two officials could hardly have been less alike than the firm but just poet and his cruel, oppressive father, upon whose death he showed himself a model brother and son.

A man of the world with Ariosto's experience of public life in Cinquecento Italy was not likely to cherish many illusions. Like most of the men of his day, he "practised the lighter vices," and drew women as he found them. Gabrina, Orrigille, and Argia are not attractive characters. He does not rank chastity among the highest qualities of womanhood. But once he had met the beautiful Alessandra he remained faithful

to her, though he could never marry her; and to her influence, as well as that of his mother, who is universally admitted to have been a pattern of her sex, we doubtless owe Bradamante, Isabella, and Fiordeligi. Prof. Nicholson, indeed, regards the Amazon Bradamante as the "ideal of the woman militant" of whom we heard so much before the war.

He considers that the overthrow of the tyranny of science favours a revival of Ariosto. For one thing, the modern attitude towards the supernatural is reverting to the Renaissance point of view, and Ariosto is a master of the supernatural. But we imagine that a revival of the study of Italian would be even more necessary. However, we can recommend the little book before us to all who are anxious to form some idea of Ariosto as poet and as man, for Prof. Nicholson's enthusiasm does not blind him to his faults, which are, indeed, such as would meet with more tolerance now than might have been the case fifty years ago.

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*The Department of State of the United States: its History and Functions.* By Gaillard Hunt. (Milford, for Yale University Press, 10s. net.)

It gives one quite a shock to read that no American State department has had its history written till now. True, our surprise would have been great, though still somewhat less, to learn that the historians of other countries had been in the habit of recognizing their departments of State as national institutions with a story of their own worth studying and worth telling. But from America's grand army of professors of history, reinforced by the vigorous curiosity and industry of a Landsturm of private and parochial enthusiasts (have we not been informed, in these very columns, that Paxton County, Pa., is an Empire?), one expects absolutely everything that touches on the national record. However, we are not sorry that Dr. Hunt is the first in this field, for no one could be better fitted to set a good precedent both of the personal qualifications and the method for the right doing of work like this. To the knowledge gained by long service within the Department, and a zealous study of every step in its history, he adds the selective sense and the literary self-control which could alone prevent such a work from spilling over into several volumes. To say that it is entertaining reading throughout would be a slighting form of praise. For it would imply that the book lacked much of its proper value, as a precise, exhaustive, and trustworthy work of reference. No requisite of that kind seems to be omitted from Dr. Hunt's exposition of the activities of a Department which is still astonishingly manifold, even if it cannot now be described, in Jefferson's words, as embracing "the whole domestic administration, War and Finance excepted."

A good deal of human interest, however, might be disengaged from the historical

chapters and one or two others. The Department had its dim and indefinite beginnings in the Committee of Secret Correspondence created by Congress in 1775 "to correspond with friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world." This body sent Silas Deane to France in the guise of a merchant, and a little later its chairman, Franklin himself, in his own illustrious character as the friend of his country and mankind. A slight step towards the form required by its functions was effected in 1777, when the "Committee for Foreign Affairs" was established by enactment, with that redoubtable pamphleteer Thomas Paine for its secretary. Paine seems to have had juster ideas of what the Committee stood for than Congress had yet reached, and he had all the qualifications for a good secretary except discretion. A lapse from official reticence caused his removal in January, 1779, and no successor was appointed till September, 1781, when Livingston (one of the splendid names of that time) took up the work. Meantime the increasing foreign affairs of nation and government, and the absence of any office duly empowered and equipped for dealing with them, were piling up confusions and discredit in the relations of the United States with the world at large. Sensitive on the latter point, Congress decided to provide the remedy in a Department for Foreign Affairs. Extensive extracts are given from the report on which the Act (passed February, 1782) was founded, the opening lines of the long resolution being as follows:—

"The United States having risen to importance, and taken their place among Sovereign and Independent nations, are called upon to secure their extensive territories and maintain their political interests by cultivating the friendship and alliance of other Sovereigns, and by guarding against the machinations of the designing and ambitious. In order to which, Ministers and Agents have been appointed to study the interests, views and designs of Courts at which they reside, to declare the principles of justice and moderation by which the United States propose to govern themselves, and to express on various occasions their sentiments. That these sentiments may be fully known to their ministers, some regular channel of communication should be opened," &c.

Slowly and reluctantly Congress had been brought to acknowledge the necessity of a Foreign Office, and even to establish something that was an appreciable approach to that type. But though the undignified and disabling conditions of the preceding secretariat were to a considerable extent removed, and provision was made for an establishment less derisible than had existed hitherto, yet the desire to be exacting of service continued along with the ingrained reluctance of Congress to devolve powers, or vote any but the most meagre pay. On this last score it lost the services of Livingston, who set forth the grounds of his resignation with great frankness, summarized in the words:—

"And though I am willing to give my time and service to the public if they should



be deemed necessary, yet I cannot in justice to myself or my family add to the gift that of such a portion of my property as I find absolutely necessary to support the office I now hold."

It is worth noting, and should be counted among the nobler traits of Congress, that this plain-speaking did not offend so deeply as did Livingston's announcement that he was resigning in order to take the post of Chancellor, which had been offered him by his own State, New York. This avowed preference for a mere State appointment over one bestowed by the Government of the United States was an indignity not to be forgiven. Nor was it unpunished. His place not being yet filled in July, 1783, and the arrival of the Treaty of Peace being presently expected, he let it be known through a letter to Madison that "it would give him great pleasure to be permitted" to sign the instrument in his former character of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He also stated grounds both plausible and reasonable why Congress should explain ("recite" is his word) that it would "be agreeable to them that he resume the direction of the Department pending the ratification of the *Definitive Treaty*." No notice was taken of this, and the great pleasure was not his.

His successor was, if possible, a better man, with experience in great diplomatic transactions. Also, he was the last man in America to quarrel or to seek import-ance. Yet, though Livingston had insisted on considerable definitions before he accepted office at all, and though additional powers and facilities were conceded during his tenure, the mild John Jay had hardly taken control before he wrote to the President of Congress (January, 1785).

"I have some reason, Sir, to apprehend that I have come into the office of Secretary for foreign affairs with Ideas of its Duties & Rights somewhat different from those which seem to be entertained by Congress."

This was the beginning of a new series of discussions, reports, and resolutions, all tending in the direction of a slow concession to the Department of powers to do the work expected of it. It is quite a psychological study. Congress seems to surrender unwillingly and with pain the two prepossessions which were rooted in it: that itself alone was the whole Government; and that any committees or departments it might set up had no more claim to authority, nor much more mental dignity, than might have belonged to a clerical staff. Under John Jay advance was made, but the increase in the duties imposed, and in the actual body of work to be done, greatly outran the increase in powers and equipment. Consequently, as the phenomena of the Critical Era developed, it became apparent that nowhere was the need for "strong government" more pressing than in the domain committed to the Department for Foreign Affairs. One of the last acts of the old Confederation was to order an inquiry into the condition of that Department as to system and efficiency. The resulting report was entirely creditable to good men

in difficulties, but we need only cite from it the fact that the Department was housed in two rooms, one for the Secretary and the other for his staff.

When the Constitution had been framed and ratified, and the first Congress of the (now at last) United States met in April, 1789, it had to deal with the void made by the cessation of the administrative machinery, such as it was, of the old Confederation. In the creation of new Departments marked and deliberate precedence was given to the Department for Foreign Affairs over those of Finance and of War, these being all that were at first contemplated. The change of its designation to "Department of State," giving the title of Secretary of State to its chief, was effected shortly afterwards, mainly in order, without creating any new department, to provide for certain matters that could not well be brought within the purview of either the Finance or the War Minister. Much of the conglomerate and miscellaneous character which this imposition assigned to it adheres still. For, though some interests have budded off and gone elsewhere, gathering and growth have proceeded in keeping with the advance of the community and the continuous definition of subjects into their parts and aspects, more than enough to make up for any loss of range or lessening of the load of care. Witness Dr. Hunt's exhaustive account of its many bureaus, its positive continuous activities, and the numberless occasional ways in which it comes into relation with the community, the Government, and the rest of mankind. Those pages are full of information for the historian, the lawyer, the journalist, and the average (that is to say, the good) American, at work or on his travels.

Yet there is much interesting reading also, not without points of humour. We are thinking especially of the whimsical story of the Great Seal (improperly so called), and the cool attempt of Philadelphia, after having with the utmost difficulty secured a loan of the Declaration of Independence for a unique occasion, to keep it permanently for the purposes of a local show.

#### ENGLAND AND THE EMPIRE.

PROF. CROSS has, in 'A History of England and Greater Britain,' set himself the task of tracing, in about eleven hundred pages, the development of the English people from the earliest times to the present: from the coming of the Romans to the formation of the Ulster Volunteers; or, to be precise, to the third reading of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons in May last. In a work of this kind, in which an outline of the constitutional, social, industrial, and other development of the English people is attempted, industry and wide reading, rather than the presentation of original

*A History of England and Greater Britain.*  
By Arthur Lyon Cross. (Macmillan & Co., 10s. 6d.)

*A History of England and the British Empire.*  
—Vol. III. 1689–1802. By Arthur D. Innes. (Rivingtons, 6s. net.)

views, are rightly expected, and with these qualities Prof. Cross is amply equipped. Both the student and the general reader who takes pleasure in a well-written volume will find here a storehouse of facts, well-balanced estimates of men and tendencies, and in the helpful biographies the means for further detailed study.

We may perhaps call attention to one or two special features. In the first place, we are glad to notice the attention which the writer has paid in the space at his disposal to the part played by the English Common Law in the development of English institutions, the more so because in a volume of this kind it is generally a matter which, for various reasons, is insufficiently emphasized. It is interesting now to speculate on the effect of the introduction of the Roman law upon English administration, but the triumph of Roman law was again and again more than a mere matter of speculation—it was an imminent possibility; and to the conservatism of the English lawyers, as well as to the polity of the Anglo-Norman kings, both English and American political institutions owe a great deal.

The results of modern research are shown repeatedly in the volume, and particularly in Prof. Cross's estimate of the real significance of Magna Carta, influenced, it is apparent, by McKechnie's labours. Historians as restrained as Stubbs—to say nothing of a host of others—have seen in the Great Charter privileges and liberties which were non-existent, and conceptions of liberty which the thirteenth century could not have understood, and would probably have vigorously repudiated if it had. American historians and judges have, to say the least, offended as much. Now that the Charter has been torn from its high place, and has ceased to be a thing which it was only possible to worship while it was misunderstood, the teacher of history will have to explain why such a "myth" has exercised a potent influence on the evolution of political institutions.

Altogether, it may be doubted whether there is at present available another general introduction to English history which is at the same time so carefully and attractively written, and so obviously the product of a sound historian.

The third volume of Mr. Innes's useful work is, like those already out, easy to read and commendably accurate, as tested by daily use for purposes of reference. The author shows familiarity with the results of recent research into controversial topics such as the Peterborough legend, though we regret to find him still thinking that Philip Francis was "Junius." His treatment of the Colonial question is adequate, though he might have laid more stress on the easy-going indifference of the home Government before the Seven Years' War. At the moment his lucid exposition of Pitt's reason for going to war in 1793—in defence of a "scrap of paper," the treaty closing the Scheldt—is particularly to be noted. The maps are clear and helpful, and there are some genealogies and a good Index.



## FICTION.

*The Demi-Gods.* By James Stephens. (Macmillan & Co., 5s. net.)

THERE is a tribe in literature who may be called the Dazzlers or the Awakeners, according as one views its members with qualified or unqualified admiration. The main point about these writers is that they are secure from the mortification of seeing their works fall flat; their style and matter are clamant and arresting, or brilliant and fascinating. They produce psychic effects comparable with those produced by new lands. In calling them collectively a tribe we offend for the sake of convenience against linguistic propriety, for it is impossible to imagine a marching procession of Dazzlers; the glory of each is partly conditional on his distinctness from the rest.

Mr. Stephens is surely one of the most remarkable of living literary Dazzlers: he has, indeed, a right to be called an Awakener, for he makes the reader, sleeping the drugged sleep of caste and property, awake in a world of new values.

The queerly composed fantasy before us is circumstantially more improbable than a fairy tale, and has that superabundance of rhetoric which is, unfortunately, characteristic of Irish earnestness; but the author's imaginative power compels his characters to stand out—human, idiosyncratic, and alive—unharmful by their creator's errors. An Irish wandering thief, his daughter, an ass, a woman of many loves, and three angels—these are the principal characters. The angels, with their removable wings and businesslike mouths and appetites, at first sight seem to have less reality of existence than Leprechauns; but a real spiritual dignity becomes manifest in the course of their earthly visit. They become instruments of revaluation; the ass whom the girl fondles and the thief ill-treats does not make the archangel ridiculous by being somewhat like him; nor does the resemblance between the archangel and an inveterate "light woman" serve to disprove the former's celestial nature and functions. Similarly, though the angels live on food stolen for them, the author's art keeps them from the taint of dishonesty, and obliges the reader to look at the origin and spiritual aspect of property and acquisitiveness. Mr. Stephens retains, despite the play of his paradoxical humour, the idea that angels are essentially more than human. Though his Rhadamanthine comedy of a threepenny bit, lost by one of the damned, and improperly appropriated by a seraph, is as clamantly farcical as anything in Lever, he does not ignore the fact that humour is only one of the admirable moods in which the human may consider the superterrestrial and angelic. "There is nothing in the world could stand against one of us," says Caeltia the seraph in this story; and before Art the cherub destroys his wings to symbolize his devotion to one wingless girl, the author has taken care to

show that his wonderfulness is not deposited in wings or any other machine.

Perhaps the peculiar attraction of this book can be best defined as a harmony between the sublime and the ridiculous, the esoteric and the simple. "What would the priest say," asks Patsy the tramp, "if he heard we were stravaiging the country with three big buck angels, and they full of tricks, may be?" It is safe to say that Patsy's phrasing would arouse in a gentleman, prepared to hear his story, an expectation of horrors of vulgarity. How extraordinary would be that gentleman's disappointment! Here we have a tenderness worthy of Francis of Assisi, a drollery and topsy-turviness as of Irish fairies, flashes of Indian mysticism and primitive brutality, poetic prose as artificial as a song, and a barbarian's dialect. It is a book of obstinate liveliness and charm.

*The Second Blooming.* By W. L. George. (T. Fisher Unwin, 6s.)

THE English novel concerning sex is, perforce, a work of collaboration between author and reader, and the latter often gets irritated in the wearisome process of drawing inferences from what may be called the aposiopesis of decorum. It is to Mr. George's credit that by skilful characterization and dialogue he wins sympathetic interest in such a novel. His principal characters are three sisters married to wealthy representatives of commerce, politics, and law. One of these ladies prevents ennui and melancholy from afflicting her by creating and rearing an unfashionably large family; another performs wonders of political industry in order to make her not very bright husband a Tory star; and the third lady, the most exciting of the trio, indulges and exhausts an adulterous passion.

Mr. George allows his characters to express the wisdom, or substitute for wisdom, which their lives seem intended to teach. It would not be fair to represent that wisdom by such a paste diamond as "Respectability is like firewood, made to be cut down." But when his unrepentant and secretive adulteress says, in effect, that hope, courage, and fitness are promoted or created by the enjoyment, albeit temporary, of things ardently desired, we feel that we are receiving the only abstract instruction offered by his book. Mr. George's insight into the female mind is remarkable, and we do not remember a cleverer study of the psychology of dress than that contained in this novel. Those who have frowned slightly at public judicial facetiousness will rejoice at Mr. George's fancy portrait of a facetious barrister at home; its contemptuous kindness and satiric emphasis are admirably kept on the right side of caricature. It is a small matter, but we question if the English language gains by the use of such an adverb as "beatly."

*Old Wives for New.* By David Graham Phillips. (Appleton & Co., 6s.)

AS novel succeeds novel, telling of the vulgarity of American dollar kings, we assume that there is an even greater toleration for this parasitic class on the other side of the Atlantic than here. Mr. Phillips portrays one of those "strong" men who, having beaten his fellows in dollar-chasing, finds he can impose his iron will on everybody except his own wife. As usual, his discovery of the fact is only made when a change from sordid materialism to domestic peace is desired. He manages to assuage his discontent by a comparatively mild course of dissipation, and a more than usually lavish outpouring of gold. Amongst a class where this type of man is usually taken at his own valuation, the career outlined is conceivable enough. We find it more difficult, however, to imagine him the subject of a grand passion on the part of a woman beautiful in mind and body—a woman who has not only built up a big business, but has also obtained and retained the affection of all her employees. In fact, the heroine might be accounted flawless, except by those who think it wrong to encourage extravagant adornment.

The wife is far more easily realized. Absolutely invertebrate, she succumbs at an early age to the enervating influence of her husband's riches, merely bestirring herself from her lethargy when he makes an effort to obtain his freedom from her. Of the two principal characters we have far too much, and of one minor character too little. Chap. v. includes sufficient plain speaking and common sense on the part of a doctor to save the whole upper ten at least from the worst domestic infelicity. Many of the unsavoury details of America's fast set might well have been omitted.

*Sea-Saw.* By G. B. Stern. (Hutchinson & Co., 6s.)

AFTER the first few chapters, which are bewildering, the author finds himself, and the book surges forward with freshness and vigour.

Jaconne is a young lady possessed of an exuberance of spirits and a gift of hearing the Pan pipes. She must and will always be free and happy, and means to "get there." It is a question for individual decision whether the life of a music-hall star satisfies these ambitions. Jaconne thinks so, and is riotously happy, enjoying the freedom of unconventional theatrical life. Recognizing a kindred spirit in Dal Romany, a fellow star, she marries him, thinking the race can be run by two as well as by one. The second half of the book is a clever study of the effects of marriage upon a woman of Jaconne's temperament. Dal is the most successful character. His exuberance, simplicity, and strength seemingly dominate Jaconne, while in reality it is his weakness that holds her.

It is an interesting and vigorous book, although the attitude towards life which it presents is not always well balanced.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Beet (Joseph Agar), A THEOLOGIAN'S WORKSHOP, TOOLS, AND METHODS, 2/6 net.** Hodder & Stoughton

This book, designed primarily for theological students, describes the processes by which the author arrived at the results recorded in his 'Manual of Theology.'

**Church Teaching, A CATECHISM OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE, with Prayers and other Aids to Devotion, 1d.** Society of SS. Peter and Paul  
The Bishop of Zanzibar writes in the Preface, "This Catechism accurately represents the Faith, Life, and Worship of the Catholic Church."

**Cousins (Rev. George), ISLES AFAR OFF, 6d. net.** London Missionary Society  
An illustrated handbook giving a survey of the work done by the Society in Polynesia.

**Discipleship and the Church, A MANUAL FOR FREE CHURCHMEN, 1d.** Dent  
The author, Mr. Malcolm Spenser, discusses what it means to "join the Church," and what are the obligations and privileges of membership.

**Halliday (Guy), FACTS AND VALUES: A STUDY OF THE RITSCHLIAN METHOD, 5/ net.** Christophers

The writer endeavours "to show how Ritschl grappled with the task of reconstructing Christian theology *de novo* upon the Person of the historic Christ of the Gospels, and to give in outline an account of the main features of the problem and of his mode of approaching them."

**Hodgson (Geraldine E.), A STUDY IN ILLUMINATION, 4/6 net.** Heath & Crauton  
Containing studies of the mystical elements in the writings of Vaughan, Wordsworth, Browning, and Francis Thompson, with a Prologue and Epilogue.

**Holy Bible, TRANSLATED FROM THE LATIN VULGATE AND DILIGENTLY COMPARED WITH OTHER EDITIONS IN DIVERS LANGUAGES (DOUAY, A.D. 1609; RHEIMS, A.D. 1592), PUBLISHED AS REVISED AND ANNOTATED BY AUTHORITY, 7/6** Washbourne  
This edition contains a Preface by Cardinal Bourne, Bishop Challoner's notes, an Encyclical Letter by Leo XIII., Indexes, maps, &c.

**McCabe (Joseph), THE SOURCES OF THE MORALITY OF THE GOSPELS, 4/6 net.** Watts  
The writer gives "a sketch of the evolution of moral sentiment in the great pre-Christian civilizations," and considers how much of Christ's teaching was original, and how much traditional.

**Macgregor (William Malcolm), CHRISTIAN FREEDOM, 6/** Hodder & Stoughton  
The Baird Lectures for 1913, delivered to popular audiences in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

**Shepherd (Harold B.), JESUS AND POLITICS: AN ESSAY TOWARDS AN IDEAL, 1/ net.** Dent  
The author discusses Christ's teaching regarding poverty, and urges that personal possessions should be given to the common wealth in order to establish healthy conditions and to further education.

**Short Catechism of Christian Doctrine and Hymns, compiled, revised, and in part translated by the Rev. S. M. Stewart for the use of the Eskimo in Ungava, 8d.** S.P.C.K.  
We have also received from the Society Ibo and Swahili Confirmation Cards (1d. each), and a Luganda Mothers' Union Card (1d.).

**Stoddart (Jane T.), THE NEW TESTAMENT IN LIFE AND LITERATURE, 7/6** Hodder & Stoughton  
A companion volume to the author's 'Old Testament in Life and Literature.'

## POETRY.

**Blunt (Wilfrid S.), POETICAL WORKS, 2 vols., 15/ net.** Macmillan  
A complete edition, including some hitherto unpublished pieces.

**Dante Alighieri: THE DIVINE COMEDY, Cary's Translation, revised, with an Introduction by Marie-Louise Egerton Castle, "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net.** Bell  
The present revised edition first appeared in "Bohn's Standard Library" in 1909.

**Dargan (Olive T.), PATH, FLOWER, AND OTHER VERSES, 3/6 net.** Dent  
Including 'The Road,' 'Old Fairingdown,' and 'Magdalen to her Poet.'

**Gales (R. L.), DAVID IN HEAVEN, AND OTHER POEMS, 3/6 net.** Simpkin & Marshall

The "other poems" include 'The Heavenly Noel,' 'A Ballad of Saint Christopher,' and renderings of old French and Breton songs.

**Keats (John), POETICAL WORKS, chronologically arranged and edited, with a Memoir by Lord Houghton, "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net.** Bell

This edition includes the recently discovered poems which appeared in *The Times Literary Supplement* last April.

**Kipling (Rudyard), RECESSIONAL, 1/ net.** Methuen

An illuminated copy after a design by Miss Henrietta Wright. The profits will be given to Lady Lansdowne's Fund for Officers' Wives and Children.

**Mackellar (Dorothea), THE WITCH-MAID, AND OTHER VERSES, 3/6 net.** Dent  
Some of these pieces are reprinted from *The Spectator* and *The Sydney Bulletin*.

**Nicklin (J. A.), AND THEY WENT TO THE WAR, 6d. net.** Sidgwick & Jackson  
Verses giving expression to the feelings of various types of people who are taking part in the war, such as 'The Young Squire,' 'The City Clerk,' and 'A Mother of Men.'

**Rickards (Marcus S. C.), ECHOES FROM THE EPISTLES, 2/ net.** J. Baker & Son  
A volume of devotional verse.

**Sabin (Arthur K.), WAR HARVEST, 1914, 6d.** East Sheen, Temple Sheen Press  
A collection of nine sonnets on the war.

**Sea Songs and Ballads, selected by Christopher Stone, 1/ net.** Milford  
Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge writes an Introduction to this anthology, and there are notes to the text.

**Smith (I. Gregory), FRA ANGELICO, AND OTHER LYRICS, 4/6 net.** Longmans  
A third edition.

**Tennyson's Patriotic Poems, 1d.** Macmillan  
Containing 'A Call to Arms,' 'Halls All Round,' 'Britons, Guard Your Own,' 'Rifleman, Form,' 'The Empire,' and 'The Fleet.'

**War Songs, selected by Christopher Stone, 1/ net.** Milford  
Including notes, and an Introduction by General Sir Ian Hamilton.

## PHILOSOPHY.

**Jones (W. Tudor), THE PHILOSOPHY OF RUDOLF ECKEN, 1/ net.** Constable  
The author briefly considers the philosopher's life and work, and the fundamental principles of his teaching.

**Lucretius, ON THE NATURE OF THINGS, translated by H. A. J. Munro, edited, with an Introduction, by J. D. Duff, "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net.** Bell  
Munro's translation was first published in 1864.

**Schopenhauer, SELECTED ESSAYS, edited, with an Introduction, by Ernest Belfort Bax, "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net.** Bell  
The selection is from 'Parerga und Paralipomena.'

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Bibliography of Works by OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN WHO HAVE EVER SERVED IN THE ROYAL BENGAL, MADRAS, OR BOMBAY ARTILLERY, compiled and verified by Major John H. Leslie and Major D. Smith: Part V. DU CANE—GARSTON, 2/** Sheffield, Sir W. C. Leng Co.  
This part contains thirty-six authors' names, and eighty-seven titles of books.

**Book-Auction Records, A PRICED AND ANNOTATED RECORD OF LONDON, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, AND GLASGOW BOOK-AUCTIONS, edited by Frank Karslake: Vol. XI., 21/** Hampstead, Karslake  
Covering the auction season September, 1913—July, 1914, and containing over 15,000 records.

**John Rylands Library Bulletin, October, 6d.** Quaritch  
Including 'The Odes of Solomon,' by Dr. J. Rendel Harris, and 'Bibliographical Notes for Students of the Old and New Testaments,' by Dr. A. S. Peake.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Balliol College Register, 1832—1914, edited by Edward Hilliard.** Oxford, Horace Hart  
This gives a biographical account of all the members of the College now living. The names are arranged alphabetically.

**Calendar of State Papers, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, JULY, 1583—JULY, 1584, preserved in the Public Record Office, edited by Sophie Crawford Lomas.** Stationery Office  
These papers are edited with a long historical Preface, Appendix, and General Index.

**Calendar of the Patent Rolls, PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE: HENRY VII., Vol. I.** Stationery Office  
Dealing with the period 1485-94. The text has been prepared by Mr. J. G. Black and Mr. R. H. Brodie.

**Cross (R. Nicol), SOCRATES, THE MAN AND HIS MISSION, 5/ net.** Methuen  
This book is written for the "average Englishman of culture," not for "experts and scholars." It contains an account of Socrates's life, and a study of his teaching.

**Gilliat-Smith (Ernest), SAINT CLARE OF ASSISI: HER LIFE AND LEGISLATION, 10/6 net.** Dent  
The writer first treats of the life of St. Clare according to the evidence of contemporary and later mediæval writers, and then gives an account of the rules observed by the Poor Ladies during her lifetime.

**Hannah (Ian C.), THE HEART OF EAST ANGLIA: the Story of Norwich from Earliest to Latest Times, 7/6 net.** Heath & Cranton  
In recording the history of Norwich the author's primary aim has been to illustrate the part taken by that city in the general history of Great Britain. The book is illustrated from drawings by Miss Edith Brand Hannah.

**McClure (S. S.), MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY, 10/6 net.** John Murray  
See p. 447.

**Piutarch's Lives, translated from the Greek by Aubrey Stewart and George Long, 2 vols., "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net each.** Bell  
This translation first appeared in "Bohn's Standard Library" in 1880-82. The present edition is reprinted from the revised version of 1883-4.

**Sihler (E. G.), CICERO OF ARPINUM, a Political and Literary Biography, 10/6 net.** Milford  
The author describes his work as "a contribution to the history of ancient civilization and a guide to the study of Cicero's writings."

**Stokes (Anson Phelps), MEMORIALS OF EMINENT YALE MEN, 2 vols., 42/ net.** Milford  
Vol. I. deals with those Yale men who have been connected with religion and letters, and Vol. II. with those in science and public life. Both volumes are illustrated with portraits.

**Tolstoy (Count Ilya), REMINISCENCES OF TOLSTOY, translated by George Calderon, 10/6** Chapman & Hall  
A record of the author's recollections of his father, giving a picture of him in private life. It is illustrated with photographs.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Bullard (Arthur), PANAMA, THE CANAL, THE COUNTRY, AND THE PEOPLE, 8/6 net.** Macmillan

A revised edition, including two new chapters entitled 'Finishing the Job' and 'The Profit,' and some additional illustrations.

**Century (A), in the Pacific, edited by James Colwell, 21/ net.** C. H. Kelly  
The book is divided into five parts under the headings 'Scientific,' 'Sociological,' 'Historical,' 'Missionary,' and 'General,' and contains a series of articles by various writers reviewing the developments in the South Pacific during the last century. Dr. W. H. Fitchett contributes the Introduction.

**Dickinson (G. Lowes), APPEARANCES: BEING NOTES OF TRAVEL, 4/6** Dent  
A record of the writer's impressions and reflections while travelling in India, China, Japan, and America. The articles dealing with the East are reprinted from *The Manchester Guardian*, and those concerning America from *The English Review*.

**La Farge (John), REMINISCENCES OF THE SOUTH SEAS, 16/ net.** Grant Richards  
A record of the author's travels, illustrated with his paintings and drawings, made in 1890-91.



**Stuck (Hudson), TEN THOUSAND MILES WITH A DOG SLED, 16/ net.** Werner Laurie  
An account of "a series of journeys taken with a dog team over the winter trails in the interior of Alaska." It is illustrated with numerous photographs.

**Tourist's Guide to the Island of Madeira (A Pearl of the Ocean), compiled by C. A. le P. Power, 3/6 net.** Philip  
This guide-book gives a list of many excursions, with a table of distances by road, hints regarding hotels and public rest-houses, the weather, money, and charges for conveyances. It has three maps and other illustrations.

**Withers (Percy), IN A CUMBERLAND DALE, 5/ net.** Grant Richards  
A description of some years spent by the shore of Derwentwater and in the neighbourhood.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Flying Book (The), 1914 Edition, 2/6 net.** Longmans  
Includes 'A Hundred Years of Aeroplane Construction,' by Mr. Algernon E. Berriman; 'Military Aeronautics,' by Mr. W. E. de B. Whittaker; a 'Who's Who in Aviation,' &c.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Coleridge (Samuel Taylor), LECTURES AND NOTES ON SHAKESPEARE, AND OTHER ENGLISH POETS, "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net.** Bell  
Including the criticism of Coleridge on Shakespeare and the English dramatists.

**Zweig (Stefan), ÉMILE VERHAEREN, 6/ net.** Constable  
A study of the Belgian poet, the purpose of which is to "prove that the gospel of a very serious and reasoned futurism is to be found in Verhaeren's writings."

## PHILOLOGY.

**Barlow (A. Ruffell), TENTATIVE STUDIES IN KIKUYU GRAMMAR AND IDIOM, 6/ net.** S.P.C.K.  
This grammar is intended for practical use, to meet the needs of employers of Kikuyu labour, and other European residents in British East Africa.

**Harrison (Henry), SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, A CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, Vol. II, Part 10, 1/ net.** Eaton Press  
This part covers names from Seburgham to Sid(e)man, and includes such famous ones as Selborne, Shadwell, Shakespeare, Shrewsbury, Shyllock, &c.

**Thumb (Albert), THE MODERN GREEK AND HIS ANCESTRY.** Manchester, John Rylands Library  
A lecture delivered in the Library in October, 1913, and reprinted from the *Bulletin* of the Library with additions and notes.

## PSYCHOLOGY.

**Maeterlinck (Maurice), THE UNKNOWN GUEST, translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, 5/ net.** Methuen  
Containing an Introduction, and five essays on 'Phantasms of the Living and the Dead,' 'Psychometry,' 'The Knowledge of the Future,' 'The Elberfeld Horses,' and 'The Unknown Guest.'

**Value of Fear (The), A FRAGMENT OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY, 1/ net.** Cambridge, Heffer  
This "fragment of actual biography" gives an account of the author's spiritual experience, and is meant to illustrate the idea of the pursuit in 'The Hound of Heaven.'

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Ashton (Harold), FIRST FROM THE FRONT, 2/6** Pearson  
The writer, who is a war correspondent of *The Daily News*, describes his recent experiences in the North Sea and Northern France.

**Britannica Books for the War: AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND POLAND, by H. Wickham Steed, W. A. Phillips, and David Hannay; RUSSIA AND THE BALKAN STATES, by Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, Prince Kropotkin, C. Mijatovich, and J. D. Bouchier; WARS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, by Major-General C. W. Robinson, Col. Maude, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Verrinder Crowe, Capt. C. F. Atkinson, and others, 2/6 net each.** Encyclopædia Britannica Co.  
Reproduced from the eleventh edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.'

**Bulst (H. Massae), AIRCRAFT IN THE GERMAN WAR, 1/ net.** Methuen  
Including chapters on 'The Chief Sorts of Military Aircraft,' 'Achievements of Airships,' 'Equipment of our Allies,' &c.

**Germany's War Mania, THE GERMAN GOSPEL OF BLOOD AND IRON, 2/ net.** A. W. Shaw  
This book is a collection of the speeches and writings of the Kaiser, the German Crown Prince, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Prof. von Treitschke, and other prominent Germans, illustrating the "Teutonic point of view." Viscount Bryce writes the Preface.

**Goltz (Field-Marshal Baron von der), THE NATION IN ARMS, A TREATISE ON MODERN MILITARY SYSTEMS AND THE CONDUCT OF WAR, translated by Philip A. Ashworth, Popular Edition, edited by A. Hilliard Atteridge, 2/ net.** Hodder & Stoughton  
This first appeared in 1906.

**Jones (C. Sheridan), THE UNSPEAKABLE PRUSSIAN, 2/ net.** Cassell  
A study of the development of the Prussian military system and foreign policy.

**Kirkpatrick (John), WAR STUDIES, 3d.** Black  
Two papers on 'The Root Causes of the War' and 'Peace with Honour.'

**Malleon (Col. G. B.), THE REFOUNDING OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, 1848-1914, 2/ net.** Seeley & Service  
A third edition, containing an additional chapter on recent events by Mr. Norman J. Davidson.

**Nelson's Portfolio of War Pictures, Part I., 7d. net.**  
This contains thirty-two large plates illustrating the progress of the war in different countries, and descriptive explanatory notes. The work will be published in fortnightly parts.

**New War Encyclopædia and Dictionary, 6d. net.** Jarrold  
Containing information about the nations, persons, and places connected with the war.

**Oxford Pamphlets: MIGHT IS RIGHT, by Walter Raleigh, 2d. net.** Milford  
A discussion of the German political doctrine.

**Real Kaiser (The), 1/ net.** Melrose  
A study of various aspects of the Kaiser's character.

**Saunders (George), THE LAST OF THE HUNS, 1/ net.** Routledge  
A consideration of the policy of the Kaiser.

**Schreiner (Olive), WOMAN AND WAR, 6d. net.** Fisher Unwin  
A reprint of a chapter in 'Woman and Labour' (1911).

**Short Cuts to First Aid, by A METROPOLITAN POLICE SURGEON ATTACHED TO THE R.A.M.C., 7d. net.** Stanley Paul  
A small handbook, giving information on the treatment of wounds, fractures, and smaller ailments, and including some French phrases for Red Cross work.

## NAVAL.

**Cornford (L. Cope), ECHOES FROM THE FLEET, 2/ net.** Williams & Norgate  
A collection of short stories and sketches of naval life, preceded by a Preface by Lord Charles Beresford.

**Oxford Pamphlets: THE NAVY AND THE WAR, by J. R. Thursfield, 3d. net.** Milford  
A consideration of what England owes to her Navy in the present war.

**Wheeler (Harold F. B.), THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN JELlicoe, 2d.** Aldine Publishing Co.  
A popular account of the career of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleets.

## MILITARY.

**Wyndham (Horace), FOLLOWING THE DRUM, 1/ net.** Melrose  
A description from personal experience of life in the ranks.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Re-Bartlett (Lucy), THE COMING ORDER, 2/6 net.** Longmans  
A revised edition.

**Roscoe (T. G.), MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DECADENCE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, INVESTIGATED AND EXPLAINED, 3/6 net.** Heath & Cranton  
The author deals with the subject "on philosophical lines, and from special knowledge obtained from a long professional practice of the scientific principles of phrenology."

**Wells (H. G.), NEW WORLDS FOR OLD, a Plain Account of Modern Socialism, 1/ net.** Constable  
A cheap edition. See notice in *Athen.*, March 11, 1908, p. 320.

## POLITICS.

**Italy's Foreign and Colonial Policy, a Selection from the Speeches delivered in the Italian Parliament by Senator Tommaso Tittoni, 7/6 net.** Smith & Elder  
These speeches were delivered during Senator Tittoni's tenure of office (1903-9), and have been translated by Baron Bernardo Quaranta di San Severino.

**Taft (William H.), THE UNITED STATES AND PEACE, 5/ net.** John Murray  
Containing four chapters, entitled 'The Monroe Doctrine,' 'Shall the Federal Government Protect Aliens in their Treaty Rights?' 'Arbitration Treaties that Mean Something,' and 'Experiments in Federation for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.'

## EDUCATION.

**Cambridge: STUDENT'S HANDBOOK TO THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES, Thirteenth Edition, 3/ net.** Cambridge University Press  
This includes among its additions the new regulations for the University Capitation Tax and Degree Fees, and an account of the new Physiological Laboratory.

**Kennedy (John), THE BATAVIA SYSTEM OF INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.** Syracuse, N.Y., Bardeen  
A description of a method of teaching adopted in a school at Batavia, New York.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Barnes (J. R.) and Sharples (Alexander), BOOK-KEEPING FOR COMMERCIAL CLASSES (ELEMENTARY), 1/6** Macmillan  
A textbook of book-keeping, including a number of examination papers and an appendix of theoretical questions.

**Black's Travel Pictures: EUROPE, selected and edited by Robert J. Finch, 10d.**  
A series of pictures in colour and in black and white, illustrating the characteristic geographical features of Europe. Explanatory notes, questions, and exercises are provided.

**Churchill (E. L.) and Slater (E. V.), A LATIN PROSE GRAMMAR, 3/6** Bell  
This book aims at presenting the necessary grammatical groundwork for Latin prose composition.

**Here and There Stories: INTERMEDIATE, HERE AND THERE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE (4d.); SENIOR, HERE AND THERE IN ASIA (5d.).** Macmillan  
Illustrated Readers for young children.

**Sayer (Rev. A. G. Walpole) and Williamson (Rev. W.), JUNIOR SCRIPTURE EXAMINATION PAPERS: NEW TESTAMENT, 1/** Methuen  
These questions are modelled on papers set for the Oxford and Cambridge "Locals," and are intended "to meet the requirements of all the Examinations in Divinity usually taken in Schools."

**Then and Now Stories: JUNIOR, KINGS OF THEN AND NOW, by Edith L. Elias, 3d.** Macmillan  
An illustrated Reader dealing with some of the kings of England.

**Walker (W. J.), EXAMPLES AND TEST PAPERS IN ALGEBRA, 1/3** Mills & Boon  
"This volume carries on the subject as far as the exponential and logarithmic series."

## FICTION.

**Albanesi (E. Maria), ONE OF THE CROWD, 2/ net.** Chapman & Hall  
A cheap edition.

**Cullum (Ridgwell), THE LAW-BREAKERS, 6/** Chapman & Hall  
A story of adventure, with scenes in the Western Prairie.

**Everett-Green (E.), BLACKLADIES, 6/** Hutchinson  
The heroine's father was sent to penal servitude on the charge of having murdered an admirer of his wife's, and at the time of the story he lives in secrecy at Blackladies, a haunted house belonging to his mother.

**Fielding (H.), AMELIA, 2 vols., 1/ net each.** Bell  
In "Bohn's Popular Library."



**Flinnmore (Hilda), THE MOUNTAIN-SIDES OF DREAMS, 3/6** Dent

A tale of a small boy who is left very much alone, and relies mainly on his imagination for amusement.

**George (W. L.), THE SECOND BLOOMING, 6/** Fisher Unwin

See p. 453.

**Gissing (George), THE HOUSE OF CORWEBS, 1/ net.** Constable

This edition includes a survey of Gissing's work. See notice in *Athen.*, July 7, 1906, p. 10.

**Green (E. M.), THE ARCHBISHOP'S TEST, 2/ net.** Dent

The moral of this little story is that the Church would accomplish more spiritual work if it did not copy secular organizations.

**Hamilton (M.), THE WOMAN WHO LOOKED BACK, 6/** Stanley Paul

A story of a man and a woman who, after having lived together for twelve years, find that their marriage is not legal.

**Hauff (Wilhelm), TALES, translated from the German by S. Mendel, "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net.** Bell

The volume contains 'The Caravan,' 'The Sheik of Alexandria and his Slaves,' and 'The Inn in the Spessart.'

**Hawthorne (Nathaniel), TRANSFORMATION; OR, THE ROMANCE OF MONTE BENI, "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net.** Bell

Includes a biographical introduction by G. R. D.

**Jackson (Myrtle B. S.), KATE MITCHELL, 3/6 net.** Merrythought Press

A romance of a High School mistress.

**Johnston (Mary), THE WITCH, 6/** Constable

A tragic story of witchcraft in the reign of James I.

**Maartens (Maarten), DOROTHEA: A STORY OF THE PURE IN HEART, 3/6** Constable

A volume in the Uniform Edition of this writer's works. See notice in *Athen.*, May 28, 1904, p. 685.

**McFee (William), ALIENS, 6/** Arnold

A story of some English residents in New Jersey who are interested in the romance of a married woman and her absent sailor husband.

**Marguerite (Victor), THE FRONTIERS OF THE HEART, translated from the French by Frederic Lees, 2/ net.** Heinemann

A cheaper edition of this story of the Franco-Prussian War. It concerns a Frenchwoman married to a German officer.

**Meredith (George), THE ADVENTURES OF HARRY RICHMOND; BEAUCHAMP'S CAREER, 6/ each.** Constable

Two more volumes in the Standard Edition of Meredith's Works.

**Moore (George), THE UNTILLED FIELD, 6/** Heinemann

A revised edition. See notice in *Athen.*, May 23, 1903, p. 653.

**Onions (Oliver), MUSHROOM TOWN, 6/** Hodder & Stoughton

The author traces the development of an obscure Welsh village into a popular resort, describing the part his characters take in its transformation.

**Pope (Jessie), THE SHY AGE, 6/** Grant Richards

The hero, a boy of 14, "as shy as a corner cake," makes a friend and confidant of a girl at the seaside, where they are both recovering from measles.

**Rice (Alice Hegan), THE HONOURABLE PERCIVAL, 6/** Hodder & Stoughton

Concerns the experiences of a languid and extravagant son of a noble house on board a Pacific liner.

**Rittenberg (Max), EVERY MAN HIS PRICE, 6/** Methuen

A picture of the struggle of love, patriotism, and personal honour in the heart of a young Englishman who has invented a system of wireless telephony.

**Smollett (Tobias George), THE ADVENTURES OF RODERICK RANDOM, 2 vols., "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net each.** Bell

This edition, first added to "Bohn's Novelist's Library" in 1895, includes a short memoir of Smollett.

**Stephens (James), DEMI-GODS, 6/** Macmillan

See p. 453.

**Stock (Ralph), TADRA OF THE LAGOON, 3/6 net.** Heath & Cranton

A collection of short stories of the South Sea Islands.

**Swan (Annie S.), CORRODING GOLD, 6/** Cassell

A study of the effect on a middle-class family of a sudden accession to wealth.

**Vansittart (Sibell), LOCKETT'S LEA, 6/** Arnold

This novel deals with the problems of heredity. It is concerned with the life of the daughter of parents who were unpleasantly notorious.

## JUVENILE.

**Black's Boy's Book, edited by G. E. Mitton, 3/6** Black

This contains a series of short stories of adventure, being selected passages from books published by Messrs. Black. There are coloured illustrations.

**Crane (Walter), PUSS IN BOOTS AND THE FORTY THIEVES; THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND BLUE BEARD; THE THREE BEARS AND MOTHER HUBBARD, 1/ net each.** Lane

Miniature gift-books, illustrated in colour. All the stories, except 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves,' are told in verse.

**Foley (James W.), BOYS AND GIRLS, 3/6 net.** Dent

A collection of verses for children.

**Head (Mrs. Henry), A SIMPLE GUIDE TO PICTURES, 5/ net.** Chatto & Windus

An account of the history of painting, written for children and illustrated.

**Norman (Alcott Ruth), MY OWN STORIES, 3/6** Black

The writer, who, it appears, is six years old, gives the history of her pets and toys, and describes her likes and dislikes, and her doings at home in the holidays. Mr. Gordon Robinson provides the illustrations.

**Stacpoole (H. de Vere), POPPYLAND, 6/ net.** Lane

A volume of fairy-tales, illustrated in colour by Mr. Leighton Pearce.

**Violet Book of Romance, A TAPESTRY OF OLD TALES, Rewoven by Alethea Chaplin, 3/6 net.** Heath & Cranton

A collection of well-known fairy-tales, such as Rapunzel, Snow-White and Rose-Red, and Goldilocks, retold for small children. There are coloured illustrations by Mr. M. M. Johnson.

**Watson (Frederick), MUCKLE JOHN, 3/6** Black

A story of the '45, illustrated in colour by Mr. Allan Stewart.

**Westerman (Percy F.), THE SEA SCOUTS OF THE PETREL, 3/6** Black

The Petrel is a yacht given to the Scouts of the Sea Patrol, who have an adventurous time in sailing her from Falmouth to their head-quarters at Gosport.

**Wonder Book (The), A PICTURE ANNUAL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, edited by Harry Golding, 3/6** Ward & Lock

Containing short stories and verses, and a large number of illustrations.

**Woods (Margaret L.), "COME UNTO THESE YELLOW SANDS," 6/ net.** Lane

A collection of fairy-tales.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Blackwood's Magazine, NOVEMBER, 2/6** Blackwood

This issue includes 'Two Sketches from France,' by Mr. Charles Oliver; an article on 'The Medieval Boy,' by Mr. L. F. Salzmann; 'The Pyrenees in Spring,' by Sir Arthur F. Hort; and the first instalment of a novel, 'Nicky-Nan, Reservist,' by Q.

**Cornhill Magazine, NOVEMBER, 1/** Smith & Elder

The features of this issue include an imaginary conversation between Shenstone and Dr. Johnson, by Mr. H. C. Minchin; an article by Mr. Harold H. Payne on 'Admiral Burney and the Death of Capt. Cook,' based on some unpublished manuscripts; and short stories by Mrs. Maud Diver and Mr. Walter Frith.

**Essex Review, OCTOBER, 1/6 net.** Simpkin & Marshall

The contents of the present number include articles on 'The Arms of the Essex Boroughs: IV. Saffron Walden; V. Thaxted,' by Mr. W. Gurney Benham; and 'Village Churchyard Monuments, 1721-1820,' by the Rev. Andrew Clark.

**Folk-Lore, SEPTEMBER, 5/** Sidgwick & Jackson

'Soulings, Clementing, and Catterning, Three November Customs of the Western Midlands,' by Miss Charlotte S. Burne; 'On the Origin of the Egyptian "Zar,"' by Miss Brenda Z. Seligmann; and 'Folk-Tales from Western Ireland,' by Mr. L. M'Manus, are among the contents.

**Fortnightly Review, NOVEMBER, 2/6** Chapman & Hall

Mr. Laurence Binyon writes an 'Ode to War,' and Dr. W. L. Courtney a sonnet, 'To Our Dead.' Other features of this issue are 'Germany and her Place in the African Sun,' by the Rev. Wm. Greswell; and 'The Workmanship of "Macbeth,"' II., by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

**Hindustan Review, SEPTEMBER, 10 annas.** Allahabad, L. M. Ghosh

'The Conception of Freedom in Hegel, Bergson, and Indian Philosophy,' by Dr. Prabhu Dutt Shastri; 'Legislation in Hindu Law,' by Mr. C. Raj-Gopalachar; and 'On Drawing and Painting,' by Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, are some of the articles.

**International Theosophical Chronicle, OCTOBER, 6d. net.** IS, Bartlett's Buildings, E.C.

Some of the features are 'The Place of Peace,' 'An Ancient Writing,' and 'Entering the Future.'

**Modern Language Teaching, OCTOBER, 6d.** Black

Including 'Modern Greek,' by Mr. H. A. Strong; and 'La Méthode positive,' by M. Henri Chatain.

**North American Review, OCTOBER, 1/ net.** Heinemann

Includes 'Uphold the President: Disarmament the Goal,' by Mr. George Harvey; 'The Archangelic Censorship,' by Mr. W. D. Howells; and 'The Matter with the Poets,' by Mr. Robert Haven Schaffler.

**Unpopular Review (The), OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 3/ net.** Williams & Norgate

This number contains three articles on the war written by American writers from the point of view of "A Historian," "An Economist," and "A Man in the Street." Other features are 'Is Socialism Coming?' and 'Tabu and Temperament.'

## GENERAL.

**Aitken (E. H.), CONCERNING ANIMALS, AND OTHER MATTERS, 6/ net.** John Murray

A collection of articles with sketches on animals and Indian life, preceded by a memoir of the author by Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman. The illustrations by Mr. J. A. Shepherd are a notable feature.

**Arabian Nights' Entertainments, translated by Edward William Lane, edited by Stanley Lane-Poole, Vols. III. and IV., "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net each.** Bell

These volumes, completing the set, are edited with notes on the text and an Index and Glossary.

**Burgess (Gelett), BURGESS UNABRIDGED, a New Dictionary of Words You Have Always Needed, 3/6 net.** Simpkin & Marshall

It includes such words as "wijjicle," "gorgeulous," and "splooch," which are annotated and illustrated.

**Burgess (Gelett), THE BURGESS NONSENSE BOOK, 3/6 net.** Simpkin & Marshall

Containing nonsense rhymes, stories, and skits, with illustrations in the same vein by the author.

**Coville (Marion E.), AN APPEAL AGAINST SLAUGHTER: ARE YOU ABLE TO HEAR? \$1** Syracuse, N.Y., Bardeen

An appeal against the custom of eating animal flesh.

**Dickinson (G. Lowes), AN ESSAY ON THE CIVILISATIONS OF INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN, 1/ net.** Dent

A report of the author's travels as a holder of one of the Albert Kahn Travelling Fellowships.

**Frost (Ralph), HOW TO BE HAPPY IN BUSINESS, 1/ net.** Grant Richards

Containing advice and general maxims for people holding positions of trust.

**Irving (Washington), BRACEBRIDGE HALL, 1/ net.** Bell

In "Bohn's Popular Library."

**Laughter-Lover's Vade-Mecum, 1/6 net.** Stanley Paul

A handbook of anecdotes, epigrams, and rhymes.



**Lewin (Henry Grote), THE BRITISH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 2/6 net.** Bell  
A sketch of its early development to 1844, illustrated with maps and diagrams.

**Miscellany (The) of a Japanese Priest,** being a Translation of Tsure-Zure Gusa by William N. Porter, with an Introduction by Sanki Ichikawa, "Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry," 2/6 net. Milford  
A collection of random jottings by a fourteenth-century recluse named Kenkō. The book is illustrated with reproductions of woodcuts.

**More (Sir Thomas), UTOPIA,** with Roper's Life of More and some of his Letters, edited by George Sampson, "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net. Bell

The version here printed is the second edition of Ralph Robinson's translation (1556). Mr. A. C. Guthkelch writes the Introduction.

**Osborne (R. S.), MODERN BUSINESS ROUTINE EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED: Vol. II. THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE, 3/6 net.** Effingham Wilson

This deals with the theory and practice of Great Britain's Foreign and Colonial Trade, and includes Appendixes on Stamp Duties, Excise Licences, Foreign and Colonial Weights and Measures, &c.

**Parry (His Honour Judge Edward Abbott), THE LAW AND THE POOR, 7/6 net.** Smith & Elder  
The writer tells how the machinery of the law affects the poor, and discusses possible remedies and reforms.

**Poe (Edgar Allan), ESSAYS AND STORIES,** "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net. Bell  
This selection has been prepared by Mr. Hardress O'Grady, who writes the Introduction.

**R.P.A. Annual, 1915, 6d. net.** Watts  
'The Success of Christianity,' by Prof. J. B. Bury; 'The German Götterdämmerung,' by Mr. J. M. Robertson; and 'Tennyson as a Religious Doubter,' by Mr. C. E. Plumptre, are features of this issue.

**Scott-James (R. A.), THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS, 2/ net.** Partridge  
A new edition. See notice in *Athen.*, Dec. 6, 1913, p. 653.

**Smith (Alexander), DREAMTHORP,** with Selections from 'Last Leaves,' 1/ net. Milford  
A volume in "The World's Classics." Mr. Hugh Walker contributes an Introduction.

**Walpole (Horace), SELECT LETTERS,** "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net. Bell  
This selection has been prepared by Miss Alice D. Greenwood.

**Wells (H. G.), MANKIND IN THE MAKING, 1/ net.** Chapman & Hall  
A popular edition with a new Preface.

**Wilde (Oscar), APHORISMS,** selected and arranged by G. N. Sutton, 1/ net. Methuen  
These aphorisms are classified under headings such as 'On Men and Women,' 'On Art,' 'On Everything.'

#### SCIENCE.

**Green (J. Reynolds), A HISTORY OF BOTANY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, 10/6 net.** Dent  
Mr. G. E. Green gives a brief sketch of his brother's career in the Preface. The proofs have been prepared for the press by Prof. Harvey Gibson.

**Pike (Oliver G.), BIRD BIOGRAPHIES AND OTHER BIRD SKETCHES, 6/ net.** Jarrold  
These sketches are illustrated with photographs from nature by the author and Mr. Arthur Brook.

**Rowles (William F.), THE GARDEN UNDER GLASS, 6/ net.** Grant Richards  
A handbook for amateur gardeners, dealing with the construction of glass houses and frames, and the culture of flowers, fruit, and vegetables under glass.

**Zahn (A. F.), REPORT ON EUROPEAN AERONAUTICAL LABORATORIES.** Washington, Smithsonian Institution  
The author visited the chief aeronautical laboratories near London, Paris, and Göttingen during the summer of last year, and here sets forth his observations. The report is illustrated with photographs.

#### FINE ARTS.

**British School at Athens, ANNUAL, No. XIX., SESSION 1912-13, 25/ net.** Macmillan  
Includes contributions by Mr. F. W. Hasluck, Mr. H. J. W. Tillyard, Mr. J. Hatzidakis, Mr. S. Casson, and others.

**Bumpus (T. Francis), A GUIDE TO GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, 10/6 net.** Werner Laurie  
This handbook is illustrated with numerous photographs.

**Doyle (Arthur Conan), THE LOST WORLD, 7/6 net.** Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton  
A new illustrated edition.

**Hall (H. R.), ÆGEAN ARCHEOLOGY, an Introduction to the Archaeology of Prehistoric Greece, 12/6 net.** Lee Warner  
A survey of the results of archaeological excavation in Greece and the Ægean Islands. The book is illustrated with plates in half-tone, and drawings in the text.

**Lessing (Gotthold Ephraim), LAOKOON, AND HOW THE ANCIENTS REPRESENTED DEATH,** "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net. Bell  
The present edition of 'Laokoon' "is substantially a reprint of Beasley's translation" (1853). The essay on 'How the Ancients represented Death' is translated by Miss Helen Zimmern.

**Rose (Elise Whitlock), CATHEDRALS AND CLOISTERS OF NORTHERN FRANCE, 2 vols., 21/ net.** Putnam

These two volumes complete the series dealing with the history of the French cathedrals. As in the previous volumes, the illustrations are from original photographs taken by Miss Vida Hunt Francis.

**Seta (Alessandro Della), RELIGION AND ART, a Study in the Evolution of Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture, 21/ net.** Fisher Unwin  
This book is based on a course of lectures given at the University of Rome in 1908-9. Mrs. Arthur Strong has written a Preface to the English translation. There are numerous illustrations.

**Visvakarma, EXAMPLES OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, PAINTING, HANDICRAFT,** chosen by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, First Series, Part VIII., 4/ net. Luzac  
Containing twenty plates illustrating Indian sculpture, with descriptive notes and a Preface by Mr. Eric Gill.

#### DRAMA.

**Brighouse (Harold), GARSIDE'S CAREER, a Comedy in Four Acts, 1/ net.** Constable  
This play was produced by Miss Horniman's company at Manchester last February, and afterwards in London. See notice in *Athen.*, May 16, p. 699.

**King of the Jews (The), a Sacred Drama, by "K. P." (the Grand Duke Constantine), from the Russian by Victor E. Marsden, 2/6 net.** Cassell

The action takes place in Jerusalem, and occupies the week preceding Christ's entry into that city.

**Schelling (Felix E.), ENGLISH DRAMA, 5/ net.** Dent  
An account of the development of English drama from the early miracle and morality plays to the works of Sheridan. A concluding chapter gives a brief sketch of the drama since that time.

**Thurston (E. Temple), THE COST, a Comedy in Four Acts, 1/6 net.** Chapman & Hall  
The play is being performed at the Vaudeville Theatre, and was noticed in *The Athenæum* a fortnight ago.

#### FOREIGN.

**Arcangeli (P.), LETTERATURA E CRESTOMAZIA GIAPPONESE, 3.50 lire.** Milan, Hoepli  
A Japanese reading-book.

**Edda: NORDISK TIDSSKRIFT FOR LITTERATUR-FORSKING, Part III.** Christiania, Aschehoug

Among the subjects are epic poetry, Holberg, Ibsen, new letters from Oehlenschläger, and 'More Recent Publications in English Literature,' a survey in English by Prof. H. V. Routh.

**Fioretti di San Francesco e Il Cantico del Sole,** con Introduzione di Adolfo Padovan, 2 lire. Milan, Hoepli

A third edition.

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

A PROPOSITION has lately been set on foot for the formation of a new Record Society, dealing with an enormous amount of old ecclesiastical material pertaining to these two dioceses, which has up to recent years been altogether unexplored. This vast store chiefly consists of records of the proceedings of Consistory Courts. In many dioceses records of this character are either entirely wanting, or there is no knowledge of their present whereabouts. They are not quite so interesting or valuable as the regular 'Episcopal Registers or Act Books,' for they are extant only from the sixteenth century downwards. These records contain details of four kinds of visitation, viz., episcopal, archiepiscopal, archidiaconal, and cancellarian. The bishop visited triennially, inhibiting all other visitations during that year. The archbishop visited during the vacancy of the see, usually by commission. The archdeacons visited annually; and during a considerable period the chancellor of the diocese held an annual autumnal visitation of churchwardens and sidesmen.

The acts of the Consistory Courts assume the form of a diary of each day's proceedings. The religious and social questions which came before these ecclesiastical courts are of great variety. They include faculties for building and alteration of churches and chapels; certificates of attendance at church and reception of the Holy Communion; and all manner of questions connected with Church doctrine, services, ritual, ornaments, and books. They also include values of benefices and Easter dues; the rights and liabilities of churchwardens, parish clerks, and schoolmasters; the licensing of physicians, surgeons, and midwives; the observance of fasts and feasts; the administration of the marriage laws; the probate of wills; and the superstitions of the people, such as witchcraft and sorcery.

An immense number of these old court books have been carefully tabulated and indexed, after infinite trouble and expenditure of time, by Mr. F. S. Hockaday of Highbury, Lydney, by whom many hundreds of volumes, and a still greater number of miscellaneous documents, have been recovered from a variety of resting-places, where they had been wholly neglected and buried in accumulations of dust and filth. With the consent of the various bishops and deans and chapters of the two dioceses, the greater proportion of these muniments have been carefully restored and arranged for purposes of classification in a cunningly devised, fireproof building on Mr. Hockaday's own premises. Doubtless they will be eventually returned to their proper "registry offices" when they have been made fit for their reception.

It has recently been my privilege to pay a visit of inspection to this remarkable storehouse, owing to the courtesy of Mr. Hockaday. I forward this note as to Mr. Hockaday's recovery of long-lost documents and their admirable restoration for two purposes: first, that these few words may help towards the establishment of a special Record Society for their publication—though at present the war-clouds are a serious hindrance to every literary effort; and secondly, that other patient workers may be induced to follow up Mr. Hockaday's example in endeavouring to find long-lost or neglected documents of a similar character in other cathedral towns or lawyers' offices. A few years ago I had the happiness of finding an almost forgotten and dust-begrimed heap of old archidiaconal records in an attic at Chelmsford. J. C. C.



## Literary Gossip.

ON Thursday in last week the House of Lords decided, against the Court of Appeal, that Westminster School was not liable to pay inhabited house duty for separate buildings, used as a school hall, but not for meals, classrooms, school library, &c. The Court of Appeal held that these buildings were offices belonging to, and occupied with, a dwelling-house, viz., the College. Lord Loreburn, however, pointed out that the word "offices" in the Act was associated with coach-houses, stables, brew-houses, laundries, wood-houses, &c., and that the Westminster buildings were "quite a different kind of thing."

The decision is one which appeals to the ordinary person, who will wonder why such details are not codified in the Act, but have to be settled by long and expensive litigation.

WE welcome the enterprise which has led *The Cambridge Review* to issue a War List of 'Past and Present Members of the University of Cambridge on Service.' The list is of inspiring length (over 4,000 names), and includes many excellent scholars as well as famous athletes.

At present 840 men are under training in the University Corps, besides a section of M.A.'s who are being drilled.

THE IMPERIAL STUDIES COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON has arranged a course of six public lectures by well-known men on 'Civilization and Culture in the British Empire,' to be delivered on Wednesdays, at 5.15 P.M., in King's College, Strand. The first lecture was given by Mr. Sidney Low last Wednesday on 'The British Empire in its Contact with Alien Civilizations.' Admission to the course is free, and no tickets are required, but those who desire to reserve seats may do so by writing to the Secretary, King's College, Strand, W.C. So little is generally known of the making of our Empire that the course should prove of real value.

NEXT WEDNESDAY M. Émile Cammaerts will begin at Queen's College, London, a course of five lectures in French on 'Belgium and the War.' The proceeds will be devoted to the Belgian Relief Fund.

A PROFESSIONAL CLASSES WAR RELIEF COUNCIL has been formed, including representatives from the chief professional institutions. The formation of the Council is an answer to widespread need, and its policy, as outlined in a statement sent to us by Sir John McClure, is judicious and worthy of support. Donations should be sent to the Treasurer of the Council, 13 and 14, Prince's Gate, S.W.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE announces a lecture on 'Some French War Poems' by Prof. Gerthwohl on November 11th; and a meeting of the Academic Committee on November 27th. On this occasion Addresses of Reception will be delivered—to Mrs. Meynell by Mr. Henry Newbolt, and to Mr. G. L. Dickinson

by Mr. A. C. Benson; and Mr. Masfield will make the fourth award of the Edmond de Polignac Prize.

THE President of the Aristotelian Society, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, is unable to give his address at the opening of the session. He hopes that it may be only postponed, but is unable at present to fix a date. Mr. Bernard Bosanquet has kindly consented to give the Inaugural Address in Mr. Balfour's place on November 30th.

It is feared by the officials of the Outlook Tower, Edinburgh, that the Cities and Town-Planning Exhibition, on its way to India, has been lost through the sinking of the steamer *Clan Grant* by the German cruiser *Emden* in Indian waters. Prof. Geddes and his son, Mr. Alastair Geddes, fortunately travelled by a different steamer, and have now landed safely.

DR. ARTHUR BERRIEDALE KEITH has been appointed Regius Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Edinburgh in the place of Prof. Julius Eggeling. He is author of a book on 'Responsible Government in the Dominions,' and an excellent Oriental scholar.

DR. NEVILLE FIGGIS's new book, entitled 'The Fellowship of the Mystery,' consists of lectures delivered last year in New York. They contain criticisms of some of the writers, such as Nietzsche and Mr. H. S. Chamberlain, who have had a marked influence on modern Germany. Dr. Figgis replies to the Nietzschean criticism that Christianity is merely a doctrine of hostility to life by showing the true nature of Christian asceticism. Messrs. Longmans hope to publish the book during November.

*Chambers's Journal* for November will include 'East Coast Northern Lights,' by Mr. A. O. Cooke; 'Men and Methods in the Navy Two Hundred Years Ago,' by Mr. Douglas G. Browne; 'Motoring and its Industry,' by Mr. Henry Sturme; and 'Russian Episodes,' by Prof. E. H. Parker.

*Harper's Magazine* for November will include 'The Laggard Song,' by Mr. Le Gallienne; 'Behind the Shutters of a Kashmir Zenana,' by Marion Whiting; 'James Johnston of Straiton,' an engraving of Raeburn's painting, with comment by Mr. Stanton Howard; 'American Society a Century Ago,' by Mr. Gaillard Hunt; 'Forty Mile Inn,' by Mr. Norman Duncan; 'In an Old-Time State Capital,' a third paper by Mr. W. D. Howells; and 'The Outside of the House,' a story by Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman.

THE outstanding articles in the November number of *Scribner's Magazine*, so far as English readers are concerned, will be Mr. John Galsworthy's 'Thoughts on War,' and a description of Brussels under German military rule, as seen by that experienced war correspondent Mr. Richard Harding Davis. In the same number ex-President Roosevelt describes the voyage of his Brazilian exploration party

down the stream which he calls "the River of Doubt."

A VOLUME by Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle, entitled 'The Ways of Miss Barbara,' detailing the adventures through which the pretty face and natural adroitness of the heroine carry her to a triumphant conclusion, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder next Thursday.

MESSRS. COMBRIDGE of Hove are publishing in November 'The Book of Sussex Verse,' edited by Mr. C. F. Cook, with a Foreword by Mr. Arthur F. Bell. Sussex has some notable bards of to-day and yesterday, and the collection promises to be of real value.

Two American books included in Messrs. Scribner's Sons' new list are 'Through the Brazilian Wilderness,' by Mr. Roosevelt, with photographs by his son Kermit and other members of the expedition; and 'The Cruise of the Janet Nichol among the South Sea Islands,' being the diary of Mrs. R. L. Stevenson, kept during the voyage with her husband. The portions already used by Stevenson have been omitted.

THE death was announced at Oxford on Tuesday last of the prolific writer of novels and stories for young people known as L. T. Meade (Mrs. Toulmin Smith). She had an early passion for scribbling, and published her first book at 17. After 1874, when she came to London, she took up literature as a profession, and later had considerable success with her children's stories—'Scamp and I' and 'Daddy's Boy,' a portrait of her own son. She wrote for magazines, and was for six years editor of *Atalanta*. For a good many years her output alone and in collaboration had been extraordinary, and of late her work had become mechanical. Though always prone to sentiment, she had an easy way of telling a story, and her earlier books for children are pleasant.

WE are sorry also to notice the death, at the end of last week, of Mr. Alphonse Courlander, a hard-working journalist and novelist who did not attain the reputation which leads to substantial rewards. One at least of his novels, 'Mightier than the Sword,' is remarkable as an account of daily journalism in London.

GUSTAV WIED, the well-known Danish author, committed suicide last Saturday in Denmark. He was only 56 years of age. He started his career as a bookseller-apprentice, but the necessary twelve years seemed too long to him, and he ran away and became a clerk in a solicitor's office. Afterwards he studied at the University of Copenhagen and turned to teaching. He was in his forties when he made his début as an author, and since then he had written twenty-one books and plays. His greatest success was the play 'Twice Two Make Five,' which has been translated into nearly every European language, and is now in the hands of a London theatre manager. Last year it was produced all over Germany and Austria, and performed more than 1,200 times.



## SCIENCE

*Elementary Geometrical Optics.* By A. S. Ramsey. (Bell & Sons, 6s.)

*A Treatise on Dynamics.* By W. H. Besant. Revised and enlarged by A. S. Ramsey. (Bell & Sons, 12s.)

It must be admitted frankly that to most students and teachers Geometrical Optics is merely an examination subject. The reason for this is twofold: on the one hand, the elementary laws of Optics provide instructive examples in geometry sufficiently allied to real life to admit occasionally of experimental verification; on the other, the really useful application of the subject involves laborious arithmetical work of no great importance mathematically. Hence it comes about that limitations are set on the scope of the syllabus in the subject—for instance, the consideration of thin pencils of rays only—limitations which have to be set aside in practice.

As a specimen of this type of Geometrical Optics Mr. Ramsey's work is excellent. It contains rather more than is required for Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos, but is intended for the elementary student. There are several textbooks on the subject suitable for advanced readers, and a work like that before us, embodying a simpler treatment, is certainly desirable. Thus the formulæ for successive refractions and for series of lenses are expressed in terms of distances rather than inclinations, and the convention is used that distances measured against the incident light are positive.

The subject is developed in the usual way from the elementary laws to thin and thick lenses, dispersion and achromatism, the eye, and optical instruments. There are brief chapters on Illumination and on Aberration.

As is usual in books issuing from Cambridge scholars, there is a wealth of examples, which should be helpful to elementary students.

As for Mr. Besant's 'Treatise on Dynamics,' there are already so many good ones in existence that it seems a pity Mr. Ramsey should have spent time in revising it. The book possesses few characteristics that distinguish it from similar works, and those which it does possess do not, as a whole, commend it to us. Newton's Laws, for instance, are introduced in rather an old-fashioned method, and there is no adequate discussion of the modern view of the foundation of mechanics to be found in other textbooks recently published.

There is, however, one commendable feature, and that is the number of examples that are worked out. It generally takes a student some time to become skilful in writing down the equations of motions in rigid dynamics, and these examples should be very useful.

The book covers a wide ground, and is intended for students reading for Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos.

*Text-Book on Wireless Telegraphy.* By Rupert Stanley. (Longmans & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

THE audience whom Prof. Stanley addresses in this textbook consists of students of this newest science who intend to become wireless operators, either as a means of livelihood or for the mere interest to be derived from a fascinating hobby, and it is rather unfortunate that a book so well suited to the requirements of these students should appear at a time when the fateful strife for mastery in Europe has entailed the dismantling of all private wireless installations in this country. Those, therefore, who will eventually profit by Prof. Stanley's exposition of the theory of radio-telegraphy, and his lucid descriptions of the intricate apparatus employed in various systems, must perforce wait until the war is over and they can re-erect their aërials and resume the practical side of their studies.

Meanwhile, the enforced lull in their operations might be utilized in a leisurely reading of this book. Mastering it they will find many obscurities resolve themselves into simplicity, and will have a much firmer grasp than before of the whole science of electricity and magnetism in their direct bearing on radio-telegraphy, and will be enabled to handle their apparatus with greater confidence, and therefore with increased interest and pleasure.

The author is wise in employing the electron theory in all his theoretical considerations, for it is the best adapted for mechanical and natural analogies, and therefore most easily grasped by those who have not had an electrical training.

In this section of the work there are descriptions of some of the most important phenomena applied to radio-telegraphic circuits, such as self-induction, mutual induction, oscillatory currents, and the true significance of magnetic and electric lines of strain in the all-pervading ether (the medium of wireless communication), which, the author claims, are not dealt with adequately in any elementary textbook on electricity and magnetism.

The chapter on the 'Historical Development of Radio-Telegraphy,' without which the book would have been incomplete, is commendably succinct, and contains little beyond mention of the definite steps made in the advancement of the science towards the achievements of to-day. The explanations of the propagation and reception of ether waves could not well be simpler. The descriptions of the proper coupling of circuits in various forms of apparatus are easy to follow, and are made still clearer by the unusually bold diagrams which are an outstanding feature of the book.

From this point onwards we find text and illustrations devoted to the description and depicting of various forms of apparatus employed in the Marconi, Telefunken, De Forest, and other systems. There are some photographs illustrating

clearly certain forms of apparatus, and the diagrams provided by Mr. James Craig deserve a word of praise to themselves.

The author refers in his Preface to literary faults in the text, but beyond an occasional misplaced adverb or a split infinitive, and here and there a slight confusion of tenses or numbers, there is little which need give him concern; besides, his readers will be more intent on kilowatts and Fleming valves than on matters of English grammar.

## SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—Oct. 21.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Mr. B. W. Russell and Mr. Thomas Sheppard were elected Members, and Mr. W. Beresford Smith and Mr. Walter Banks were appointed Auditors.—The history of the English coinages of Edward VI. was described by Mr. Henry Symonds. It was shown that a considerable portion of the work at the eight mints which then existed was experimental in character, with the object of restoring, step by step, the debased condition of the currency. The constant alterations in the standards of fineness, occasionally in a retrograde direction, led to confusion and irregularities, and finally resulted in the closing of all, save one, of the provincial mints. Further complications arose from the efforts to suppress, and convert into smaller moneys, the testons of the previous reign. Mr. Symonds thought that the coinages of Edward VI. should be divided into six classes rather than four, although some of them were comparatively limited in scope. Several unpublished documents were quoted, among which was a letter containing the young king's personal wishes as to the new coins of 1551. Mr. Symonds also commented upon some of the mint-marks, the interpretation of which was affected by the new evidence.

In illustration of the above paper, the President exhibited forty-four specimens of the gold coinages of Edward VI., including those bearing the name and titles of Henry VIII.; Lieut.-Col. Morrieson a series of silver coins, from the crown to the penny, of the various issues from the mints of London during the same reign; and Mr. Lawrence a base teston of Edward VI. with the mint-mark rose, date MDLII., and countermarked with a greyhound; also a groat of Mary countermarked with a portcullis. Amongst other exhibitions were two half-crowns of Charles I. issued at Sandfoot Castle, Weymouth. The obverses of both were from the same die, but one of the reverses bore the unusual legend FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. They were shown by Mr. F. A. Walters.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Victoria and Albert Museum, 4.30.—'Churches of North Italy and Sicily,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
- King's College, Strand, 5.30.—'L'Histoire du Goût en France.'
- Lecture IV, Dr. G. Rudler.
- Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
- Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'Uses of the Hydraulic Mining Cartilage,' Mr. J. Tonge.
- Royal Institute of British Architects, 8.—Opening Meeting.
- Tues. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Mr. B. Hall Blyth's Presidential Address.
- London School of Economics, 8.—'The State Regulation of Wages,' Lecture III, Mr. Tawney.
- Wed. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Head and Neck: the Connexion of the Head with the Trunk,' Lecture I, Prof. A. Thomson.
- Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'The Arrangements and Fittings of Medieval Churches in England,' Mr. Aymer Vallance.
- King's College, Strand, 5.15.—'French Strands in British Culture,' Prof. Paul Mantoux.
- Entomological, 8.—'On the Larva of *Polyommatus zephyrus* var. *lycetus*,' Dr. T. A. Chapman.
- Geological, 8.—'The Inferior Oolite and Contiguous Deposits of the Doulting-Milbourne-Port District (Somerset),' Mr. Linsdall Richardson; 'Some Inferior Oolite Peccets,' Messrs. E. Tabor Paris and Linsdall Richardson.
- Viking, 8.30.—'Many Crosses relating to Great Britain and Norway,' Dr. Haakon Schetelig.
- Thurs. British Museum, 4.30.—'The Palace of King Minos,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
- Royal, 4.30.—'Luminous Vapours distilled from the Air, with Applications to the Study of the Spectrum Series and their Origin,' Part II, Hon. R. J. Strutt; 'The Production of Neon and Helium by the Electrical Discharge,' Prof. J. N. Collie, Mr. H. S. Patterson, and Mr. I. Masson; 'On the Flow of Viscous Fluids through Smooth Circular Pipes,' Prof. C. H. Lees; and other Papers.
- Chemical, 8.30.—'The Mechanism of the Action of Fused Alkalies,' Part I, Messrs. H. R. Le Sueur and J. C. Withers; 'Studies in the Succinic Acid Series,' Part II, Mr. G. F. Morrell; 'Some Homologues of Alizarine,' Messrs. E. Bradbury and C. Weizmann; and other Papers.
- Fri. University College, 3.—'Greek Art: Pediments, Early Examples,' Prof. E. A. Gardner.
- Royal Academy, 4.—'The Head and Neck: the Connexion of the Head with the Trunk,' Lecture II, Prof. A. Thomson.
- University Hall, Gordon Square, 5.—'Confucianism and Rivals,' Lecture IV, Prof. H. A. Giles.



## FINE ARTS

*Debrett's Heraldry.* Edited by Arthur G. M. Hesilrige. (Dean & Son, 6s. net.)

THIS book is intended mainly for the use of artists and designers who may have to deal with heraldic decoration. While making no pretence to be a serious contribution to the literature of blazonry, it fulfils its primary object well, and should be extremely useful to those engaged in the art of delineating heraldic achievements.

It consists of three opening chapters, a heraldic dictionary, and a number of full-page plates at the end. The chapter entitled 'Hints on Heraldic Depiction' is admirable in its clear brevity. In a number of short and well-phrased paragraphs it conveys many useful hints on design, and deals concisely but effectively with the actual technique of painting achievements, while sound advice is supplied as to pigments, implements, &c. The other two chapters, treating of 'The Coat of Arms' and 'The Human Figure in Heraldic Illustration' respectively, are also brief and useful.

The main part of the book is occupied by the dictionary of heraldic terms, which is well done and fairly exhaustive. The illustrations, which are numerous, have been well chosen, and are for the most part good specimens of heraldic design. The system of placing them in the text, instead of in separate plates in another part of the book, is one which saves a good deal of trouble in the matter of reference.

The book concludes with a series of fourteen plates containing examples of the blazoning of achievements. Of these the most valuable, from the point of view of design, is No. II., which gives examples of the same coat of arms (that of the Earl of Crawford) depicted by four different artists: Messrs. Graham Johnston, George Scruby, J. Blake Bourke, and V. Wheeler Holohan. While the designs differ considerably, the drawing is always bold, the charges fill the shield, and the supporters stand firmly on a solid mound as "compartment." One recognizes at once the work of men who have found their inspiration in the best period of heraldic delineation—that which produced the "Garter Plates."

Some of the other plates are less satisfactory. In several the supporters balance themselves on a ribbon or on a compartment of the "gas-bracket" type—an acrobatic feat which does not enhance the dignity of the design. Plate VIII., which contains examples of the achievements of peeresses in their own right, shows inferior work of the type which appealed to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Again, the practice of showing the open helmet of a baronet or knight always facing front, without regard to the position of the crest, ought to be abandoned. There is no reason why a convention which started in Elizabethan days (a period now recognized as decadent in heraldry) should dominate modern design.

## Fine Art Gossip.

A COMMUNICATION from the "Artists' War Fund" informs us that a large number of leading artists throughout the country have given signed and framed examples of their work to be sold in aid of the Prince of Wales's Fund. A full list of the artists and their works will be sent on application, and the pictures can now be seen at the gallery of Messrs. Dicksee (7, Duke Street, St. James's).

Six hundred works are available. The first 400 subscribers of 5 guineas will each receive a painting in oil or water-colour, or a piece of sculpture; and the first 200 subscribers of 2 guineas will each obtain a drawing or print. Only 600 subscription tickets will be issued, and subscribers' cheques beyond that number will be returned. The works will be drawn for by lot.

The entire sum thus subscribed will be handed over without any deduction for expenses. This has been made possible by the generosity of Mr. Sigismund Goetze. Those who wish for tickets should apply, enclosing cheques, to Mr. Martin Hardie, the Hon. Secretary of the Fund, c/o the London County and Westminster Bank, 1, Brompton Square, S.W.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the chief artistic societies last Wednesday week, at Burlington House, it was decided to open the new year with an exhibition at the Academy, with the object of raising funds for the Red Cross Society and the Artists' General Benevolent Fund. It is hoped that a large number of artists will contribute works for sale.

The annual exhibition of pictures by members of the "Five Provinces" Branch of the Gaelic League is now open in Dublin. Nearly all the pictures shown are Irish in subject and feeling. Miss Josephine Webb, Miss Solomons, Mr. MacBride, Miss Mary Duncan, and Miss E. Yeats are amongst the principal exhibitors.

MR. W. HARDING SMITH writes concerning our notice of British Water-Colours at the Leicester Galleries:—

"As an old reader of your paper, I think it a great pity that your art critic, in his deliberate depreciation of water-colour painting in your issue of last week, should be so misleading in his remarks, and also so very involved and impossible to understand, especially in the last paragraph. It is nonsense to talk about gum arabic as if it were a medium, when the amount of gum (Turkey gum) used in the manufacture of water-colours is infinitesimal. I have nothing to do with the exhibition in question, but consider it quite *ultra vires* for a critic to run down a form of art which has been described as peculiarly British."

THE *Englishwoman* Exhibition of British Arts and Handicrafts will be opened at the Maddox Street Galleries, 23, Maddox Street, next Wednesday until November 14th.

Two lectures are due next week which should be well worth attention. Mr. Banister Fletcher at the British Museum is dealing on Thursday afternoon with 'The Palace of Minos,' and Mr. Aymer Vallance on Wednesday at Burlington House is explaining to the Archaeological Institute 'The Arrangements and Fittings of Mediaeval Churches in England.'

MESSRS. BATSFORD will publish early in November 'The English Parish Church, an Account of the Chief Building Types and of their Materials during Nine Centuries,' by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cox. The work will be fully illustrated from photographs and drawings, including a special series of plans. Dr. Cox is well known for his long study of the subject.

## MUSIC

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. NOVELLO.

*Original Compositions for the Organ:* No. 445, *Bach's Choral Prelude "Schmücke Dich, O Liebe Seele."* Edited by John E. West. 1s. net.—The Choral Preludes of Bach, many in number, naturally differ in quality: in some skill is more prominent than emotion; in the present one these qualities are reversed. It was a favourite with Mendelssohn, a true lover of Bach. The registration by the editor is good.

*Like the Young God of Wine.* Song by Maurice Greene. Edited by John E. West. 2s. net.—Greene is now best remembered by his 'Forty Select Anthems.' He was a good composer, and on intimate terms with Handel until he associated with Handel's rival, Buononcini. The song under notice is from Greene's pastoral opera 'Phœbe' (1748). It bears its age well. The setting for baritone voice is good, and the pianoforte accompaniment appropriately light.

*School Band Music: Berlioz's Morning Song.* Arranged for Two Violins and Pianoforte (Cello part *ad lib.*) by J. W. Slatter. Pianoforte part, 1s. net; String parts, each 3d. net.—This, we believe, is the first time that any music by Berlioz has been used for school purposes. His strong point was not melody, yet the 'Morning Song' has, at any rate, simplicity and a certain charm. It is one of three melodies with pianoforte accompaniment published in 1850. The arrangement is good, although we do not see why the composer's note-value and phrasing should have been altered in bar 4.

*A Guide to Solo Singing.* By Gustave Garcia. 2s.—The author, who is now Professor of Singing at the Royal College of Music, not only bears a great name, but also shows that he has profited by experience; in fact, in teaching others he has himself learnt much. For instance, in giving 'Hints on Phrasing' he begins by stating that "the first consideration before attempting to sing a song is to understand the meaning of the words and to determine the dominant feeling or sentiment."

Many well-trained singers would be surprised to find advice apparently superfluous. A sound teacher, however, knows that the first consideration with the majority of pupils is merely to learn how to sing.

Here is another wise piece of advice, attention to which is extremely rare:—

"Before singing compositions of any kind it is necessary to consider when and by whom they were written,"

for, as is added,

"styles of writing differ, and with them the modes of interpretation."

Mr. Garcia gives musical examples of songs from Bach down to the present day, with useful comments concerning the sentiments expressed both by words and music.

MESSRS. STAINER & BELL.

*The King's Highway: a Song of the Sea.* Poem by Henry Newbolt. Music by Charles Villiers Stanford. 1s. 6d. net.—This song was written for the Prince of Wales's Fund, and was recently sung by Mr. Kennerley Rurnford at the Patriotic Concert at the Royal Albert Hall. In songs of this kind a clever composer knows that his principal aim should be to write music which is rhythmical and in every way direct in its appeal. Sir Charles Stanford has met these requirements, yet avoided anything which is common or sensational.



## Musical Gossip.

THE first of the eleventh series of London Symphony Concerts took place on Monday evening at Queen's Hall under the direction of M. Safonoff. A highly impressive performance of Beethoven's 'Leonora,' No. 3, was followed by Haydn's Eighth Symphony of the Salomon series. After the tragic Overture Haydn might have sounded too simple. It happened, however, that the strong contrast was effective. There are, it is true, a few *longueurs* in the Andante, but the rest of the work is full of skill and life; the introductory Adagio is serious, and even in the merry Finale a passage shows that there was shade as well as sunshine in the composer's life. The rendering of the music by the conductor and his sympathetic orchestra was delightful. By some accident the programme-book contained analytical notes of a Symphony, also in E flat, written at Vienna between the composer's two visits to England, and this evidently perplexed some of the audience.

The programme included Bach's bright 'Brandenburg' Concerto in F, No. 2, for strings and solo violin (Mr. W. H. Reed), flute (Mr. D. S. Wood), oboe (Mr. J. L. Fonteyne), and trumpet (Mr. J. Solomon); and ended with Tschaiikowsky's 'Pathétique.'

SCHUBERT'S String Quartet in G (Op. 161), stood at the head of the programme of the third Classical Concert at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The work takes three-quarters of an hour in performance. There are true Schubertian melodies, but nothing to justify its length. The London String Quartet was not up to its usual standard. Mr. Arthur Somervell's cycle of songs from Tennyson's 'Maud' was sung by Mr. Plunket Greene. Some of the numbers were admirably rendered, but the artist's very earnestness led at times to over-emphasis both of tone and word. Mr. Liddle rendered good service at the piano-forte.

THE twentieth season of Promenade Concerts ended last Saturday evening, and the war was accountable for many changes in the programme—also for the audiences, which, with some exceptions, were not up to the usual "Promenade" standard. It seemed at one moment as if German composers, past and present, were to be set aside, and that would have been unfortunate. It was, of course, open to argument whether every living composer should be unrepresented, but a Promenade season without Bach, Mozart, Beethoven—to name only the greatest—would have been a great mistake. Sir Edward Elgar's 'Sospiri' was a brief novelty, and, as special attention was paid to British music throughout the season, a work of greater importance would have been welcome; the composer, however, apparently waits until his musical thoughts call for elaborate treatment.

The opportunities which have been given to many rising British composers to produce their works is most beneficial, if only they are able to listen to their own music in a critical spirit.

It is gratifying to find that Miss Gwynne Kimpton's first concert of her new season at the Æolian Hall last Saturday afternoon attracted a very large audience, among which were many young folk. Mr. Stewart Macpherson's explanatory lecture was brief, and if the children present do not fully understand or remember all that he says, they, at any rate, look out for certain themes or simple points of structure to

which their attention has been called—learning, in fact, how to listen intelligently. The capital programme included Mozart's 'Figaro' Overture, a Haydn Symphony, and Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, with Miss Marjorie Hayward as excellent soloist. Mr. Herbert Heyner's vivid rendering of two of Sir Charles Stanford's "Songs of the Sea" was much appreciated.

THE DULWICH PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY opens its nineteenth season this evening with a concert performance of Gounod's 'Faust' in the Centre Transept of the Crystal Palace. On Saturday, the 12th of December, Schumann's 'Paradise and the Peri' and Sir Edward Elgar's 'Banner of St. George' will be given for the first time by the Society; and it is hoped that Sir Charles Stanford's 'Sea Songs' and Sir Edward Elgar's 'Pomp and Circumstance' March will be substituted for Schumann's 'Rhenish' Symphony, originally announced.

The profits of the season are to be handed over to the National Relief Fund. We are glad to learn that the Society has again secured the services of Mr. Martin Klieckmann as conductor.

THE first meeting of the 41st session of the Musical Association will be held in the Board Room, Messrs. Novello & Co.'s, on Tuesday next, when Mr. H. C. Colles will read a paper, 'Music in War Time,' dealing with the effects of war on artists.

THE well-known bass singer Mr. Lempriere Pringle, who died on the 23rd inst., was born at Hobart Town, Tasmania, in 1869. He came to England, was a student at the Royal Academy of Music, and afterwards studied under Stockhausen and Humperdinck at Frankfurt-on-Main. Pringle was a successful member of the Carl Rosa Company. He was also engaged for several seasons by Augustus Harris. Finally he settled at New York, and became a member of the company of the Metropolitan Opera-House.

Two well-known Russian musicians passed away recently. One was Anatol Constantinovich Liadoff, born at Petrograd in 1855. His father and grandfather had been professional musicians, and the boy showed talent at an early age. He studied at the Petrograd Conservatoire, where he afterwards became Professor of Harmony and Composition. Liadoff took interest in folk-music, and collected a great number of national songs when working for the Russian Geographical Society. He wrote a few orchestral pieces, but is principally known by his pianoforte music, which includes preludes, studies, mazurkas, ballades, &c. Although a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff, who devoted much time and attention to the stage, Liadoff never composed an opera.

The other musician was the pianist Annette Essipoff, born at Petrograd, in 1850. Her musical education at the Conservatoire was principally under M. Theodor Leschetitsky, whom she married in 1880. She was first heard in London at the New Philharmonic concert of May 16th, 1874, when she performed Chopin's Concerto in E minor. Her playing was skilful and expressive. She also appeared that same year at the Philharmonic Society.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.  
 — Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.  
 — Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford's Special Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.  
 TUES. Royal Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.  
 WED. London Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.  
 — Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
 FRI. Leighton House Chamber Concert, 8.15, Leighton House.  
 SAT. Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.  
 — Helene Dolmetsh's Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.  
 — Royal Choral Society, 'Elijah,' 3, Royal Albert Hall.

## D R A M A

*Plautus: Five of his Plays.* Translated into English Verse by Sir Robert Allison. (A. L. Humphreys, 7s. 6d. net.)

SIR ROBERT ALLISON is right when he says that nowadays Plautus does not get the attention paid to Terence—at any rate, by translators into English. Yet the playwright who made laughter for many generations of Romans, in spite of the fact that he played the Greek so unpleasantly and persistently, is really worthy. One may still read his plays and (apart from occasional nastiness) enjoy his wit, and the scholar who wants to make an intimate acquaintance with the Roman people will find a shorter road to his objective in Plautus than he will in Horace or Virgil, or any other Latin author.

The translator has in this volume rendered into English blank verse five plays: 'Aulularia,' 'Captivi,' 'Adelphi,' 'Rudens,' and 'Amphitryo.' He does not say what text he has used Ritschl or Lindsay; and he does not inform us who are his authorities in points of scholarship. Possibly, in a version intended for the English reader pure and simple, this reticence is praiseworthy. But it is inevitable that this version will fall into the hands of many who know the Latin original, and assuredly references to the lines of the text of Plautus should have been given on every page. This is a grave omission.

We have compared the present version with those of R. Wagner, W. L. Collins, and E. H. Sugden. On the whole, Sir R. Allison can hold his own with Wagner and Collins, but in the plays which both have done Sugden shows decidedly more boldness and vigour. Moreover, Sugden—he translates 'Aulularia,' 'Captivi,' 'Amphitryo,' 'Asinaria,' and 'Bacchides'—tries to reproduce each scene in its original metre, and succeeds quite passably. Prof. Strong had done the same before with 'Mostellaria' and 'Captivi.' Now this undoubtedly is the right plan, and no translator can afford to forgo these metrical changes without sacrificing much of the charm of the plays. Unfortunately, like Bonnell Thornton (1769), the present translator uses blank verse practically throughout, and monotony—indubitable monotony—is the result. What can be done with metrical variety, without making too great demands on technical accomplishment, has been shown not only by Sugden, but also by the translation of portions of the 'Rudens' by Manchester classics under the guidance of Prof. R. S. Conway. In the 'Captivi' Sir R. Allison drops the iambic pentameter only for two lines at the end of Act III. It would require exceptionally good verse to stand the strain, but unfortunately, though there is a fair general level of quality, a delicate sense of versification is lacking in the pages before us. Granted that the matter is colloquial, and



that variety and easy movement are needed, still there is much that a critical friend to whom the proofs might have been submitted would have blue-pencilled. We gladly make the translator a present of his occasional anapests, and even some peculiar third-foot trochees; but his light endings are far too numerous and ungainly to be pleasant to the ear. Thus in a few pages of the 'Captivi' we have:—

Sold him, in Elis, to the father of—

And sold the young boy he had stolen to—

To fight, I promise him a battle he—

What can be said for the awkward final trochee in

And for my son and you! Your new master?

How must we scan

(Erg.) Faggots, do you eat? (Heg.) My dinner's earthly....?

Or how read,

Pay no more honour to me than I did,  
and

Come here apart: I have some questions for you...?  
To pass from metre to grammar, we find (p. 58):—

Just so with us it is, we parasites;  
and (p. 60)

I'll go and see my brother, he who has.  
The old rules of apposition are not yet superseded, so far as we know. Finally, the spelling is rather careless. Sceparnion appears as "Scepernion" (p. 182) and "Scaparnion" (p. 186); and the instances of faulty punctuation are frequent.

We might point to other blemishes of this kind, but enough has been said to show that the book before us would have profited in its later stages of production by the advice of a literary assessor and a careful proof-reader. This is more the pity because the format of the book is good—readable print on an ample page; and on the whole the translation is sound and pleasant enough, apart from the monotony inseparable from the plan of translating practically all metres by the iambic pentameter. It is obvious from the rendering of Act III. sc. iv. of 'Amphitryo' that the translator could have remedied this had he pleased.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. C.—C. W. T.—H. ST. G. G.—A. F. B.—C. F. C.—Received.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

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## LITERATURE

*Notes on Novelists, with some Other Notes.* By Henry James. (Dent & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

IT cannot be by accident that eight out of the eleven studies of novelists which this volume contains deal with French writers. The "case" of Balzac is twice considered; those of Flaubert, Zola, and the younger Dumas once; that of George Sand three times. The remaining three studies are of Matilde Serao, Gabriele d'Annunzio, and Stevenson, the last being taken more as a personality and a letter-writer than as a master of fiction. Mr. James's interest centres as critic, no less than as novelist, in the problem of presentment; he is thus attracted to the literature of that nation which, on the whole least troubled by the sense of the spiritual or transcendental presuppositions of human life, sees what it does see with precision, and can spare all its energy for the perfect delineation of a limited object. Yet the value of the novel, its opportunity as a form of art, lie, we should rather have supposed, precisely in the fact that, in its spaciousness and freedom, it enables life, as mirrored in it, to show forth at once its widest and its deepest springs of action, and, indeed, claims recognition for these, while yet it can place them, and must place them, in relation to incidents of every day. For this reason the English school of novelists, notwithstanding all its faults, seems nearer the true aim than the French; while the Russian, as represented in the amorphous works of Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, alone discloses the highest capabilities of the form.

However, it is to French writers and French ideals and methods that Mr.

James's criticism primarily refers. These supply his standard, and they supply it, we suspect, rather because they afford a contrast than by virtue of any affinity between the French temperament and manner and his own. If the spiritual preoccupations of mankind receive small attention in Mr. James's canvases, it is because he prefers, for a given purpose, to overlook them or to take them for granted; perhaps, also, because there is something a little wearisome to a fastidious mind like his in the crudity with which they are too often pursued. It is certainly not because he has neglected to open, or resolved to shut, his eyes to their existence. The French novelist pursues and reveals what he takes to be the typical and essential reality. Mr. James displays a limited aspect, choosing it on account of its adaptability to a peculiar purpose. Nor have we to look far for a sign of his irreducibility to the French idea. The development of his style removes him progressively further from the objects of his chief admiration. The guiding star of French literature from the earliest times has been the word *clair*, with its untranslatable associations of simplicity and radiance. Mr. James's style was, in his earliest novels, clear but thin; in that of his middle period—in the criticism of 'Partial Portraits,' for example—polished and masterly, but preoccupied; in the period which the volume before us represents—a period which includes also his last and most characteristic novels—*clarté* is the last attribute that could be ascribed to it. For *clarté* implies, not merely clear thinking—which Mr. James always notably has—but also clearness in the transference of the thought; or, in other words, an ideal economy of the medium. Of this he has in progressive stages signally deprived himself. His criticism—the watchword of which is discrimination—now presents discrimination as a process rather than as a result, the reader being called upon to partake in labours from which reading, as commonly understood, exists to save him. It is as if deep waters were being dredged persistently for sunken metal, and as if we, caring only to see the bright coin victoriously retrieved, were expected to listen with charmed ears to the groaning of the weights and chains, to assist in the overturning of the dredging pails, and still to hail with undimmed, if not with heightened, admiration the exiguous haul of treasure.

There is, however, this affinity between Mr. James's mind and the French—though the affinity covers not so much the French mind in general as the French writer's mind, a different matter—that Mr. James tends to regard writing with what he would call the "last" seriousness. It is, in spite of many declarations that have a contrary bearing, the presupposition of his criticism that to be occupied with art—above all, with the art of writing—is the noblest of all occupations, and artists, writers, the most interesting of men. Far be it from us to contest such a position in these columns;

yet, as Mr. James exhibits it, it seems to us to imply, in this most sophisticated of authors, a trace—dare we say it?—of ingenuousness. For in art, as in conduct, the law of altruism somehow holds good, and he who would save his life must lose it. Mr. James harps continually on matters affecting style and treatment; yet the best style is always the least conscious, and the greatest and most invigorating writer he who is impelled to communicate his conviction or his vision of the truth—to whom, in fact, writing presents itself in terms of action. Was it of Byron it was said that he handled his pen with all the ease and carelessness of a man of quality? We fall in with no such tribute to slipshod condescensions. Yet it is, to speak broadly, the strength and value of English literature that it has taken means for granted and steered always with the great end in view.

But, though in this respect the French more specialistic attitude has proved seductive to Mr. James, he does not the less sever himself serenely from all the consequences such an attitude normally entails. Perhaps, after all, the most interesting thing about the artist in his eyes—about those, that is, who treat life as a raw material out of which art may spring—is that the inversion of natural relations thus produced becomes a new form of life, a new theme for study. Mr. James never tires of following out, with his almost paternal solicitude, the antics of literary Bohemianism, expressing with tolerant irony every degree of deviation from sensible conduct which the various anomalous situations imply—his essays on George Sand are inimitable in this respect—and always allowing the largest consideration for the world's ensuing gain in literature. It might be considered doubtful whether, so far as, at any rate, the stranger situations were necessarily pre-involved, the gain would turn out finally to be as high as he supposes; and perhaps the chief value of his patient analysis of this world of the up-side-down lies in the light it throws upon, and the refreshment it brings to, the world which is right-side-up.

But if we deplore Mr. James's elaborations of style, and even suggest that they involve him in a kind of artistic inconsistency, we must not the less offer our tribute to the distinction and solidity of his work on its chosen ground. We write as we do in the assurance that readers will take our recognition of this for granted. No paragraph in Mr. James's essays but achieves in its windings an accumulating harmony and proportion to which each parenthesis, each refinement of the already refined expression, and even the occasional rude tug upon the floating texture of the thought, are felt to have contributed. The multitudinous sentences merge into the stately period—their jigsaw shapes accounted, if not atoned, for; the periods roll on, carrying jetsam and flotsam along with them, to their long premeditated close. The most is made also of the inherent disadvantages of the method. The whole apparatus, its



ponderousness not least, contributes in the essay on D'Annunzio to a superb triumph of justice over speciousness. The solemn preparation of the ground, the accurate, the lingering appraisement of every virtue, prepare, as nothing else could do, for the final disclosure. A gigantic—if such a thing may be, an unsuspecting—fish is played with every concession the angler's art can devise, finds himself coaxed gradually into shallow water, and at last, with a great stroke of the gaff, laid glittering before us on the ground.

In addition to the essays referred to, this volume contains a study of 'The Ring and the Book' from a novelist's point of view, a series of 'London Notes' contributed about the time of the second Jubilee to *Harper's Weekly*, and the series of causeries on 'Contemporary English Novelists' which lately appeared in the Literary Supplement of *The Times*.

---

*Recollections of an Irish Judge: Press, Bar, and Parliament.* By M. McDonnell Bodkin. (Hurst & Blackett, 16s. net.)

*Some Old Scots Judges: Anecdotes and Impressions.* By W. Forbes Gray. (Constable & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

LAW, which is one of the duller things, has been the cause of a good deal of brightness. No other calling, except, perhaps, the Church, has produced so large a fund of anecdotes. Volumes of legal reminiscences, good, bad, and indifferent, are almost numerous enough to make a respectable library. Mr. Bodkin's book, though it can hardly be classified as one of the best examples of its kind, contains many good stories of the voluble advocates who flourished in the Four Courts in Dublin in his younger days. One of its most delightful instances of ready humour is recorded of the late Judge Webb, who, whilst a member of the Bar, appeared to support an application before the Recorder of Dublin for a licence for a public-house. The applicant was only 25 years old, and the Recorder remarked that he was very young for so responsible a position. The resourceful advocate rose majestically to the occasion:—

"My Lord, Alexander the Great at twenty-two years of age had crushed the Illyrians and razed the city of Thebes to the ground, had crossed the Hellespont at the head of his army, had conquered Darius with a force of a million in the defiles of Issus, and brought the great Persian Empire under his sway. At twenty-three René Descartes evolved a new system of philosophy. At twenty-four Pitt was Prime Minister of the British Empire, on whose dominions the sun never sets. At twenty-four Napoleon overthrew the enemies of the Republic with a whiff of grape-shot in the streets of Paris, and is it now to be judicially decided that at twenty-five my client, Peter Mulligan, is too young to manage a public-house in Capel Street?"

A nice contrast to this elaborate joke is afforded by the unconscious humour of a "middle-aged, muddle-headed Queen's Counsel," who, in moving to set aside a count in a pleading, was invited by Baron

Dowse to state exactly the ground on which he based his motion:—

"'The count is unintelligible,' growled the advocate. 'Not to me,' objected the Baron; 'it appears perfectly plain.' 'My Lord,' was the reply, 'if your Lordship bears with me patiently for ten minutes, I confidently undertake to make it as unintelligible to your Lordship as it is to myself.'"

Mr. Bodkin's reminiscences are not confined to legal things. He has many an amusing tale to tell of his journalistic days, especially of one Dublin reporter who "could hardly manage a paragraph without a bull in the middle of it." A member of the Royal Irish Constabulary having murdered his sergeant, the eccentric and incompetent scribe chronicled the tragic occurrence thus:—

"Constable X was a steady and well-conducted man, who bore a high character in the force, but on Saturday night he so far forgot himself as to deliberately shoot his superior officer."

One of the most agreeable figures in Mr. Bodkin's pages is Father Healy, whose wit, with more patriotism than judgment, he rates higher than Sydney Smith's. To Father Healy, indeed, belongs the neatest retort in the book:—

"One Christmas night at a small gathering at the Viceregal Lodge, the beautiful Countess Spencer (Spenser's 'Fairie Queene,' as she was called in Ireland) stood defiantly under a cluster of silver berries and sent a playful challenge to Father Healy. 'Now, Padre, now is your chance under the mistletoe.' Like a flash came the smiling reply, 'Oh, no, my Lady, we only do that *sub rosa*.'"

Not a few of Mr. Bodkin's stories have been told before, and some of them, particularly those relating to lawyers, of other men. His book, however, has a fireside note of geniality which makes it very companionable. The only dull passages are those in which he records his brief experience as a member of the House of Commons. A judge, even a County Court judge, ought to verify his references. The immortal injunction, "Drink fair," was uttered not by Betsey Prig, but by Mrs. Gamp; and "Ridley! Ridley!" was not the cry with which the young Tory bloods called for the Solicitor-General in Gladstone's last administration whenever there was a lull in the Home Rule debates, for the simple reason that his name was Rigby.

The legal humour in 'Some Old Scots Judges' is very different from that in 'Recollections of an Irish Judge,' not merely because it belongs to another land, but also because it relates to an earlier time. Most of the judges whom Mr. Forbes Gray sketches in his readable volume—Kames, Braxfield, Eskgrove, Newton, Hermand, and Eldin—lived in days when harsh laws were administered harshly on both sides of the Tweed. The humour they possessed was usually employed to make the performance of their duties more brutal. When, for instance, Lord Kames, who was a versatile scholar as well as a profound lawyer, tried Matthew Hay—with whom he had played

chess—on a charge of murder, he exclaimed, on the jury returning a verdict of guilty, "That's checkmate to you, Matthew!" Lord Braxfield, whom Stevenson has immortalized as Lord Hermiston, remarked to a prisoner who had defended himself with skill and eloquence:—

"Ye're a vera clever chiel, man, but ye wad be nane the waur o' a hangin'."

Mighty toppers, as well as grim humorists, were these Scots judges of several generations ago. Some part of their rough wit may, indeed, have been inspired by the potatoes they were able to enjoy even on the Bench. Cockburn, from whose 'Memorials' Mr. Gray draws very freely, writes:—

"The old judges had a practice at which even their barbaric age used to shake its head. They had always wine and biscuits on the bench when the business was clearly to be protracted beyond the usual dinner hour. The modern judges—those I mean who were made after 1800—never gave in to this; but with those of the preceding generation, some of whom lasted several years after 1800, it was quite common. Black bottles of port were set down beside them on the bench, with glasses, caraffes of water, tumblers, and biscuits; and this without the slightest attempt at concealment.... The strong-headed stood it tolerably well, but it told plainly enough upon the feeble. Not that the ermine was absolutely intoxicated, but it was certainly sometimes affected."

This custom, to which Mr. Gray omits to allude, must have been particularly precious to Lord Hermand, whose Bacchanalian performances had something of the touch of genius. To him drinking was almost a sacred rite, and he was quick, in his quaint way, to resent any slur upon it. A young man was convicted before him at Edinburgh of having stabbed to death his companion in a carouse:—

"'We are told,' he said, 'that there was no malice, and that the prisoner must have been in liquor. In liquor! Why, he was drunk! And yet he murdered the very man who had been drinking with him! They had been carousing the whole night, and yet he stabbed him after drinking a whole bottle of rum with him! Good God, my Laards, if he will do this when he's drunk, what will he not do when he's sober?'"

If the most eccentric of these old Scots judges was Lord Gardenstone, who kept pet pigs in his bedroom—or Lord Monboddoo, who, indulging in an air bath every night, besmeared his body with a lotion composed of rose-water, olive oil, saline, aromatic spirit, and Venetian soap, before he retired to rest—the palm for unconscious humour belongs to Lord Eskgrove, who, in sentencing three men convicted of breaking into a house and robbing the inmates, reminded them at great length of their nefarious doings:—

"All this you did, and God preserve us! joost when they were sitten doon to their dinner."

In similar vein were the verbose observations he addressed to a tailor condemned to death for murdering a soldier:—

"And not only did you murder him, whereby he was bereaved of his life, but you



did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propel the lethal weapon through the belly-band of his regimental breeches, which were his Majesty's!"

Many of the good things in Mr. Gray's book—the happy touches of portraiture as well as the amusing anecdotes—are taken, with due acknowledgment, from Cockburn's 'Memorials,' the most attractive volume of legal reminiscences ever written; but, appropriate as well as appropriated, they find a fitting place in these lively sketches of a race of judges who, in administering the law, themselves showed how human it is to err. Why, to mention only one omission, does Lord Meadowbank find no place in these pages? He it was who, addressed by a highly learned advocate in a very technical style of speech, threw himself back in his chair, saying:—

"Declain, sir! Why don't you declain? Address me as if I were a popular assembly!"

### THE BRITON IN AMERICA.

THE first way in which 'Connaught to Chicago' differs from most English books on the United States is that it is Irish. The author is not unconscious of the advantage of this fact—how the big, swiftly changing subject offers to himself, as one of his race, or rather to his various selves, from Canon Hannay, the clergyman, to George A. Birmingham, the humorous journalist, a congenial task. He understands the lure that it has always had for his kin, and in his admiration for some things he saw and felt, he does not shrink from superlatives.

Since he considers modern business the most wonderful and romantic thing the world has ever seen, the magnitude of adventurous enterprise which he witnessed on every side strongly appeals to him. His imagination fixes on

"the tremendous journey of the American people from the east to the Mississippi shores....the settlement of her vast central plain, as the greatest thing in her story."

Disagreeing with the ordinary citizen, "who is proud of every single thing in his country except his universities," he believes that the universities, both those for men and for women, "are the greatest thing in America to-day." But the superlative of superlatives is yet to come:—

"[I] want, next time I am born, to be an American woman. She seems to me to have a better kind of life than the woman of any other nation, or indeed than anybody else, man or woman....She seems to me to deserve her good luck because she has done her business in life exceedingly well."

It should not be forgotten that the author and the Blarney Stone are products of the same country. Having committed himself to admiration of American women,

*Connaught to Chicago.* By George A. Birmingham. (Nisbet & Co., 5s. net.)

*A Conversational Tour in America.* By E. H. Lacon Watson. (Elkin Mathews, 2s. 6d. net.)

he may feel that they will forgive him the order of these three sentences:—

"I am an ignorant and stupid man. Very clever women sometimes frighten me. I was never frightened in America."

But a more grievous *faux pas* is upon his head. He has wounded all the several hundred young women of Vassar College by spelling their Alma Mater "Vasa."

Seriously, Canon Hannay seems to have been particularly fortunate in the selection of his informants. The volume, although frankly journalistic, and disclaiming profundity, with only an occasional note of grave eloquence (as in the last chapter), contains a large number of interesting facts and highly suggestive observations. Both are, in the main, strikingly fresh.

Most happy of all are some of the rays of light upon deep racial differences between the Americans and the English, stimulating reflections which have the unimpassioned detachment of a friendly foreigner to both:—

"The Englishman prefers to remain where he is unless the odds are in favour of a change being a change for the better. The American will make a change unless he thinks it likely to be a change for the worse."

The chapter on 'Men and Husbands' offers, perhaps, the most far-reaching comparison, one that has already aroused lively discussion:—

"As far as mere conventional behaviour towards women is concerned there is no difference between an Englishman and an American. The outward acts are identical. But there is a subtle difference in the spirit which inspires them. The Englishman does these things because he is chivalrous....Chivalry was the homage of the strong to the weak. The woman belongs to the weaker sex. All courtesy is therefore due to her....The American, performing exactly the same outward acts, is reverent. And reverence is essentially the opposite of chivalry....the obeisance of the inferior in the presence of a superior. This difference of spirit underlies the whole relationship of men to women in England and America."

Mr. Lacon Watson in his 'Conversational Tour in America' writes:—

"I have come to the conclusion that the real pleasure of travel lies in the encounters with a constant succession of strange persons. The track of the C. P. R. is memorable to me now more by the men I met than by the places I saw. Mining managers and inspectors, farmers and butchers and fruit-growers, hotel proprietors and speculators in building lots, they all had something to say on the great subject of the land in which they dwelt."

In this spirit, and qualified by "a thirst for information and also perhaps a natural amiability," Mr. Watson made a journey which was bounded by Washington, Quebec, Vancouver, and Los Angeles. The result, a delightful collection of slight sketches of American types, derived entirely from observation, and expressed in the consciously careless style of an apt writer of leisurely essays, should be very welcome to lovers of this genre.

There is the "Territorial" agent for a combination moving picture and vaudeville show, "who worked a Territory":—

"Now I'll tell you something about Chicago," he said, with impressive inconsequence. "It has fifty-four miles of bullivars." He paused, to repeat in a moment, "Fifty-four miles." I expressed becoming surprise, wondering what in the world a bullivar might be. Later I discovered that he meant boulevards."

There is the yarn of Simpson and the Remittance Men, one of the best, old-time frontier stories we have come across for many a day, and there is Carey:—

"May he preserve his divine gift of enthusiasm unimpaired to the confines of old age. There were fortunes in every enterprise he discussed. He insisted on my accompanying him to see a certain gigantic halibut in a glass case. He wished me to interest some capitalists at home in that halibut. There they were—thousands of them—lying off the coast, only asking to be caught, ranging in weight from anything up to two hundred pounds. (I refer to the fish, not to the financiers.)"

Side by side with the sketches of types and scenes which are the main content of these essays, there is visible the likeable, quick-witted personality of the author, and at least one reader thinks he perceives between the lines the transformation of a stay-at-home gentleman of conventional bringing-up into an easily approachable "globe-trotter." Be that as it may, we envy Mr. Watson his varied list of chance acquaintances, and wish that we had been of them as we close his charming little book.

*My Adventures in the Commune, Paris, 1871.* By Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. (Chatto & Windus, 12s. 6d. net.)

WHEN Mr. Vizetelly's last book appeared—one concerned chiefly with the Franco-Prussian War—we welcomed the hint (*Athenæum* for April 4th of the present year) that he would some day tell us what he knew of the Commune. His latest work is valuable, but it is not so full of interest as that which dealt with the war. It is largely a record of the experiences of a careful observer who took notes at the time, and who is blessed with an excellent memory. If the new matter is seldom of more than personal concern, there is, nevertheless, a mass of information which cannot easily be found in such readable form elsewhere, and it appears at a moment when its military side—dealing with an effort to take Paris by force of arms—is attractive. At the time of which he writes Mr. Vizetelly was young and full of energy, and he saw everything that was to be seen, watching a good deal of street fighting. He was on the spot when the house of Thiers was destroyed at the instigation of Rochefort; he saw the Tuileries and other buildings burnt by the mob, and was near the Vendôme Column when it was pulled down. His memoirs, therefore, contain the material for history.

In his introductory chapter Mr. Vizetelly tabulates the causes which he considers led to the Commune. His reasons



do not differ from those given by earlier writers. He, of course, calls attention to many miscalculations on the part of Thiers. He thinks that in the early days of the Commune the leaders of the Royalist majority in the National Assembly were in such a state of confusion that, if Thiers had been a strong man, he might have done what he liked with that body. Thiers ought to have known the people of Paris; but he underrated the National Guard, and the resistance of the city took him by surprise. Mr. Vizetelly writes:—

"There is evidence to show that, down to the very eve of the Week of Bloodshed, he still scouted the repeated menaces of conflagration and murder. 'They talk of that,' he remarked with superb assurance, 'but, you will see, they will never do it.' Such were his almost fatuous words when dire calamity was impending."

The truth is that the Government were never strong enough to oppose the Commune. The Capitulation had left the French Government the right to maintain 40,000 soldiers in Paris; but what they had was only an army of 25,000 or 30,000 inexperienced troops, who did not know Paris and who had never been under fire; and when the Government left for Versailles they had nothing but a fragment of an army on which they could rely.

When Mr. Vizetelly describes the burning of the Tuileries he shows how the people went to work:—

"With the help of many pails and brooms found in the servants' quarters, the hangings, floorings, doors, and furniture of several rooms were coated with tar or drenched with petroleum and turpentine."

Barrels of gunpowder were placed in the vestibules, and long trains of powder were laid; while the insurgents kept the soldiers in check until the conflagration was too great to be put out.

Mr. Vizetelly wrote before the outbreak of the present war and did not foresee it, but for years he has warned us that the German Emperor was likely to be the cause of a gigantic struggle, and his past writings made it certain that he would not now err on the side of generosity when he had to speak of the Prussians. If he deals severely with the Germans, he has, in a final chapter written after we had declared war, a few words of blame for the French; but he argues that,

"even should the Germans ever again reach Paris, even should they carry the city by storm—to invest it would, I think, now be impossible—France will not be *hors-de-combat* as she was when Paris fell forty-four years ago."

His descriptions of the capital during the early days of the Commune might often stand for the Paris of to-day. Even the trade in splinters of bombs has been revived by the visits of German aeroplanes. Mr. Vizetelly's figures may occasionally be questioned—for instance, those which estimate the cost of the Commune; but his own details show how impossible it is to arrive at any trustworthy figure.

The book is illustrated by admirable sketches, some of them Mr. Vizetelly's own work.

## SPORT AND PASTIME.

MAJOR WARDROP'S unpretentious but excellent treatise on 'Modern Pig-Sticking' deserves welcome, for it in a way continues the tale left off by Baden-Powell twenty-four years ago, and, besides, affords glimpses of the earlier days, of which, so far as can be gathered, the records have largely perished. Possibly some were lost or destroyed during the Mutiny, and again it is far from unlikely that of many a minor Tent Club and its doings no satisfactory record was kept. This, at any rate, is probable of the smaller bodies in out stations.

Of the Calcutta Tent Club, Mr. Crawford of Shikarpore tells us, the old records "only date from 1862, though the Club originated long before that date." So also it seems to be with the Nagpur Hunt, the Ahmedabad Hunt, and the Meerut Tent Club; at any rate, no information is given as to how far back the Log of the Meerut Club goes. There must be records of the Kadir Cup (the blue-ribbon of pig-sticking), its institution, and so forth; but though chap. xii. is devoted to a description of the scene, we gather nothing of its history. The explanation, doubtless, is that the book deals mainly with modern doings; but definite connexion with the past adds materially to the value of a continuation.

There are chapters on the natural history of the pig, on riding to a pig, on hunting alone, and on the choice of a horse, the advice being admirable; but how is the impecunious subaltern to raise the capital to buy, say, four horses at an average of 1,100 rupees each, or to face the certainty of damaging most of them more or less severely? We fear that, like many other forms of sport, pig-sticking is becoming more and more confined to rich men; it is so greatly with polo, as well as with shooting and fishing. This is to be regretted, for these sports are invaluable to young officers in our army; but the remedy is neither easy to define nor to apply. During his tenure of the chief command in India Lord Roberts endeavoured to meet the case as regards polo; we know not with what permanent result.

The advice in chap. xiii. as to the management of Tent Clubs is excellent. The hon. secretary, or master, as we should call him, must secure the aid of the Collector of the district, and keep on good terms with the native gentlemen. He must

"take every opportunity of dealing personally with the villagers; they are a willing kindly folk. Know any headmen you can. Of the lower ranks, pay the coolies on the line and in camp invariably yourself."

*Modern Pig-Sticking.* By Major A. E. Wardrop. (Macmillan & Co., 10s. net.)

*Shots and Snapshots in British East Africa.* By E. Bennet. (Longmans & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

*A Camera Actress in the Wilds of Togoland.* By Miss M. Gehrts. (Seeley, Service & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

*Fishing and Philandering.* By Arthur Mainwaring. (Heath, Cranton & Ouseley, 6s. net.)

He must be friends with the children, and help the parents with medicine.

The book is nicely turned out, the type is good, and the illustrations are ample.

It may be often wondered whether goods are fully up to sample as advertised, but Dr. Bennet in his 'Shots and Snapshots in British East Africa,' justifies at least one case—the poster much in evidence a few months ago of the Uganda Railway:—

"Kongoni, Grant and Thomson's gazelles, zebra in vast numbers, now and then ostriches, a herd of wildebeest, or a string of giraffe; sometimes a lion or a rhino; these beasts do not fear the train, so you get a good view of them."

The Uganda Railway has its disadvantages for all this: carriages sometimes leak in a rainstorm, and the red mud leaves a lasting impression:—

"The carriages and wagons are red mud colour, the platforms are red mud; fine red sand blows in from the Taru desert, and you assimilate it into your system with the goat chops at the tin eating rooms on the railway; you open your red sandy throat and put a red mud peg down it."

But what are these things in the face of travel and successful sport? In the few months at his disposal Dr. Bennet saw many curious places: Mahe, "with the inevitable Carnegie library"—did Mahe contribute half the cost?—Dar-es-Salam, Mombassa, Nairobi, and Simba, whither he travelled in a guard's van and listened to the guard's views on religion. That guard must have been cousin to the engine-driver at Zagazig in Lower Egypt, whose engine collided with a goods train while he and his stoker were saying their prayers a short distance away. Lastly the author reached Fort Hall, where he heard many stories about

"would-be sportsmen who come out from Europe with no previous knowledge of rifle shooting."

Unlike Miss Austen's hero, who "took out a gun, but hit nothing: quite the gentleman," they hit the innocent Somali gun-boy. But they write books about elephants shot at places where no elephants be. At least so did a German shopkeeper, but some one who knew him and his language exposed him and his gospel according to Wolff.

The Somali gun-boy for that matter is, according to the author, rather a useless person, eaten up with conceit, too lazy to clean a rifle for four days at a time. The Swahili he considers far better; and even the Kikuyu are passable. The latter

"seem to have no religious beliefs except that when their witch-doctors are giving them medicine they turn their heads towards Mount Kenia, as they believe that a great vague spirit called Mumbo lives there."

Of course, Dr. Bennet shot plenty of big game of all sorts, and he gives much interesting information, especially about lions and their depraved taste for zebra in the "highest" possible condition. He might have said more about the rhinoceros in its different varieties—four, if we are not mistaken; but on the whole he



gives very good measure of excellent reading. His book should be most useful to any who wish to follow in his steps, as there are many admirable pages on game, safari, routes, the preservation of trophies, &c.

Miss Gehrts in 'A Camera Actress in the Wilds of Togoland,' is at the opposite pole to Dr. Bennet. She writes of the other side of Africa, and is in pursuit, not of game, but of scenes for the cinematograph. The recital of her adventures in company with Major Schomburgk contains much interest and amusement. At Atakpame, where is

"the immense wireless station intended to communicate direct with the wireless station at Nauen, just outside Berlin,"

she had a marvellous dinner: caviare, consommé, partridge en casserole, spring lamb with asparagus shoots, and pêche Melba—all out of tins; and returns the hospitality with fine preparations, but disastrous results, her idea being to provide two nice plump chickens as the *pièce de résistance*. She did not realize that her guests had eaten, perhaps, 15,000 chickens between them in that benighted country.

After Atakpame her trials began. She had difficulties with cooks whose favourite way of washing a plate or a dish was to lick it all over, thus securing at least a taste of the white man's "chop." She met a Dr. Berger who thought that slow and ample circumlocution in German was the way to success with his boy Joa; his request, seven lines long, for whisky and soda, produced first a telescope, and then a double-barrelled rifle! She was badly kicked by a horse, nearly had sunstroke, escaped a puff adder by inches, was greatly plagued by mosquitoes, and heard of the loss of all her belongings at Kamina, to find, happily, on her return thither that much had been saved from the fire that menaced them. But she "worried through" it all with great pluck, and she shows herself a keen and clever observer. Her account of the bead-making industry is excellent, and is illustrated by well-chosen photographs. She has much to record of the different tribes, such as the Konkombwa, whom she meets. Her arrival at Mangu—which she was the first white woman to visit—recalls William the Conqueror's landing on our shores, inasmuch as her horse pitched her into the soft sand, a mortifying and undignified "impression" for the natives. The Sumbu she inspects with thoroughness; and she gives an enlightening sketch and plan of a fortified village of the Tschokossi. In fact, she fully deserves the high tribute paid to her by Major Schomburgk in his Introduction, having evidently a scientific instinct for observation, a large reserve of the tact necessary for friendly intercourse with natives of all sorts, and unlimited energy and resource for her chief object, the provision of ample material for films. Here and there the book is marred by a witticism of the cheap order, an unnecessary slang word such as "canoodle," or a tag phrase that might have been

spared; but, as a whole, it is well written and reveals a strong and intelligent personality.

In Col. Mainwaring's book 'Fishing and Philandering' fishing, solitary or with male companions, takes the chief place. He is an enthusiast, both in catching and in writing about fish, chiefly salmon (after all, in Scotland the word "fish" only applies to salmon), and he has had blank days and great days in Ireland, in Scotland, on the Hampshire Avon, and among the mahseer in India, where in his innocent youth he had supposed there was no fishing. He has perfected methods of his own, and has converted many an exclusive amateur of the fly to the humbler, but often far more efficient shrimp on a single hook. But he does not despise the fly; he has even invented one known as the "Dublin Fusilier," the colour-scheme of which he explains with ingenuity. The Dublin Fusiliers were evoked out of the East India Company's Bombay and Madras European regiments; so the tag of Indian crow and the topping of golden pheasant are appropriate. Equally appropriate is his remark that "those whom the Dublin Fusiliers pursue take their hook." He has his own arguments concerning various theories: why talk about colour when we hear of Sir Herbert Maxwell catching trout with crimson mayflies? As to noise and splash, he himself has caught more than one fish in a pool already disturbed. Perhaps rage is one explanation of the rush of the salmon at a fly—at least, so say a few. The Colonel "goes one better": the salmon's rage, not to mention his curiosity, may be "increased by the eccentric behaviour of his brother, sister, wife, or cousin."

The author gives at least one amusing record of other sport. In a cricket match between his regiment and County Cork the "blazers" of the latter, significant of many a great club, flashed like the Assyrian cohorts and Joseph's coat combined. But the author's admixture of the luncheon "cup" and the after-lunch liqueurs was too potent, and the proud "county" team succumbed for a total of 39 runs. The next year he was asked to play again, and excused himself on the score of lack of practice, only to receive the reply: "We don't want you to make runs; we want you to mix the drinks."

One of the notable characters in the book is Garrett—great with the gaff, expert in fish-lore, and deeply sceptical as to every innovation, however full its success. The Colonel remarks that a salmon caught after the second or third rise thinks the "animal on the bank" is trying to catch "one of those curious little things; there it is! blowed if I won't have it myself." Garrett replies with a deep sigh: "They'd have burnt ye at the shtake a few years ago."

At the end of each chapter are apposite and often spirited verses, of which, perhaps, the best are those on a "visit to the Zoo." We congratulate Col. Mainwaring on a most readable and amusing book.

*Bernadotte: the First Phase, 1763-1799.*

By D. Plunket Barton. (John Murray, 15s. net.)

VISITORS to Stockholm cannot fail to carry away with them a vivid recollection of the fine equestrian statue of Bernadotte, otherwise King Charles XIV., which seems, as it were, to dominate the past of that beautiful city. The memorials of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. strike the eye less forcibly; but there in the open air sits the Gascon lawyer's son, with his hooked nose and sunken eyes, calmly surveying the capital which he had the luck to win and the wisdom to keep. In this admirable study, the outcome of a well-earned holiday, Mr. Justice Barton duly reminds us that another cadet of Gascony, M. d'Artagnan, looked much the same: "the eye open and intelligent, the nose hooked, but finely chiselled." Bernadotte, however, was a fine figure of a man, whereas Dumas, though he seems to have wavered about the stature of his hero, makes him in one place but 5 ft. high. The author also quotes M. Rostand's pregnant line:—

Rien de plus dangereux qu'un Gascon raisonnable.

There we get the secret of Bernadotte, whom some have injudiciously dismissed as "une énigme indéchiffrable."

Bernadotte was a Béarnais, as was Henri IV. before him. They are not as other Gascons, but belong to the tribe hit off by M. Rostand in another phrase—"le Gascon souple et froid, celui qui réussit." Those qualities stood him in good stead during his long service in the Royal army. He rose to be adjutant—and a man of his birth could rise no higher in that establishment of privilege; while in his rescue of Col. d'Alembert from the infuriated citizens of Marseilles he exercised for the first time that torrential but astute Gascon eloquence which saved his own skin on more than one occasion. "Monsieur l'adjutant," Barbaroux said, or is reported to have said, "vous irez loin."

The ambitious soldier cannot be blamed for embracing the principles of the Revolution, especially when the foreign enemy was at the gates. But the traditions of the King's army never left Bernadotte. He fought like a gentleman, and was singularly opposed to looting—though, with Napoleon's permission, he helped himself handsomely from the quicksilver mines of Idria. He brought to the ragged and undisciplined army of the Sambre and Meuse the precise qualities needed in a junior officer. Bernadotte was called "the Jupiter Stator of mutineers": he would rush into the disordered ranks, and by his winged words restore them to a sense of order.

Barras's saying, "There was something of Xenophon in Bernadotte," hits off his characteristics as a soldier in the field. Though no strategist, he led the advance and conducted retreats with wonderful skill; he saved Jourdan after Würzburg. Times and again he befuddled the sluggish Austrian generals, both as to his numbers



and the direction of his march. Above all, he knew when to efface himself. Bernadotte more than once refused a high command, and even asked to be placed on half-pay. Petulance seems to have swayed him to some extent, but there must have been always at the back of his head the feeling that it was just as well not to be too prominent when St. Just and other Representatives of the People were about.

The Army of the Sambre and Meuse crossed the Alps, proud of their bearing and discipline. They were "Messieurs"; the soldiers of the Army of Italy "Citoyens." Bernadotte laid stress on this difference as his men halted on the banks of the Tagliamento. "Soldiers," he exclaimed, "do not forget that you come from the Army of the Sambre and Meuse, and that the eyes of the Army of Italy are fixed on you." For once the Gascon overreached himself. Napoleon, besides, had sized up the man whom he described as "a Republican grafted on a French cavalier." It is not too much to say that he treated Bernadotte much as David used Uriah the Hittite, only instead of putting him in the forefront of the battle, he tried to compromise him by ambiguous and laconic orders. But Bernadotte's fortune held good: he stormed Gradisca, and conducted his solitary division safely to Laybach.

An incident significant of much was Bernadotte's refusal to sign the violent address to the Directory drawn up by Augereau, and running "Conspirators, tremble," and so forth, and the dispatch instead of a moderate address of his own, in which the idea of a counter-revolution was entertained only to be dismissed. Yet on the eve of the 18th Fructidor Napoleon sent them both to Paris. Was it, asks Judge Barton, that one should act as a counterpoise to the other? We certainly think it was: if the vigorous Augereau failed, Napoleon could point to the presence in the capital of the moderate Bernadotte, who, after all was over, wrote guardedly that the enterprise was "too military in its character."

Bernadotte did not play an heroic part either during the 18th Fructidor or the 19th Brumaire. But his position was most difficult. What is a sincere Constitutionalist to do when he perceives that the Constitution is crumbling to pieces? Bernadotte remained faithful to the Directory, exactly as Pompey remained faithful to the Roman Senate. He had served it well as Minister of War, except when he interfered with Masséna's strategy, and even so he baffled the Archduke Charles by improvising an emergency force to which he gave the characteristic title of the Army of the Rhine. Yet when the 19th Brumaire dawned, his eloquent tongue, which might have kept the soldiers to their allegiance, was silent; and he remained at home, waiting for orders, when there was none to issue them. There can be no doubt that up to a point he was a dupe of Napoleon. At the same time, it seems impossible to deny him a certain rectitude of principle.

Judge Barton takes leave of Bernadotte as he hides near the forest of Senart. He hopes to follow up the career of this man, whose life was one long adventure; and we sincerely trust that he will, though it may be hinted that a condensation of his materials might make them more like a considered judgment, and less like a judge's notes. At least he thoroughly understands Bernadotte: impetuous in action, cautious in affairs, possibly even a bit of a knave. But it will be remembered that M. d'Artagnan's easy ideas incurred more than once the just rebuke of the peerless Athos.

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*The Life of Catherine the Great of Russia.*

By E. A. Brayley Hodgetts. (Methuen & Co., 16s. net.)

This is the third attempt by an English writer at a biography of Catherine II. of Russia published within recent years. As compared with his predecessors, Mr. Hodgetts is more detailed in his treatment, and has drawn upon Russian sources to a considerable extent. But he has not the terse lucidity of Mr. Sergeant or the selective skill and literary brilliancy of Mr. Gribble. Not infrequently he appears overwhelmed by the weight of his material, and he shows little sense of proportion. An industrious and fair-minded biographer, he sometimes falls into inaccuracies, such as the statement (p. 236) that the final partition of Poland took place in 1791. The chief merit of the book is that it attempts with some success to look at Catherine from a Russian standpoint, which probably is the chief desideratum to-day.

Like previous English biographers, the author is at pains to point out that Catherine was far from being a mere monster of immorality, and even finds in her letters evidence that "she was of an affectionate rather than a licentious disposition." He pictures the young German Grand Duchess at the Court of the Tsarina Elizabeth as

"a sort of sleeping beauty in a wood, or rather jungle, where obscene creatures were crawling loathsomely about, all unseen and unsuspected by her";

and makes out a plausible case for her succumbing to the attractions of the picturesque Poniatovski, who was at least an educated gentleman. But it is, perhaps, too much to find in Gregory Orloff, the deliverer of Catherine from her brutal, weak-minded husband, "a knight of the Middle Ages," or to look upon her infatuation for him as "a noble, heroic devotion," especially as fear was admittedly a factor in it. We read disappointingly little about the one really important "favourite"—the one-eyed Potemkin, whose hold over the Empress was quite independent of physical charm. He is, however, credited with the origination of Pan Slavism, and noted as "a distinctly reactionary influence" on Russian society. For the rest, it is conceded that

Catherine, with all her charm, was nothing less than a bore to the majority of the illiterate lovers whom she successively tried to educate. But against her pedantry and her deplorably crude witticisms, which must have annoyed better people than these, should be set her almost entire absence of petty spite. Imagine an Elizabeth of England not only forgiving a faithless admirer, but even helping him to a desirable marriage!

Mr. Hodgetts undertakes to explain eighteenth-century Russian licentiousness as no passing aberration, but a natural evolution due to Peter the Great's disturbance of the national religious traditions; but his illustration of the club bore is neither felicitous nor necessary to the argument. On the other hand, he has some eminently sensible remarks on the supposed illegitimacy of the Tsar Paul; and his treatment of the question of the death of the unfortunate Ivan III. is equally satisfactory.

A highly interesting chapter devoted to the extraordinary rising of the man who was made to personate the dead Peter III. will have novelty for most readers. The name Pougatcheff signifies in Russian something equivalent to "bugbear" or "bogey," and Mr. Hodgetts is inclined to think that, instead of being the real name of the Cossack adventurer, it may have been a mere *nom de guerre*. The movement of this "sort of Russian Robin Hood on a large scale" is significant of the chaotic condition of Catherine's vast realm, and affords proof of the very difficult task which she set herself.

Catherine's complete identification of herself—a German on both sides—with her Russian subjects is of itself alone enough to prove her political genius, and that she accomplished as much as she did is, in view of her lack of governing material, remarkable. In foreign affairs especially she went her own way, even against Potemkin, though her policy was, some may hold, more independent than judicious.

She did good service to literature by her patronage of Diderot and Grimm, but her own attainments are, perhaps, rather exaggerated in the present book. To what extent she was animated by the desire to get for herself "a good press" may well be a question. Mr. Hodgetts thinks that she ought not to be judged too harshly for the "mendacious falsehoods" about Russia in her letters to Voltaire; certainly if these were, as he says, the result of imperfect second-hand information, they hardly deserve that name. But the great moral courage which she showed in inducing her subjects to submit to inoculation for smallpox by setting them an example in her own person could only have been prompted by entire sincerity.

The author hesitates to accept the genuineness of Catherine's 'Memoirs,' pointing to her denial addressed to Diderot, and assuming at least clumsy interpolations. But we believe that in Russia their substantial authenticity is accepted.



## FICTION.

*Duke Jones: a Sequel to 'A Lady of Leisure.'* By Ethel Sidgwick. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 6s.)

To this continuation of an earlier work Miss Sidgwick has skilfully imparted the appearance of an independent story; but she has not been equally successful in evading another pitfall. An exiguous thread of narrative is spun out to an inordinate length, and, while we are at first pleasantly entertained, and even pleasantly thrilled, our interest flags at last under the strain to which it is subjected. Essential parts of the action, on the other hand, are treated with disproportionate brevity, and in a manner so elusive that we are sometimes left in doubt as to what really happened. We also think that the author is unwise in insisting on the atmosphere of charm surrounding her heroine, and thereby provoking a spirit of contradiction. We are convinced that the young lady in question was extremely good-hearted, and we respect her accordingly; but her fascination has to be taken chiefly on trust, and in the last resort remains a matter of opinion. Marmaduke Jones himself—the best-realized character, to our thinking, in the book—is an excellent specimen of the English lower middle class at its best, and is rather thrown away, as it seems to us, on the superior people grouped round the leading lady, who exploit him mercilessly. We find it, indeed, difficult to forgive the ruthless fashion in which his future is sacrificed to what we consider a wholly artificial exigency. Next in order of artistic merit we should place the unworthy mother, with her light-hearted selfishness varied by unaccountable gleams of generosity. The Magdalen strikes us as a daring creation finely suggested, but the outline is scarcely filled in at all. On the whole, the impression produced is of good work which ought to have been better.

*Spragge's Canyon.* By Horace Annesley Vachell. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6s.)

THIS robust Californian tale is thoroughly typical of its author's manner when he chooses an American background. The plot comprises the old triangle, a man and two women. Incidentally there is a third woman, the hero's mother, who plays a not inconsiderable part. The hero (who should appeal to Mr. Lewis Waller, if the story is ever dramatized) is a good specimen of the strong man of simple tastes, who scorns collars and ceremony until he falls in love with a town-bred girl who apparently is attracted by his physical advantages. The second woman is country-bred, of the hero's own kind; and the end of the story is tolerably obvious from its beginning, but none the less it is pleasant reading. Mr. Vachell is concerned here not with psychology, but rather with the surfaces of things in an attractive country-side. Sunshine and the healthy drumming of the Trade winds play all through the book.

*The Unpetitioned Heavens.* By Charles Marriott. (Hutchinson & Co., 6s.)

MR. MARRIOTT'S hero is a craftsman with a standard and an object in writing, and we know that he will have a sympathetic delineator. We are glad to learn that such a one may achieve a living wage after some years of decent work without the necessity of achieving "popular success" or even being banned by the libraries. Mr. Marriott soon puts us on easy terms with his writer. By the end of the second chapter he has lost his hopes of taking a short cut to easy circumstances by the acceptance of a play, and is so elated at the confirmation of his unflattering opinion of an actor-manager that he idles away the rest of his working hours.

Thenceforward we sympathize with his reticences when he finds himself "taken up" by rich people, and even with his final decision to retain his ideal of the woman he loves by forgoing marriage with her, which would have entailed his translation into a different sphere of life.

To appreciate his refusal properly the reader must study his character, and, in particular, the self-consciousness which made him attach too great an importance to the effect he had on others.

The sweet personality of the lady also, by the grace of the author, becomes ours to enjoy. It is difficult to convey her charm succinctly. Perhaps the following excerpt from a discussion in which she is seeking to explain her idea of a writer's business may help. He ought, she thinks, "to use his gift for interpreting people to themselves in their public sayings and doings—which never express quite what they mean."

"Give them what they want?" he suggested.

"Yes, what they want before God," she said, quietly."

A man who goes into a movement for his own personal ends is a character less satisfactory. He is handicapped from the outset by an introduction forced upon the reader.

The remaining figures we find lacking in distinctness, but, if the author has not here given us his best, he has produced a work of which his hero would certainly not have been ashamed.

*The Victim.* By Thomas Dixon. (Appleton, 6s.)

A BOOK like Mr. Dixon's latest effort is sure to have some vogue, even here in England—doubtless its circulation in America will be enormous—because it is a tale of war. It is described as "a romance of the real Jefferson Davis," and it is, in fact, a good and stirring story of the American Civil War. The author does the fullest justice to Jefferson Davis's genius. Through his book runs as a connecting thread the (apparently) inevitable "love-interest," in this case a deft piece of workmanship. The book, as literature, cannot be taken seriously. As a story dealing with a theme of great historical and romantic interest it may be recommended.

*The Hole of the Pit.* By Adrian Ross (Arthur R. Ropes). (Arnold, 6s.)

It has been maintained more than once that a poet has it in him to transfer his energies with success to many spheres alien to his poetry. This may explain why Adrian Ross, whose signature we have seen under many excellent lyrics, is an expert in the gruesome. Here he invents a wicked earl, a Swedish swashbuckler, and an Italian sorceress of the most approved order; also—best of all—a horror connected with the sea. But very wisely he does not explain exactly what the horror is, though it is sufficiently awful and potent to swallow up the wicked earl's castle, after refusing the sacrifice of a black cock and even of a negro, carried out by the sorceress.

Mr. Ropes tells his story admirably; he does not overdo his mystery, yet he gives it its full importance; he has an eye for scenery and the right turn for description. The result is a book that should most certainly not be read late at night in a desolate house. There is, by the way, one curious slip (though it is put into the mouth of one of the characters): the consul who threw the sacred chickens into the sea is called Claudius. It was in reality C. Duilius Nepos who "forced" the omens before the battle of the Lipari Islands in 260 B.C. The slip may have arisen from the fact that, when the Columna Rostrata was destroyed, the new column was erected by the Emperor Claudius.

*Cassandra by Mistake.* By Mrs. S. R. Schofield. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

THIS book is more a collection of threads than a woven material. Of these threads the best, in our opinion, is broken off at the end of the third chapter. We lose a charming character, whom we think, every reader will regret. Having been told that he could only prolong his life by consenting to the inanity of a living death, a man straightway gave his schoolboy son a jolly outing, and on leaving him stumbled across the road to a hospital and "pitched forward on his face in the one place where he hoped death would give least trouble." From the elaboration with which the next thread was drawn forth, we anticipated that it would prove the central one of the fabric. An exponent of pseudo-science, under pretext of proving the genuineness of spirit-writing, immures a girl from babyhood, so that she may not be said to have received the suggestion for her mystical calligraphy from any mundane source.

This second thread is snapped by the girl murdering a dumb attendant while protecting herself from assault; and the rest of the tale is concerned with saving her from the gallows. In spite of its disconnectedness the novel is redeemed from the commonplace by the flashes which lighten it.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Canton (William), THE BIBLE AND THE ANGLO-SAXON PEOPLE, 5/ net.** Dent

An account of the development of the English Bible from the early paraphrase of the Anglo-Saxons to the Revised Version, indicating the influence it has had upon the nation.

**Clarke (C. P. S.), EVERYMAN'S BOOK OF SAINTS, 3/6 net.** Mowbray

Contains the lives of over a hundred saints, including all those in the Prayer Book Calendar.

**Connell (Rev. Alexander), THE NATIONAL CRISIS, Four Sermons.**

Liverpool, Liverpool Booksellers' Co. These sermons were preached in Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, last August.

**Gould (F. J.), THE NEW TESTAMENT, 9d. net.** Watts

The writer discusses the manner in which the books of the New Testament were written and the social conditions of that time, and suggests means of interpreting them.

**Harris (Charles), PRO FIDE, A Defence of Natural and Revealed Religion, 10/6 net.** John Murray

A new and enlarged edition, containing a fuller discussion of the Bodily Resurrection, the Virgin Birth, and Modernism. The Bibliographies have been rewritten.

**Ingram (Right Rev. Arthur F. Winnington, Lord Bishop of London), THE EYES OF FLAME, 2/6 net.** Wells Gardner

Containing 'Addresses to Clergy,' 'Sermons to Church-Workers,' 'Addresses to Men in the Guildhall,' and 'Sermons upon Special Occasions.'

**Life's Compass, FINGERPOSTS FOR WAYFARERS IN THE WAY, selected by the Author of 'The Pilot,' 1/6 net.** Headley Bros.

A devotional book containing extracts arranged for daily reading, and intended to illustrate the life of Christ as set forth in St. Mark's Gospel.

**Mark (St.), edited by the Rev. A. Plummer, 4/6 net.** Cambridge University Press

The Greek text is edited with notes and an Introduction, and three maps are given.

**Miller (J. R.), LIVING WITHOUT WORRY, 3/6 net.** Hodder & Stoughton

A series of essays, mainly on living a Christian life.

**Montgomery (W.), ST. AUGUSTINE, Aspects of his Life and Thought, 5/ net.** Hodder & Stoughton

A series of lectures which were given in the Lent Term of last year at St. John's College, Cambridge.

**Pearce (Rev. William), OLD GEMS RE-SET, 2/6 net.** J. & J. Bennett

A manual of devotion arranged for the days of a month. The extracts are mainly from the writings of Thomas à Kempis.

## LAW.

**Lawrence (T. J.), DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 7/6 net.** Macmillan

A selection of documents drawn from various sources, and bearing on the formation and development of the rules of International Law.

## POETRY.

**Arnold (Matthew), SOHRAB AND RUSTUM, with Introduction and Notes, 9d.** Macmillan

This edition has been prepared to meet the needs of Indian University students.

**Birch (Lionel), DREAMS AND REALITIES, 3/6 net.** Methuen

Containing 'Sweets of Eden (Poems of Nature),' 'Through Magic Casements,' songs, and sonnets.

**Book of Sussex Verse, edited by C. F. Cook, Foreword by Arthur F. Bell, 2/ net.** Hove, Cambridge

Many living writers, such as Mr. Kipling, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, and Mr. E. V. Lucas, are represented in this anthology. The last section is devoted to old Sussex songs; and biographical notes, and Indexes of First Lines, Authors, and Places, are added.

**Campbell (Wilfred), SAGAS OF VASTER BRITAIN, 6/ net.** Hodder & Stoughton

The author writes of "the Race, the Empire, and the Divinity of Man."

**Davies (William H.), THE BIRD OF PARADISE, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net.** Methuen

A collection of short pieces, such as 'When I am Old,' 'The Mind's Liberty,' 'Stars,' &c.

**Doughty (Charles M.), THE CLIFFS, 3/6 net.** Duckworth

A dramatic piece, describing an invasion of England. It was first published in 1909.

**Dowden (Edward), A WOMAN'S RELIQUARY, 4/6 net.** Dent

This "sequence of a hundred love lyrics addressed to a wife" was first published at the Cuala Press last year.

**Hanrahan (Agnes), AROUND THE BOREENS, a Little Book of Celtic Verse, 2/ net.** Duckworth

Some of these verses are reproduced from *Munsey's Magazine* and *Lippincott's Magazine*.

**Lawson (Will), THE THREE KINGS, AND OTHER VERSES, 3/6 net.** Milford

These verses by a New Zealand writer are chiefly inspired by life on the sea.

**Lindsay (Vachel), THE CONGO, AND OTHER POEMS, 5/6 net.** Macmillan

Miss Harriet Monroe, in the Introduction, claims that *Poetry*, an American magazine of which she is editor, "discovered" this Illinois poet. The pieces are arranged in sections, which include 'Poems intended to be Read Aloud' and 'Moon Poems for Children.'

**Lynch (Arthur), SONNETS OF THE BANNER AND THE STAR, 4/6 net.** Elkin Mathews

The volume opens with an essay on the sonnet "as an Instrument of Poetry," and this is followed by over sixty sonnets.

**McCartney (Richard Hayes), THE WHIP OF GOD !** New York, Charles Cook

Containing four pieces inspired by the European war.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Norwich Public Library: READER'S GUIDE, Vol. III.**

Contains the concluding portion of the Catalogue of the Sociology Section of the Lending Library, and a Classified List of Recent Additions.

## PHILOSOPHY.

**Benn (Alfred William), THE GREEK PHILOSOPHERS, 18/ net.** Smith & Elder

A second edition, partly rewritten. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Sept. 15, 1883, p. 329.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Caithness and Sutherland Records, Vol. I. Part VIII., 2/ 29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea** Records of the years 1422 to 1445.

**Chamberlain's (Mr.) Speeches, edited by Charles W. Boyd, 2 vols., 15/ net.** Constable

A selection from Joseph Chamberlain's speeches which aims at being "representative, not of any single period, but of the full sweep of a long and famous career." Mr. Austen Chamberlain contributes an Introduction.

**Cheesman (G. L.), THE AUXILIA OF THE ROMAN IMPERIAL ARMY, 5/ net.** Oxford, Clarendon Press

An essay on the organization of auxiliary regiments under Augustus.

**Dixon (Joseph K.), THE VANISHING RACE, 16/ net.** Grant Richards

This book deals with the history, customs, and folk-lore of the North American Indians, the material having been gathered on three expeditions to their various tribes. It is illustrated in photogravure.

**Fournier (August), NAPOLEON I., A BIOGRAPHY, translated by Annie Elizabeth Adams, with an Introduction by H. A. L. Fisher, 2 vols., 10/6 net.** Longmans

A reissue of the second edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Oct. 21, 1911, p. 485.

**Fragments from Old Letters, E. D. to E. D. W., 1869-92, 4/6 net.** Dent

A second series of letters from Edward Dowden to the lady who was afterwards his wife. It contains "less literary criticism than the first, and more biographical touches and light gossip."

**From the Old South-Sea House, BEING THOMAS RUMNEY'S LETTER-BOOK, 1796-8, edited by his Great-great-nephew, A. W. Rumney, 7/6 net.** Smith & Elder

The letters are edited with a few foot-notes and an Introduction.

**Gayley (Charles Mills), FRANCIS BEAUMONT, DRAMATIST, a Portrait, 7/6 net.** Duckworth

The author gives an account of Beaumont's career and his circle of friends, and describes his association with Fletcher.

**Griffiths (Major Arthur), LIFE OF NAPOLEON, 6/ net.** Gibbings

A new edition.

**Guedalla (Phillip), THE PARTITION OF EUROPE, a**

Textbook of European History, 1715-1815, 4/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

The author's aim has been to indicate the influence of geography "on the direction of policy, the trace of frontiers, and the march of armies" in Europe during the eighteenth century.

**Holland (Edith), THE STORY OF MOHAMMED, illustrated by Morris Meredith Williams, 1/6 net.** Harrap

A description of the life of the Arabian prophet, and an account of his teaching, in the "Heroes of All Time" Series.

**Literary Friendship (A), LETTERS TO LADY ALWYNE COMPTON, 1869-1881, from THOMAS WESTWOOD, 5/ net.** John Murray

The volume includes a Memoir by Mrs. Rosa Westwood.

**McClymont (James Roxburgh), PEDRALUAREZ CABRAL (Pedro Alluarez de Gouvea), his Progenitors, his Life, and his Voyage to America and India, 7/6 net.** Quaritch

A short biography, to which are added several appendices. Only 150 copies of the book have been printed.

**Macnaughten (Sir Melville L.), DAYS OF MY YEARS, 12/6 net.** Arnold

A record of the author's experiences at Scotland Yard, where he rose to the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police and Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department.

**Miall (Agnes M.), WILLIAM THE SILENT, illustrated by Gilbert James and others, 1/6 net.** Harrap

Another of the "Heroes of All Time" Series.

**Mitford (Mary Russell), CORRESPONDENCE WITH CHARLES BONER AND JOHN RUSKIN, edited by Elizabeth Lee, 10/6 net.** Fisher Unwin

The letters in this volume were written between December, 1815, and December, 1854, and are linked by explanatory passages. The book is illustrated with portraits and photographs.

**Nottingham (Borough of), RECORDS, being a Series of Extracts from the Archives of the Corporation of Nottingham, Vol. VI.** Nottingham, Forman

This volume covers the period 1702-60. The selection and transcription of the documents have been carried out by Mr. Everard Leaver Guilford.

**Old-Lore Miscellany of Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, and Sutherland, Vol. VII. Part IV., 1/ 29, Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea**

Including further instalments of Dr. Edward Charlton's journal of 'A Visit to Shetland in 1832,' and of the paper on 'Orkney and Shetland Folk, 872-1350,' by Mr. A. W. Johnston.

**Paton (John Lewis), JOHN BROWN PATON, a Biography, 12/ net.** Hodder & Stoughton

A life of Dr. Paton, the founder of the National Home-Reading Union, by his son.

**Rappoport (Dr. Angelo S.), THE FAIR LADIES OF THE WINTER PALACE, 12/6 net.** Holden & Hardingham

The author describes the lives of certain princesses and other ladies at the Russian Court, and includes a chapter on the position of women in Russia before the reign of Peter the Great.

**Rihbany (Abraham Mitrie), A FAR JOURNEY, 7/6 net.** Constable

The author, by birth a native of the Holy Land, and a member of the Greek Orthodox Church, is now a Congregational minister in America. Portions of his autobiography have already appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

**Russell (Ada), ALEXANDER THE GREAT, illustrated by A. Castaigne and William Matthews, 1/6 net.** Harrap

A third volume of the "Heroes of All Time" Series.

**Steiner (Bernard C.), LIFE OF REVERDY JOHNSON, \$2.50 net.** Baltimore, Norman, Remington Co.

A biography of a distinguished American lawyer, Senator, and ambassador.

**Story of Yone Noguchi, TOLD BY HIMSELF, illustrated by Yoshio Markino, 6/ net.** Chatto & Windus

A series of articles recording the author's life in the Far East, America, and England. Some are reproduced from *The Fortnightly Review*, *The Quest*, *The Nation*, and *The Graphic*.

**Weindel (Henri de), BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE COURT OF VIENNA, English Version by Philip W. Sargeant, 2/ net.** Long

An account of the private life of the Austrian Emperor and his family, "from information by a distinguished personage at Court."



## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Chubb (T.),** A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE PRINTED MAPS OF SOMERSETSHIRE, 1575-1914.

Taunton, Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society

Containing descriptive and biographical notes, an Introduction, a tabular index, and illustrations.

**Fujimoto (T.),** THE NIGHTSIDE OF JAPAN, 7/6 net.

Werner Laurie  
This description of certain phases of Japanese life is written by a Japanese, and illustrated in colour and tone by Japanese artists.

**Headland (Isaac Taylor),** HOME LIFE IN CHINA, 10/6 net.

Methuen  
A description of the home life, customs, and religion of the Chinese people by an American professor in Peking University.

**Loti (Pierre),** ON LIFE'S BY-WAYS, translated by Fred Rothwell, 3/6 net.

Bell  
A series of sketches giving the impressions of a traveller.

**Raphael (John R.),** THROUGH UNKNOWN NIGERIA, 15/ net.

Werner Laurie  
These impressions of a visit to Nigeria were made while the author was travel-editor of *The African World*, and portions of the book are reproduced from that paper. The illustrations are from photographs by the author.

**Rey (Guido),** PEAKS AND PRECIPICES, Serambles in the Dolomites and Savoy, translated from the Italian by J. E. C. Eaton, 10/6 net.

Unwin  
This book, describing the author's Alpine feats, is fully illustrated with photographs.

**Trevena (John),** ADVENTURES AMONG WILD FLOWERS, 7/6 net.

Arnold  
Mr. Trevena describes his experiences while collecting wild flowers in the Alpine region.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Hingley (Major S. H.),** HINTS ON ROYAL AUCTION BRIDGE, 2/ net.

Bell  
Describes in detail the rules of the game, and includes a chapter on American Auction. The laws of the New Portland Club (June, 1914) are appended.

**Scull (E. Marshall),** HUNTING IN THE ARCTIC AND ALASKA, 12/6 net.

Duckworth  
An account of sport with a rifle during a summer cruise. It is illustrated from photographs taken by members of the party.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Hopkins (R. Thurston),** RUDYARD KIPLING, a Survey of his Literary Art, 2/6 net.

Digby & Long  
A popular work, including many anecdotes concerning the composition of Mr. Kipling's stories and poems.

## PHILOLOGY.

**Anecdota Oxoniensia: MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN SERIES, PART XIV. WALTER MAP, DE NUGIS CURIALIUM,** edited by Montague Rhodes James, 18/6

Oxford, Clarendon Press  
The text is edited with a Preface, Appendix, notes, and Indexes.

**English-Flemish Phrase Book,** compiled by E. V. Bisschop, 6d. net.

Leopold B. Hill  
A little book for the use of British hosts of Belgian visitors. It is a companion volume to the 'Flemish-English Phrase Book' recently published by the same firm.

**Harrison (Henry),** THE VERNACULAR FORM OF ABJURATION AND OF CONFESSION OF FAITH USED BY THE EIGHTH-CENTURY GERMAN CONVERTS OF THE DEVONIAN WYNFRITH (ST. BONIFACE), 3d.

Eaton Press  
Containing philological notes on the Old Low German dialect of the formula.

**Moulton (James Hope) and Milligan (George),** THE VOCABULARY OF THE GREEK TESTAMENT, illustrated from the Papyri and Other Non-Literary Sources, Part I., 6/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton  
Part I. covers the letter α.

**Wyld (Henry Cecil),** A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH, 6/

Murray  
A textbook for University students. The author pays special attention to the development of sounds from the Old English period to modern times.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Akers (Alfred),** THE WAR AND THE WORLD'S WHEAT, 3d. net.

Simpkin & Marshall  
The author discusses the possibility of a shortage of wheat next harvest.

**Ammunition for Civilians: II. THE WAR ON GERMAN TRADE, Hints for a Plan of Campaign,** Introduction by Sidney Whitman, 1/ net.

Heinemann  
A second edition. The book is reproduced from articles in *The Evening News*.

**Black (William George),** THE ALIEN ENEMY IN OUR MIDST.

Edinburgh, William Hodge  
A paper reprinted from *The Glasgow Herald*.

**Lowry (James M.),** MARTIAL LAW WITHIN THE REALM OF ENGLAND, 1/ net.

Long  
An historical sketch of the subject.

**Papers for War Time: No. 1. CHRISTIANITY AND WAR,** by William Temple; **No. 2. ARE WE WORTH FIGHTING FOR?** by Richard Roberts; **No. 3. THE WOMAN'S PART,** by Elma K. Paget; **No. 4. BROTHERS ALL: THE WAR AND THE RACE QUESTION,** by Edwin Bevan, 2d. each.

Milford  
This series aims at reaching "a truer understanding of the meaning of Christianity and of the mission of the Church to the individual, to society, and to the world."

**Shirley (Ralph),** PROPHECIES AND OMENS OF THE GREAT WAR, 6d. net.

Rider  
The author puts forth a collection of predictions relating to the war, and includes a chapter on astrology.

**Tweney (C. F.),** DICTIONARY OF NAVAL AND MILITARY TERMS, 2/6

Fisher Unwin  
Includes the names of the chief ships in the Navy, with a description of their equipment, abbreviations in general use, technical terms, &c.

## MILITARY.

**Dane (Edmund),** HACKING THROUGH BELGIUM, "Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton  
An account of the campaign in Belgium.

**Wyatt (Horace),** MOTOR TRANSPORTS IN WAR, "Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton  
An account of the use of motors in modern warfare.

## PSYCHOLOGY.

**Ogden (Robert Morris),** AN INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY, 5/ net.

Longmans  
An elementary textbook for beginners.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Occupations of Women according to the Census of England and Wales, 1911, Summary Tables arranged and compiled by L. Wyatt Papworth and Dorothy M. Zimmern,** 6d.

Women's Industrial Council  
These tables have been prepared in order to show the numbers and industrial distribution of women.

**Wright (Arnold),** DISTURBED DUBLIN, the Story of the Great Strike of 1913-14, 3/6 net.

Longmans  
The author describes the conditions of labour in Dublin, and aims at writing "a succinct and impartial history of the Larkin movement" from its beginning in 1908 to the present year.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Bailey (E. James),** A CLASS-BOOK OF COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE, 1/6

Bell  
A textbook including chapters on the mechanism of money, commercial documents, correspondence, précis writing, &c.

**Contes de la France Contemporaine (CONTES DE GUERRE ET AUTRES HISTOIRES),** choisis par "Les Anciens" de Westminster City School sous la direction de W. M. Daniels, 2/6; without Vocabulary, 2/

Harrap  
A collection of short French stories from works published during the last thirty or forty years. The selection has been made by the Sixth Form, 1913-14, of Westminster City School, who have also compiled the Vocabulary and notes.

**Gibson (Samuel),** MENTAL ARITHMETIC FOR UPPER STANDARDS, 1/6

Bell  
Exercises for Standards IV.-VII. of Elementary Schools.

**Krueger (V.),** DEUTSCHE STUNDEN, nach der Analytisch-Direkten Methode, 2/

Blackie  
A German textbook for beginners prepared according to the Direct Method.

**Lawson (H. Heaton),** A HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH AND COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE FOR STUDENTS OF COMMERCE, 1/6

Blackie  
This is based on the author's lectures in the Commercial Department of the Rutherford Technical College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

**Rambler Nature Books: RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTRIES,** by C. A. Wood, and **THE STORY OF THE WEATHER,** by William J. Claxton, 9d. each.

Blackie  
Instructive Readers for children.

**Ségur (Madame la Comtesse de), EXTRAITS DES MÉMOIRES D'UN ANE,** rédigés en Français par Frederick Critchley, 4d.

Blackie  
In the "Little French Classics."

## FICTION.

**Castle (Agnes and Egerton),** THE WAYS OF MISS BARBARA, 6/

Smith & Elder  
A story of an eighteenth-century heroine who is left unprotected for on the death of an aunt.

**Colebrooke (Helen),** FETTERS OF THE PAST, 6/

John Murray  
A tale of a young man who discovers a marvellous drug.

**Connor (Ralph),** THE PATROL OF THE SUN DANCE TRAIL, 6/

Hodder & Stoughton  
A tale of adventure, depicting the life of ranchers in Canada.

**Craddock (Charles Egbert),** THE STORY OF DUCIE-HURST, 6/

Macmillan  
A tale of the Mississippi during the period immediately following the Civil War.

**Jepson (Edgar),** THE SECOND POLLYGOOLY BOOK, 6/

Hutchinson  
Containing further adventures of Pollyooly and the Lump.

**Leighton (Marie Connor),** THE WAY OF SINNERS, 6/

Ward & Lock  
A story of intrigue in which a "Money Queen," who poses for a time as a Baron, plays the chief part.

**Smollett (Tobias),** SCENES FROM THE TRAVELS OF HUMPHRY CLINKER, 10d.

Blackie  
An abridged edition, with a short Introduction.

**Sullivan (Alan),** BLANTYRE—ALIEN, 6/

Dent  
A study of Canadian society.

**Sullivan (Francis William),** CHILDREN OF BANISHMENT, 6/

Putnam  
An American tale, describing life in a lumber camp.

**Teckhoff (Anton),** THE BLACK MONK, AND OTHER STORIES, translated from the Russian by R. E. C. Long, 2/6 net.

Duckworth  
This collection of stories was first published in 1903.

**Tracy (Louis),** DIANA OF THE MOORS, 6/

Cassell  
A tale of a murdered man whose body is found on the moors by the heroine.

**Tynan (Katharine),** MOLLY, MY HEART'S DELIGHT, 6/

Smith & Elder  
A story of the early eighteenth century in which many figures notable in English literature appear.

**Villars (Meg),** BETTY-ALL-ALONE, 6/

Grant Richards  
The story of a young English girl with a thousand pounds which she decides to spend in Paris. It is told in the form of letters from the heroine to a girl friend.

**Weston (Kate Helen),** THE PRELUDE, 6/

Holden & Hardingham  
An Australian story, in which the heroine, after leaving her husband and child, is wrecked on a desert island with a Socialist.

**White (Fred. M.),** A SHADOWED LOVE, 6/

Ward & Lock  
A beautiful blind girl is the heroine of this story.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Antiquary, NOVEMBER, 6/ per annum.**

Elliot Stock  
Mr. J. Holden MacMichael continues his paper on 'The London Signs and their Associations,' and Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry writes of the River Crane in Middlesex.

**British Review, NOVEMBER, 1/ net.**

Williams & Norgate  
'Conditions Normal and Abnormal in Belgium,' by Miss F. Tennyson Jesse; 'The Petrol Motor in Warfare,' by Mr. Edgar N. Duffield; and 'November among the Fells,' by Mr. William Palmer, are among the contents of this issue.

**Connoisseur, NOVEMBER, 1/ net.**

J. T. Bailey  
Some of the features are 'A Famous Cricket Ground,' by Mr. E. S. Sutton; 'Old Wall Tablets: the "Fire Mark,"' by Mr. B. Chamberlain; and 'British Military and Naval Prints,' by Mr. C. Reginald Grundy.



**Contemporary Review, NOVEMBER, 2/6**

10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.  
Features of this number are 'Turkey and the War,' by Sir Edwin Pears; 'The War and Public Opinion,' by Dr. John Clifford; and 'Diplomacy at the Hague,' by Sir William J. Collins.

**Dickensian, NOVEMBER, 3d.** Chapman & Hall  
The chief items in the number are 'The Friendship of Dickens and Maclise,' a first article by Mr. J. W. T. Ley; 'The Antiquary' and 'Pickwick,' in which the Rev. W. A. C. Chevalier states once again the parallel of the two absurd discoveries of stones with ancient inscriptions; and 'The Pieman and the Pump,' by Mr. Wilnot Corfield.

**Geographical Journal, NOVEMBER, 2/** Stanford  
Mr. Griffith Taylor of Capt. Scott's Expedition writes on the 'Physiography and Glacial Geology of East Antarctica,' and Mr. C. W. Hobley on 'The Alleged Desiccation of East Africa.'

**Irish Book Lover, NOVEMBER, 2/6 per annum.** Salmond  
Including 'Thomas Davis,' by Mr. T. W. Rolleston; 'Printing in Sligo during the Nineteenth Century,' Part I., by Mr. E. R. McC. Dix; and verses entitled 'The Irish Brigade,' by Mr. Randal M'Donnell.

**Journal of Genetics, OCTOBER 24, 10/ net.** Cambridge University Press  
Mr. Clifford Dobell writes on 'The Genetics of the Ciliate Protozoa,' and Miss M. Wheldale on 'Our Present Knowledge of the Chemistry of the Mendelian Factors for Flower-Colour.'

**Librarian and Book World, NOVEMBER, 6d. net.** Stanley Paul  
The contents include the first part of a list of 'Book Collectors of the Victorian Era,' compiled by Mr. William McNamee, and a further list of 'Best Books.'

**Library Assistant, NOVEMBER, 4/ per annum.** Library Assistants' Association  
Includes a paper on 'The Library Committee: its Character and Work,' by Mr. W. C. Berwick Sayers.

**Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, JOURNAL, 2/ net.** Dulau  
Includes 'The Trematode Parasites of Fishes from the English Channel,' by Mr. William Nicoll, and 'A Study of the Restitution Masses formed by the Dissociated Cells of the Hydroids *Antennularia ramosa* and *A. antennaria*,' by Mr. W. de Morgan and the late G. Harold Drew.

**Monist, OCTOBER, 2/** Open Court Publish. Co.  
Including articles on 'Buddhist Influence in the Gospels,' by Mr. Richard Garbe, and 'Definitions and Methodological Principles in Theory of Knowledge,' by Mr. Bertrand Russell.

**Month, NOVEMBER, 1/** Longmans  
Features of this number are 'The Poetry of Paul Claudel,' by Miss Geraldine E. Hodgson; 'Religio Medici' and Mr. G. K. Chesterton; by Mr. Lewis Watt; and 'Robert Hugh Benson,' by Mr. H. S. Dean.

**Nineteenth Century and After, NOVEMBER, 2/6** Spottiswoode  
Sir Francis Piggett writes on 'The German Imperial-Colonial Blunder,' Mr. J. Ellis Barker on 'The Ultimate Disappearance of Austria-Hungary,' and Mrs. Haigh on 'The Music of India: a Classic Art.'

**Occult Review, NOVEMBER, 7d. net.** Rider  
'Roger Bacon: an Appreciation,' by Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, and 'The Passing of a World,' by Mr. Gerald Arundel, are included in the contents.

**School World, NOVEMBER, 6d.** Macmillan  
Some of the items are 'Phonetics as an Aid to English Teaching,' by Prof. Walter Rippmann; 'Commercial Education for Girls,' by Miss Sara A. Burstall; and 'Why Did We Go to War?' by Mr. Joseph A. Pease.

**GENERAL.**

**Bevan (Rev. J. O.), UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE OLDEN TIME, MONASTICISM, AND OTHER ESSAYS, 5/ net.** Chapman & Hall  
A volume of essays on various subjects, including 'Humour and Sarcasm in the Bible,' 'Science and Religion,' and 'The Beautiful.'

**Castle (Agnes and Egerton), OUR SENTIMENTAL GARDEN, 6/ net.** Heinemann  
The authors describe the planning of their Sussex garden and the animals which inhabit it. There are coloured and other illustrations by Mr. Charles Robinson.

**Dudley (Georgina, Countess of), A SECOND DUDLEY BOOK OF COOKERY AND OTHER RECIPES, 7/6 net.** Hutchinson

A large collection of recipes, many of which would be useful in small households. They are interspersed with a few quotations, and the book is illustrated.

**Haviland (Maud D.), THE WOOD PEOPLE AND OTHERS, 5/ net.** Arnold  
These stories describe episodes in the lives of various birds and beasts, and are illustrated by Mr. Harry Rountree.

**Humanist's Library, edited by Lewis Einstein: VIII. GALATEO OF MANNERS AND BEHAVIOURS, by Giovanni Della Casa, 12/ net.** Grant Richards

A reprint of Robert Peterson's English version, originally published in 1576. Dr. J. E. Spingarn contributes a long Introduction. The edition is limited to 150 copies.

**Nevinson (Henry W.), THE PLEA OF PAN, 2/6 net.** Duckworth  
A new edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Aug. 10, 1901, p. 185.

**Noël-Armfield (G.), ENGLISH HUMOUR IN PHONETIC TRANSCRIPT, 1/3** Cambridge, Heffer  
This booklet opens with a 'Phonetic Introduction'; anecdotes and extracts from various books are printed in phonetic transcript, and are followed by the orthographic text.

**Selections from Brierley, 3/6 net.** James Clarke  
A selection from the writings of J. B. of *The Christian World*.

**PAMPHLETS.**

**Kingsford (Charles Lethbridge), ENGLISH HISTORY IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, AND THE HISTORICAL PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE, 1/** National Home-Reading Union  
The first of the "Historical Series" of pamphlets to be published by the Union. It includes a list of books recommended for a course of study.

**Mackall (J. W.), WILLIAM MORRIS, 1/** National Home-Reading Union  
This pamphlet is the first of a "Literature Series" being published by the Union. It gives an introduction to Morris as a poet and prose writer, and suggests how his books should be studied.

**SCIENCE.**

**Barrett-Hamilton (Gerald E. H.) and Hinton (Martin A. C.), A HISTORY OF BRITISH MAMMALS, Part XVI., 2/6 net.** Gurney & Jackson  
This part contains descriptions of the various genera of the Oraciden group of rodents, and is illustrated with coloured and black-and-white plates and textual drawings by Edward A. Wilson and Mr. Guy Dollman.

**Phillips (William), STUDIES IN QUESTIONS RELATING TO EYE-TRAINING, 1/6 net.** Blackie  
The writer's object is "to discover, if possible, whether the efficiency of the eye as an optical instrument can be increased by training or special exercises."

**Royal Astronomical Society, MONTHLY NOTICES, VOL. LXXIV., No. 9, SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, 2/6** William Wesley  
Contains a paper by Dr. F. W. Dyson on 'The Proper Motions of the Stars in Carrington's Circumpolar Catalogue in relation to their Spectral Types,' and a list of additions to the Library of the Society during last year.

**Technical Methods of Chemical Analysis, edited by George Lunge, English Translation edited by Charles Alexander Keane, Vol. III. Parts I. and II., 63/ net.** Gurney & Jackson  
Certain sections have been revised and adapted to English conditions of manufacture.

**Wahl (André), THE MANUFACTURE OF ORGANIC DYE-STUFFS, Authorized Translation from the French by F. W. Attack, 5/ net.** Bell  
This English edition has been brought up to date with Dr. Wahl's collaboration. Dr. Edmund Knecht contributes a Preface.

**Walker (Sydney F.), SUBMARINE ENGINEERING, all about Work under Water, told in Popular Language, 1/6 net.** C. A. Pearson  
A handbook giving short accounts of the various engineering projects carried out under water, such as dredging, submarine signalling, repairing ships, &c.

**Woodhouse (Thomas) and Milne (Thomas), JUTE AND LINEN WEAVING, 12/ net.** Macmillan  
A revised edition, including many new illustrations of modern machinery.

**FINE ARTS.**

**Burma, REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT' ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, for the Year ending March 31st, 1914, 1/** H. S. King  
Includes an account of the excavations carried out during the year.

**Caffin (Charles A.), AMERICAN MASTERS OF PAINTING, being Brief Appreciations of some American Painters, 4/6 net.** Grant Richards  
The American painters treated in this volume include Whistler, Mr. J. S. Sargent, Edwin A. Abbey, and John La Farge. It is illustrated with examples of their work.

**Codrington (H. W.), CATALOGUE OF COINS IN THE COLOMBO MUSEUM, Part I.** Heertford, Stephen Austin  
It deals with the European (exclusive of Roman) and Mohammedan coins, and is illustrated with plates.

**Cox (J. Charles), THE ENGLISH PARISH CHURCH, an Account of the Chief Building Types and of their Materials during Nine Centuries, 7/6 net.** Batsford  
The author describes his book as an endeavour "to put into plain language the origin, development, and aims of the old English Parish Church." It is illustrated with numerous photographs, drawings, and plans.

**East of the Sun and West of the Moon, OLD TALES FROM THE NORTH, illustrated by Kay Nielsen, 15/ net.** Hodder & Stoughton  
These Northern folk-tales are reprinted from Sir G. W. Dasent's 'Popular Tales from the North.' The book is illustrated with coloured plates and black-and-white decorations.

**Garden of Kama, AND OTHER LOVE LYRICS FROM INDIA, arranged in Verse by Laurence Hope, illustrated by Byam Shaw, 15/ net.** Heinemann  
An édition de luxe with coloured plates.

**Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire: IV. COUNTY OF DENBIGH, 10/** Wyman  
Issued by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in Wales and Monmouthshire. The volume is fully illustrated, and is provided with three maps and an Index.

**Maxwell (Donald), ADVENTURES WITH A SKETCH BOOK, 12/6 net.** Lane  
A description of the author's travels in Europe, illustrated in line and colour from his sketches.

**MUSIC.**

**Australian National Anthem, Words and Music by A. G. Stephens, arranged for piano by Ernest Truman, 1/** Sydney, The Bookfellow

**Nicholls (Margaret), SCHOOL CHOIR TRAINING, a Practical Course of Lessons on Voice Production, 2/** Novello  
Miss Nicholls has gained her experience in an elementary school in Leyton, and here describes her system for other teachers of class singing.

**Williams (C. Lee), MAGNIFICAT AND NUNC DIMITTIS, set to Music in the Key of D, 3d.** Novello

**SONNETS BY WILLIAM MORRIS.**

Kelmscott Manor, Lechlade, Gloucestershire, November 1, 1914.

MAY I be allowed to put at rest the doubt expressed by Mr. Waddington in your issue of Oct. 24th as to the authorship of the two sonnets published anonymously in *The Atlantic Monthly* for February and March, 1870, and attributed to William Morris in the Index of that magazine? They are certainly by my father. I have drafts of both, and also of other sonnets written more or less at the same period, that is to say, while 'The Earthly Paradise' was coming out.  
MAY MORRIS.



## Literary Gossip.

MR. STEPHEN GRAHAM, the well-known journalist and traveller, may open the lecture course of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society on the 19th inst. if he can return from Russia in time. Another lecture announced in this course is 'The Strategy of the Belgian and French Campaigns,' by Dr. Sarolea.

THE meeting of the Classical Association which was to be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne will be postponed until the return of more favourable conditions. A meeting for the necessary annual business will be held in London early next year.

THE NOBEL PRIZES for 1914, which would normally have been awarded in December, are, we learn, put off till next year. We hope that by that time violent national prejudice will have abated its force in the domain of literature and science.

FROM the November issue of *The University Correspondent* we learn that at the beginning of last month a thousand London undergraduates of both sexes had abandoned their studies to serve their country.

MR. HENRY BRIERLEY, Hon. Secretary of the Lancashire Parish Register Society, sends us the following note:—

"The original Volume VI. of this Society's publications was 'suppressed' and reprinted by the Society because much additional matter was discovered for its period. In booksellers' catalogues it frequently appears as 'the suppressed volume,' and wrong inferences have been drawn. The volume is absolutely worthless."

This is a characteristic instance of the stupidity of the collectors of "Rariora."

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION have decided this year to forgo the Annual Dinner, which had been arranged for last Monday, and make no special appeal. They hope, however, that those who have hitherto helped the Institution will continue their generous aid, especially as it is at the moment in need of funds to continue its work adequately.

MRS. LIONEL CUST, the author of a volume of essays 'From a Little Town Garden,' is publishing with Messrs. Smith & Elder next Thursday another series of a miscellaneous character, entitled 'Queen Elizabeth's Gentlewoman, and Other Stories.' The book has as frontispiece an illustration of the monument to Blanche Parry in Bacton Church, and contains several other illustrations.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish immediately the promised 'Life of Sir John Lubbock, First Lord Avebury.' The work has been written by Mr. Horace Hutchinson, and will be presented in two volumes, with a number of illustrations.

MISS ALICE GREENWOOD, author of 'The Hanoverian Queens of England' and other historical works, is preparing a selection from the Paston Letters, which will be published by Messrs. Bell in "Bohn's

Historical Library." The volume will have an Introduction and notes, and a map showing the topography of the East Anglian district with which the letters are concerned.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will begin immediately the publication of "The Service Edition" of some of Mr. Kipling's works. This will consist of twenty-six volumes, printed in an old-style type, designed after a Venetian model, and known as the Dolphin type. 'Plain Tales from the Hills' (in 2 vols.) and 'Soldiers Three' (in 2 vols.) will be out this month, and the other works to be included will appear at the rate of four volumes a month, except in December, when six will be published.

MR. WILLIAM S. WALSH is publishing with Messrs. Appleton two books of reference on 'Heroes and Heroines of Fiction,' the first dealing with modern prose and poetry, the second with classical, mediæval, and legendary stories. The details are classified, and supplemented with citations from authorities. There is certainly room for such guides to-day, for the average reader and writer are often puzzled with references to stories of the past, such as that of the Treasure of Rhampsinitus.

The same firm are also publishing 'Essays Political and Historical,' by Dr. Charlemagne Tower, formerly Minister of the United States to Austria-Hungary, and Ambassador to Russia and Germany. Dr. Tower deals with such subjects as 'The European Attitude towards the Monroe Doctrine,' 'The Treaty Obligation of the United States relating to the Panama Canal,' and 'Some Modern Developments of International Law,' and his knowledge is derived from his own diplomatic experience.

SOME experiences of a young musician's life in London, including that of accompanist at a kinema theatre, will be found in a new novel, 'Rain before Seven,' by Mr. Eric Leadbitter, about to be published by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin.

THE history of Spanish rule in South America comprehends three periods, each of which has its peculiar character. In his work entitled 'The Spanish Dependencies in South America,' Mr. Bernard Moses aims at presenting an account of the second or middle period. He describes the beginnings of European civilization in widely separated regions in South America, and sets forth some of the characteristic events associated with the slow development of colonial communities. Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish the work in two volumes on the 19th inst.

MRS. ALICE PERRIN is publishing shortly with Messrs. Cassell a novel entitled 'The Woman in the Bazaar.' The story concerns the two wives of the commanding officer of a British regiment stationed in India. The first wife has been divorced, and the second is a doll-wife fresh from an English vicarage.

THE new number of *The International Journal of Ethics*, which will shortly be issued by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin,

will contain articles on 'International Morality,' by Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, and 'Class Distinctions,' by Prof. H. O. Meredith.

It is the intention of the editors to devote special attention in future to questions on the borderland between Law and Ethics.

THE second and final volume of Mr. Compton Mackenzie's novel 'Sinister Street' will be published on Wednesday next by Mr. Martin Seeker.

UNDER the title of 'England's Arch-Enemy,' Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger is publishing from 12, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., a collection of essays contributed to leading reviews since 1898. The series forms a contemporary record of the evolution of German policy, and the title is taken from one of them which appeared in *The Contemporary* in the year mentioned.

READERS will welcome the news that Mr. Ian Hay is publishing shortly with Mr. T. N. Foulis a book on 'The Lighter Side of School Life.'

THE death of Mr. Tom Gallon on Tuesday last removes a popular novelist. Finding that work in a City office and as a schoolmaster did not suit his health, he took to writing in 1895. His first novel, 'Tatterley' (1897), was a success, and was followed by many others of a similar sort. Cheery humour and sentiment some way after Dickens were Mr. Gallon's strong points, and he was ingenious in arranging disappearances and reversals of fortune. He wrote some plays, none of which made any great mark. 'The Great Gay Road' (1911) contained some amusing matter, but the plot was not sufficiently brought out on the stage.

WE regret to notice the death, in his 78th year, of Mr. Alexander Pollock Watt, a pioneer amongst literary agents. He acted as literary executor to Wilkie Collins, George Mac Donald, and Besant, who paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Watt's services.

THE death was announced at Purley, on October 29th of Olive Christian Malvery (Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy), a well-known social worker, and author of 'The Soul Market,' 'Thirteen Nights,' and 'A Year and a Day,' which tells of her later efforts to establish a night shelter for women and girls in London. Keenly interested in the poor, Miss Malvery plumbed some of the depths of life in London factories and elsewhere. Her work was valuable, but somewhat spoilt by sensationalism and personal vanity. Recently she had started a paper which she edited, *Mackirdy's Weekly*.

CANON CAPES, who died suddenly on Saturday last at Hereford, was well known in earlier days as an Oxford lecturer on ancient history, and wrote some useful books for classical students of Greece and Rome. An interesting volume on 'Rural Life in Hampshire' was the result of his experiences at Bramshott, where he was rector for over thirty years. After his appointment to a Canonry at Hereford, he edited the records of the cathedral and the register of Bishop Swinfield.



## SCIENCE

*Antarctic Adventure: Scott's Northern Party.* By Raymond E. Priestley. (T. Fisher Unwin, 15s. net.)

IN our notice of 'Scott's Last Expedition' (November 22nd, 1913) we expressed a hope that the experiences of the Northern Party, which are there given in succinct form by its leader, Commander Campbell, would form the subject of a separate book. Since that date there has appeared a charming study of Antarctic penguins by Dr. Levick, the surgeon and zoologist of the party, reviewed in *The Athenæum* on April 25th, but this deals exclusively with his own department. It has been reserved for the other man of science, Mr. Priestley, to supply a complete account of the good and evil fortune of this division of the main expedition.

The so-called "Northern Party" was originally intended to be an "Eastern Party," for Capt. Scott was anxious that it should explore King Edward's Land, which had been first sighted on his previous expedition nine years before. But the closeness of the pack prevented the execution of this project, and Commander Campbell's next hope of landing at a neighbouring inlet in the Great Barrier was frustrated when he found the one favourable spot already occupied by Amundsen. Consequently the only choice left to the party was to be landed at Cape Adare in Northern Victoria Land, which was successfully accomplished in February, 1911. Here they remained in a fairly comfortable hut—which seems, however, to have been a storm-centre in that most stormy vicinity—for over ten months, doing useful scientific work; but next spring they were foiled by insecure sea-ice in their main object of exploring the unknown coast beyond Cape North. There was already a hut at Cape Adare, which had been occupied by the Newnes Expedition under Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink in 1899; and it must have been mortifying to this later party to be obliged to occupy a spot where, owing to the precipitous nature of the adjacent Admiralty Range, they knew they were barred from all access to the interior ice-cap. They had perforce to be content with surveying the western side of the neighbouring inlet of Robertson Bay, which had been imperfectly explored by their predecessors. Even this work had soon to be abandoned on account of the unsafe ice of the bay; but the results are here embodied in a small map, of which we need only say that, of six new names applied to points and bays on this coast, one appears in the text as Cape Woodbar, and in the map as Birthday Point.

The Terra Nova re-embarked the party on January 4th, 1912, and four days later landed them at Evans Coves in Terra Nova Bay for a six weeks' sledging trip among the glaciers near Mount Melbourne, after which she was to pick them up on her return to New Zealand. This trip does not appear in Commander Campbell's

original instructions; but he was justified in thinking it a useful mode of employing his time, and also in supposing that a bay which was coasted by the Nimrod three years before in the month of February would again be accessible in that month. Unfortunately, however, three separate attempts by the ship to approach the coast were defeated by impenetrable pack; and by the middle of March the marooned explorers knew that they would have to face the rigour of an Antarctic winter in 75° S. lat., with only a very small depot of provisions.

The party had been selected with that insight into character which seems to have been one of Capt. Scott's conspicuous gifts. Five, consisting of the capable leader and the humorous doctor with three seamen of the best class, belonged to the Royal Navy; and the sixth—the author of this book—though a civilian, had one advantage over the others in his previous Antarctic experience as geologist to the Shackleton Expedition. With what splendid cheerfulness and resource they faced the situation is fully set forth in these enthralling pages. Only once before—during the Swedish Expedition of 1901-3—have any Antarctic explorers been placed in a similar position. But that was a party of only half the size, wintering eleven degrees further north (though still on a most inhospitable shore), with a larger depot at hand, and on a soil not too hard frozen for the quarrying of stones for a hut. The only means of shelter open to Commander Campbell and his men was to dig a deep cave in a snowdrift, and by subsisting on seals and penguins to husband their slender resources for a 200-mile sledge journey in the ensuing spring. It is a wonderful testimony, not merely to the physical strength, but also to the *moral* of the party, that they survived the winter storms in tolerable health and scarcely impaired cheerfulness, and rejoined their companions at Cape Evans after a hard journey in the following November. The description of their forlorn cave—not high enough for a man to stand upright, and in a position so exposed that they seldom braved the fierce winds unless compelled by necessary work, with its reeking blubber stove, its dripping roof, and its eternally insufficient dietary—forms a picture of hardship such as few could have thoroughly realized from Commander Campbell's restrained summary. Yet in this book there is no exaggeration, no over-colouring; it is a simple, matter-of-fact report, enlivened by many humorous touches, of one of the severest experiences that men have ever passed through alive. Mr. Priestley is wise enough to know that in such circumstances it is the accumulation of little details which most strongly impresses the reader. Among so much material selection is unusually difficult; but here is a description by Dr. Levick of the destruction of one of the tents just before the cave was ready for occupation:

"The tent door, which had been flapping violently, had a large rent in it, and Abbott was mending this when suddenly, with a startling crash, the bamboo tent-poles gave

way, and in a minute the whole tent was down on us, the tremendous weight of wind pinning us down so that we could hardly move.... We had had nothing to eat for twelve hours and were becoming hungry. As there was a large lump of raw seal-meat handy, we gnawed at this, but it was so cold that it froze to our lips, and so hard that after we had eaten off the angles, we could make no impression on it."

Of the antique seaweed which was used to strew the cave floor, but which in the darkness often got mixed up with the food, Mr. Priestley says:—

"It had lain, probably for a century or so, on the beach well above high-water mark, and it must have been a regular highway for seals and penguins. Indeed, it tasted like essence of must and mildew, and reminded me of what I should expect a concentrated solution of Old Masters to taste like. If one were to strip the walls of the National Gallery, throw the canvases into a huge cauldron, and boil them for seven weeks, I fancy the resulting soup would have tasted very like Evans Coves seaweed."

The story needed telling in all its details, if only as a record of the patience and good humour with which discomforts were borne. Mr. Priestley fitly dedicates his book to his five comrades; and the secret of their successful endurance is disclosed on the last page:—

"After we had rejoined our friends.... the relations between the members of the party became a standing jest to the other members of the expedition. The Northern Party were 'as thick as thieves'; and well they might be, for if ever men knew each other inside and out, it was the six of us who had dwelt together for seven months literally 'in a hole in the snow.'"

But it is not every type of character which in similar circumstances would produce this desirable result.

The excellent illustrations in the book are from photographs, except one of the interior of the cave, which has been worked up by Lady Scott from a rough sketch. Some have been previously published, but they deserve repetition, especially Dr. Levick's remarkable studies of penguin life. There are three good maps, which are all needed for the full enjoyment of the narrative; but there is no reference to them in the list of contents, and it is, therefore, not easy to find them when required.

## SOCIETIES.

CHALLENGER. — Oct. 28. — *Annual Meeting.* — Dr. S. F. Harmer in the chair. — The following were elected for the ensuing year: Secretary, Dr. W. T. Calman; Treasurer, Mr. E. T. Browne; Committee, Dr. S. F. Harmer, Mr. D. J. Matthews, and Mr. C. Tate Regan.

At the scientific meeting which followed, Dr. E. J. Allen gave an account of his researches on 'The Artificial Culture of Marine Plankton Diatoms.' Experiments were described in which it was attempted to grow cultures of the diatom *Thalassiosira gravida* in a medium containing only pure chemical salts dissolved in doubly distilled water, the medium having a composition as nearly as possible that of natural sea-water, with the addition of Miquel's nutrient solutions. In such purely artificial solutions little growth took place, but if a small percentage (even less than 1 per cent) of natural sea-water were added, large and vigorous cultures were obtained. There are reasons for supposing that this is due to the presence in the natural sea-water of minute traces of an organic substance which acts as a growth-stimulant. Provided that the small percentage of natural sea-water be present, the amounts of the various salts



constituting the artificial sea-water, as well as the total salinity of the mixture, can be varied within wide limits without much detriment to the cultures.

**ZOOLOGICAL.**—Oct. 27.—Prof. E. A. Minchin, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the Society's menagerie from June to September.—Mr. R. H. Burne exhibited a number of preparations showing some adaptations for the nourishment of the embryos of Elasmobranchs.—Mr. R. E. Savage exhibited two abnormal herrings taken by trawl in the North Sea.

Messrs. E. Heron-Allen and Arthur Earland read a paper on the Foraminifera of the Korimba Archipelago obtained by Dr. J. J. Simpson in 1907-8. The area is a new one so far as the Foraminifera are concerned, the only records in any way approximating to it being the species described by D'Orbigny in 1826, by Brady in 1876 and 1884, by Möbius in 1880, and by Egger in 1893, from material which was collected from adjacent areas to the east of Madagascar, and off Mauritius and the Seychelles. The material consisted of fine siftings from dredgings, and, having but few molluscan fragments and stones, the larger adherent forms are poorly represented; but 470 species and varieties have been identified, including 2 new genera and 28 new species and varieties. The general faunas is strikingly similar to that characteristic of Australian, Torres Straits, and Malay gatherings. The problem of distribution thus raised is obscure, the intervening ocean being abyssal, while the species now recorded are all shallow-water types. Many of the specialized forms common to these widely separated areas do not apparently occur in similar dredgings from intervening coasts such as the Red and Arabian Seas. No doubt the Equatorial Current, which traverses the Indian Ocean from east to west, and impinges on the African coast in the area discussed, is primarily responsible for this phenomenon. The paper will be published in the *Transactions*.

Mr. T. H. Withers described a new Cirripede based on a number of disconnected valves from the Chalk of Surrey and a complete specimen from the Chalk of Hertfordshire. Except for three valves referred to a new species of *Scalpellum* (*sensu lato*), the whole of the material belongs to a remarkable new asymmetrical Cirripede which differs from *Verruca* in the more primitive structure of the valves, in the presence of two lower lateral valves on the rostro-carinal side, and in the absence of interlocking ribs. This species undoubtedly represents the ancestral type from which has arisen the recent group of asymmetrical sessile Cirripedes forming the family Verrucidae, and in its structure clearly shows its origin from the symmetrical pedunculate Cirripedes of the family Pollicipedidae. It presents further evidence that the sessile condition was arrived at independently on several different lines of descent during the evolution of the Cirripedia.

Mr. W. L. Distant communicated his report on the *Rhynchota* collected by the Wollaston Expedition in Dutch New Guinea. The paper will be published in the *Transactions*.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Victoria and Albert Museum, 4.30.—'Milan Cathedral and Italian Gothic,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.  
— King's College, Strand, 5.30.—'L'Histoire du Gout en France,' Lecture V., Dr. G. Kuder.  
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Mr. H. Chatfield Clarke's Presidential Address.  
— Geographical, 8.30.—'The Geography of the War,' Mr. Hilaire Belloc.
- TUES.** Zoological, 5.—'Contributions to the Anatomy and Systematic Arrangement of the Cestodea; XV. On a New Genus and Species of the Family Acoelidae,' Dr. F. E. Beddard; 'Report on the Spiders collected by the British Ornithologists' Union Expedition and the Wollaston Expedition to Dutch New Guinea,' Mr. H. K. Hogg.  
— London School of Economics, 8.—'The State Regulation of Wages,' Lecture IV., Mr. Tawney.
- WED.** University College, 3.—'The Paradise,' Lecture II., Dr. E. G. Gardner.  
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Upper Limb: its Connexion with the Trunk,' Lecture I., Prof. A. Thomson.  
— King's College, Strand, 5.15.—'British Culture in India,' Sir Theodore Morison.
- THURS.** British Museum, 4.30.—'The Hellenic Period in Greek Art,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.  
— Royal, 4.30.—'Analyses of Agricultural Yield: Part I. Spacing Experiments with Egyptian Cotton,' Messrs. W. L. Balls and F. S. Holton; 'The Fixation of Arsenic by the Brain after Intravenous Injections of Salvarsan,' Messrs. J. McIntosh and P. Fildes; 'The Production of Anthocyanins and Anthocyanidins,' Part II., Mr. A. E. Everest; and other Papers.  
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Cables,' Mr. C. J. Beaver.
- FRI.** University College, 3.—'Greek Art: Pediments, Olympia, Parthenon, &c.,' Prof. E. A. Gardner.  
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Upper Limb: its Connexion with the Trunk,' Lecture II., Prof. A. Thomson.
- SAT.** Astronomical, 5.—'Astrophysics,' Gordon Square, 5.—'Confucianism and its Rivals,' Lecture V., Prof. H. A. Giles.  
— Peasant Arts Fellowship, 7.30.—'Sailors' Chanteys,' Mr. Cecil J. Sharp.  
— Alchemical, 8.15.—'The Movement of Alchemical Research in France: A History of the Transmutation,' M. W. C. Kurlor.  
— Bedford College, 3.—'Our Soldiers' Health in Peace and War,' Dr. A. T. Nankivell. (Chadwick Public Lecture.)  
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Landscapes: their Origin and Classification,' Lecture I., Dr. J. D. Falconer. (Swiney Lectures on Geology.)

## FINE ARTS

*Bruges: a Record and an Impression.* By Mary Stratton. Illustrated by Charles Wade. (Batsford, 5s. net.)

MRS. STRATTON is clearly a lover of Bruges, and knows the city well. Her unpretentious little book—which, like all Messrs. Batsford's publications, is excellently produced and printed—should not only be a useful guide to the new-comer in Bruges, stimulating his interest and directing his steps, but it also contains much that will appeal to the habitué.

After a sketch of the history of Bruges and Damme Mrs. Stratton gives us her impressions of the city and its charming "port" as they appear to-day. She writes of the public buildings; of the Belfry and its circular staircase, up which many weary tourists have climbed; of the Béguinage, that strange survival of the Middle Ages; of the Hôpital St. Jean, where Memlinc's masterpieces are enshrined; and of the "godshuizen" which form a characteristic feature of the city. Then she wanders through the streets and along the quays, pausing at historic relics—the little carved bears noticed by all travellers in Bruges, and the swans in the canals, which, fable tells us, are consecrated to the memory of Pierre Lanchals—and pointing out pleasing houses and picturesque corners.

For Bruges is above all things picturesque, beloved of wandering artists, lady amateurs, dilettanti, and art students. Here they get innumerable glimpses of pretty houses through leafy trees, multi-coloured reflections in the canals, cobble stones, gossiping peasants in the fish market, and gleaming pots in the metal market—in a word, the whole scenario of the sketching profession. Thousands of sketches are turned out of Bruges annually, and in this sense—and this sense alone—it may be termed the "Venice of the North"; for, as Mrs. Stratton points out, the well-known phrase is misleading, the general impression of Bruges being widely different from that of Venice, although the resemblance may have been greater before the drying-up of the Swyn.

But, apart from its hackneyed picturesque aspects, Bruges appeals to the serious artist and student of Flemish art. The churches, though not of the first order, include some of great interest: St. Sauveur, for example, St. Jacques, St. Basil, and the interior of the Église Jérusalem; and the civic and domestic architecture can hold its own with that of any city in Flanders. Mrs. Stratton does justice to some of the beauties of the domestic architecture in the chapter headed 'The Façades,' which is from every point of view the best in the book.

She points out that, owing to the congestion in the city, most of the houses presented a front averaging no more than 20-30 ft., and that hence the façade is the main feature of the domestic architecture. Acknowledging her indebtedness to an earlier authority, she gives an

outline of the development of the façade: first the original type with the strong vertical lines; then the type with the façade in two planes, the whole of the recessed plane containing the windows surrounded by a weak line; thirdly, the type where the vertical recessed bays containing the windows are kept distinct from one another, the central bay rising to the gable, and the outer ones leading up to it; and finally, the Renaissance type. She dwells on the struggle which the Bruges architects made against the Renaissance, and how they clung to their brick and their crow-step gables, and on the excellent craftsmanship which we find in the details; and she adds notes on the smiths' work, the wood carvings, and the beautiful chimney-stacks.

Mr. Charles Wade's drawings which illustrate the book partake of the dual character of Mrs. Stratton's text—that is to say, the artist has approached his subject sometimes from the picturesque side, and sometimes from the architectural. He is undoubtedly more successful in the latter vein, and many of his drawings are admirable. He has a strong constructive sense, draws with clearness and precision, and suggests material with skill. The drawing of details in the façades is excellent. Mr. Wade is a synthetist rather than an impressionist; he prefers as a rule to explain the buildings rather than to record an impression of them, and he is at his best so doing. But by this method he inevitably sacrifices atmosphere and effect, and his buildings all look brand-new; he thus loses a certain amount of their character and charm. Moreover, we should have welcomed drawings conveying the height and imposing character of the Belfry and other buildings—though by cutting off their tops Mr. Wade often cleverly suggests mass.

#### AUTUMN EXHIBITION AT THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

THE present writer recalls a conversation he conducted years ago—against time-honoured regulations—with the man at the wheel of a Thames steamboat, who received, it appeared, a salary of nearly twenty shillings a week. To a question as to what he did in the winter months, when the service was suspended, he replied, with a shrug and a generous wave of the hand, "We lives on our means," in a tone which forbade further inquiry. A fortnight ago it appeared to us that the artistic profession might look forward to a protracted interval of similar commercial independence, since there was no man so bold as in these days to purchase a modern picture. Later evidence has suggested that we did less than justice to the courage of art patrons in this country, and we should not be surprised to find that the holding of the Goupil Gallery autumn show (on a restricted scale, it is true) to test "whether the works of living artists are still likely to find any purchasers" has already been rewarded with a certain success. Obviously the call for expenditure in other directions is urgent, but it is within the power of many to satisfy it, while the possibility of wise



art patronage is limited to the few endowed with the gift of appreciation. This argument will, we believe, have some weight in these times, when the ethics of spending come in for unusual attention.

In the meantime, while the reduced scale of the exhibition does not seem to have injured it, it looks as if many of the artists had kept back their important works for a more favourable season. Only Mr. Orpen and Mr. James Pryde among the usual exhibitors on these occasions are entirely unrepresented. Mr. Nicholson shows a large still-life, *The Lustre Vase* (157), a design sumptuous to an extent which is a little cloying to our taste, the more so as the formal shape of the central object is unsupported by other form of analogous symmetry. A stiffer and more conventional manner of drawing might have prevented the opulence of the strewn flowers from degenerating into a welter of soft forms. His small landscape *High Barn* (158) has more of the treatment required. Lack of precision in drawing, which leaves Mr. Nicholson's still life a somewhat over-facile parade-work, is with Miss Clare Attwood (*Covent Garden*, 163) probably the result of timidity. Her picture is well meant, but her hold on the general issue is only maintained by loss of intensity in dealing with each stroke as it leaves the brush, and this produces a certain vagueness.

As Mr. Nicholson's picture might be quite satisfactory to a taste bent rather on richness than distinction, so Mr. Leech's *Llanbedr, N. Wales* (101), may command whole-hearted admiration from those temperamentally in sympathy with the rather obvious elegance of the painter's method. Drawing and colour are entirely at one, and the whole thing is confidently—perhaps a shade too confidently—in tune. Like so much modern work, it confirms the already friendly critic in its favour, but has not the power which first-rate art possesses of disarming even antagonism.

So much could hardly, perhaps, be claimed for Mr. Geoffrey Birkbeck's powerful water-colours (37 and 79), though personally we find his more solid and massive structure preferable. Mr. Charles Ginner's delightful drawing *The Canal, Leeds* (55), is the best of his works, his oil painting of a similar subject (112) being by comparison diffuse in statement. It suffers also from certain ridges of loaded paint, probably invisible in the side-light in which it was painted, but intrusive under the top-light of a gallery. Mr. Gilman's *Washstand* (104) is capably done, but the difficulty of treating masses of very hot dark colour in heavily loaded pigment is not quite surmounted.

Only one of Mr. Augustus John's group of paintings (*Knitting*, 128) has the touch of intuition in the designing of masses which marks his best studies in this genre. Here the arbitrary emphasis in the amethyst sky is justified by its success; the sporadic realism in the treatment of aerial perspective in the others is not. Mr. John Nash's *Landscape in Gloucestershire* (105) shows one of the more refined, Mr. Nevinson's *Canal at Ghent* (38) one of the more forcible, aspects of the newer phases of painting.

#### OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

As we mentioned last week, the "Artists' War Fund" is to be raised from six hundred subscribers, who are to secure by lot as many pictures or drawings, which

are being shown at the gallery of Messrs. Dicksee, Duke Street, St. James's. Many of the exhibits are worth much more than the amount of the subscription, 5*l.* (we particularly noted works by Messrs. D. Y. Cameron, William Orpen, Cayley Robinson, William Rothenstein, Lionel Smythe, Wilson Steer, and William Strang), and we wish the scheme every success, though the adventurer who stakes 5*l.* for a picture without knowing which must be animated by patriotic motives almost strong enough to induce him to subscribe without calling on the artists for any pictures at all. On the other hand, in tapping such a class of purely speculative buyers the artist cannot be said to risk exhausting his usual field of patronage.

The exhibition of the Royal College of Art Sketch Club shows, as on previous occasions, much landscape painting of vague intention, and hardly any attempt to use the figure which the students have presumably spent much of their time in studying. Only Mr. P. Naviaski (147), and in more negative fashion Mr. James Rowden (26), show the slightest promise in the latter department. Among landscapes we noted creditable work by Messrs. J. C. Midgley (43), J. McCulloch (107), Winter Moore (105), and C. Wheeler (113). The prize for a set of black-and-white drawings provoked by far the best work as a class.

#### 'THE ENGLISHWOMAN' EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS.

THE promoters of this exhibition at the Maddox Street Galleries are to be congratulated. Instead of abandoning their usual show, they have used it to display fresh opportunities of activity and usefulness. New toys of British make are well in evidence; the wax-faced soldiers that face the entrance to the chief gallery are remarkable not only for the smart exactitude of their uniforms, but also for a correctness of physical proportion sadly unusual among dolls. The toys from the Vale of Clwyd, solid and well designed, are not new, but are always good; the Bimbo toys, soft dolls, and soft rabbits are triumphs of needlework—as, indeed, might be expected, since they are the handiwork of skilled dressmakers left unemployed owing to the war; and the Aldon carved wooden toys are quaint. The ingenious political caricatures in wood betray a certain degree of party spirit. Useful rather than beautiful are the hob-boxes or "fireless cookers" of a new pattern shown at the Women's Service Stall; and useful as well as beautiful are the exhibits of the Somerset weavers, among which is an adaptable scarf-hood, the "Josephine," of a particularly handy and comfortable pattern.

The upholstery shown by Miss Ada Everitt includes a child's arm-chair, the seat of which forms the lid of a box for toys, just high enough for a child's use. Two Belgian ladies, driven out of their own country, show millinery and hats thoroughly French in their definiteness of outline and finished execution. Some admirable hand-made furniture of the Haslemere Wood-working Industry fits so harmoniously into its place that it runs some risk of passing for a part of the gallery's permanent equipment. The bureau and a rounded corner cupboard would do credit to any period of design.

On the whole, the exhibition produces an inspiring impression of energy, invention, and industry, directed for the most part by sound artistic taste. It will remain open until the 14th of this month. C. B.

#### Fine Art Gossip.

AN exhibition of pictures by Mr. Dermot O'Brien, Mr. George Russell, and Mrs. Baker was opened this week in Dublin. Mr. O'Brien's landscapes are sincere in feeling and fresh in tone. Mr. Russell seeks to express poetic interpretations of nature in subtle harmonies of colour. Mrs. Baker shows a number of portraits, the best being a seated one of herself.

A SERIES of four lectures on Rembrandt and the Dutch School has been delivered this week at Alexandra College, Dublin, by Mr. C. J. Holmes, the Director of the National Portrait Gallery.

THE letter of Mr. Harding Smith which we inserted last week was not sent early enough to secure a comment from our critic before we went to press. He now replies that he gave his reasons for regarding the present juncture as one suitable for inviting artists to consider whether or no they are paying too much attention to water-colour—as water-colour is manufactured for their use to-day. He points out that Mr. Harding Smith does not attack these reasons, yet is apparently so patriotic as to argue that it is *ultra vires* for a critic ever to question the perfection of a technical method merely because it is "peculiarly British."

Further, why should it be "nonsense to talk about gum arabic as if it were a medium"? However much or little be used, the gum is used to make the pigment adhere to the paper. It is thus just as much the medium employed in what is usually called "water-colour" painting as oil is in oil painting, or egg in tempera.

GORDON CRAIG writes:—

"I note that your art critic, descending from his high position, is pleased to enter the box of the false witness and testify that the 'more cultivated Englishmen' 'distrust' my proposed scheme of providing our nation with a theatre which is living instead of dead. To this I can only reply, in the words of the first Earl of Chatham, that 'confidence is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom.'"

THE war has taken a heavy toll among the families of the learned. M. Joseph Déchelette, killed in action while leading his battalion, was a distinguished authority on prehistoric archaeology. His *Manuel d'Archéologie préhistorique, celtique, et gallo-romaine* (all published but the Gallo-Roman section, vol. iii.) is a digest of modern European archaeology in the best French manner, and a monument of erudition. His book on *Les Vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine*, 2 vols., 1904, was the first comprehensive survey of the ware called Samian, and a standard work. He published in *Les Fouilles du Mont Beuvray de 1897 à 1901* a useful summary of a vast excavation; and collaborated with M. E. Brissart in a monograph on *Les Peintures murales du moyen-âge et de la Renaissance en Forez* (1900). He was also the author of lesser works on Bibracte, the Millon Collection, &c., as well as a translation from the Czech of Pic's *Le Hradisch de Stradonitz en Bohême* (1906). This translation renders the work accessible to all archaeologists, and Déchelette learnt Czech in order to make it.

WE deeply regret to notice that M. André Michel, Keeper of the Musée du Louvre; the Marquis de Fayolle, the well-known archaeologist of the Dordogne; M. Louis de Farcy, author of the *Monographie de la cathédrale d'Angers*; and M. Jean Virey, author of *L'Architecture romane dans l'ancien diocèse de Mâcon*, and several works on the Abbey of Cluny, have all lost sons in the war.



## Musical Gossip.

THE paper read by Mr. H. C. Colles at the Musical Association on Tuesday was thoughtful and practical. He first reminded his audience that, though little interest was taken in music at the present time music, and musicians remained. Something ought, therefore, to be done to help those thrown out of employment, and not only during the war—as is being done by the organization with which Mr. Colles is connected, as mentioned by us on October 17th—but also to provide for future lean years. The help that is being given is only a palliative for the moment. A fund which was a thing of gradual growth would be, he was sure, a natural growth; and his feeling was that there should be no organized scheme at first. A planned one might attract those who agreed with it, while a larger number might stand aloof from it. There may be differences of opinion as to what can be done, but all will agree that some action is necessary. The committee would, we feel sure, be only too ready to listen to advice and accept criticism from those who are in sympathy with the aim. With regard to a fund, Mr. Colles asked his audience to think what an enormous one would have been amassed had the Three Choirs Festivals set apart a portion of the proceeds ever since they began, nearly two centuries ago. By the way, Mr. Colles regretted the abandonment of the provincial festivals this autumn. But, after all, it seemed to us prudent. It was naturally feared that the receipts would be insufficient to meet the expenses. Small choral societies could, of course, make a special appeal to their members. We wonder why Worcester and other cities did not do what the municipal authorities intend to do at the Brighton Festival next week, namely, hand over the proceeds to the Prince of Wales's or some other fund.

THE first concert of the 103rd season of the Royal Philharmonic Society took place at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening. It opened with the 'Flourish of Trumpets' written by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford for the Delhi Coronation Durbar, but, of course, the Flourish could not be so impressive in a concert-hall as when used for processional purposes. It was performed by the musicians of the 1st Life Guards, under the direction of the bandmaster, Mr. George Miller. The National Anthem was then played and sung.

The first piece on the programme was M. Debussy's Suite 'Printemps.' There is some delightful music and scoring in this work. The opening movement is based on a fine theme, and it is not so elusive as some of the composer's themes. The bright rhythmical final movement is very attractive. But it seems to us that the music would be more interesting if furnished with a brief programme; we feel sure M. Debussy had one in his mind. Mr. Thomas Beecham gave an admirable reading of the work.

The programme included two Passacaglias for Orchestra by Mr. Cyril Scott, performed for the first time. In the days of Bach the phrase, or ground bass, as it was called, was not restricted to the bass part, neither is it in the present pieces. Bach, however bold, would not have dared to make it appear in two upper parts at the same time, the intervals between the two being perfect fifths. Mr. Scott has selected the opening phrases of the 'Irish Famine Song' and of 'The Poor Irish Boy,' the latter an air which attracted the notice of Handel, for he wrote title and music between some sketches for the "Amen"

chorus of 'The Messiah.' Mr. Scott's treatment of his Passacaglias is clever, though the repetition of the phrases seems too frequent. The old composers obtained variety largely by contrapuntal figures; Mr. Scott, however, produces his principally by harmonic means, and thus the short phrases are very much in evidence. There is a certain appropriate atmosphere (in keeping with the title) about the first, but the second is the more taking.

The programme ended with Saint-Saëns's c minor Symphony, which he wrote for the Society in 1886. There is some masterly writing, especially in the first movement. Madame Kirkby Lunn gave a dramatic reading of Saint-Saëns's 'La Fiancée du Timbalier,' and Mr. Mark Hambourg a vigorous performance of Liszt's 'Hungarian' Fantasia for piano and orchestra. The concert was under Mr. Beecham's able direction.

THE first concert of the twelfth season of the London Choral Society under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fagge took place at Queen's Hall on Wednesday. First came Miss Margaret Meredith's sincere setting, for four-part chorus, piano, and organ, of Mr. Kipling's 'Recessional,' which was originally produced by this Society. It was followed by Sir Charles Stanford's 'Songs of the Fleet,' rendered by Mr. Thorpe Bates and the choir. The soloist was in good voice, and the choral singing was bright and spirited. Mr. John Coates sang his own song 'The Rally-Call,' Mr. Roger Quilter's 'Blow, blow, thou winter wind,' and Mr. R. H. Walthew's dainty 'Heigh ho! the wind and the rain,' with success, his clear declamation adding much to the general effect. The first part of the programme ended with the National Anthems of the Allies. The second part included some of Mr. Percy Grainger's delightful instrumental and vocal numbers, and ended with 'Land of Hope and Glory.'

The Society will give a special concert on December 9th in aid of Princess Mary's Fund.

THE programme of the fourth Classical Concert at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday evening began with a work which, with the exception of one movement, was probably new to the majority of those present. This was a Quintet in E flat, Op. 13, by Luigi Boccherini. That composer was the contemporary of Haydn, whose style he evidently took as model. He, however, lacked Haydn's life and humour. The first, second, and last movements are pleasant, and carefully written for the instruments; but to hear much of Boccherini's music at the present day would be wearisome. The exception mentioned above is the Minuet, the one familiar to musicians, and it was daintily rendered by the London String Quartet, with Mr. Cedric Sharpe as second cello. Boccherini was in happy mood when he wrote it.

Variations on a Theme by Gluck, Op. 28, for flute and string quartet, by Mr. D. F. Tovey, proved clever and interesting, though at times somewhat formal. The flute part is effectively written, and Mr. Albert Fransella's performance was excellent. Mr. Gervase Elwes sang in good style some charming French songs. Mr. Fred. B. Kiddle was at the piano.

THE sum of 1,500*l.* is the result of a series of concerts given by Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford in aid of the Queen's Work for Women Fund.

SIR HUBERT PARRY has written two orchestral pieces especially for the Musical Festival which, as we have already announced,

will be held at Brighton next week. They are entitled (a) 'Lament' and (b) 'Consolation,' and will be given under the direction of the composer.

The Corporation of Brighton has decided to give the profits of the Festival to the Prince of Wales's Fund.

A CONCERT will be given to-morrow evening at South Place, at which Belgian music will be performed by the Belgian artists Mesdames Désiré Defauw and Marie Anne Weber, and Messrs. Joseph Jongen, Désiré Defauw, Germain Prévost, and Léon Reuland. The programme will include Victor Vreuls's Pianoforte Trio in D minor, Guillaume Lekeu's Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte, and the first public performance in London of M. J. Jongen's Quartet, the composer playing the pianoforte part.

M. Vreuls, born at Verviers in 1876, has written orchestral and chamber works, also songs. Lekeu, born near Verviers in 1870, was a pupil of César Franck and Vincent d'Indy. The Sonata in G which will be performed was dedicated to Ysaye. Lekeu died at the early age of 24.

THE twenty-eighth season of Paterson's Subscription Orchestral Concerts, Edinburgh, will take place in the New Usher Hall on the following Monday evenings: November 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th, December 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th, January 11th, 18th, and 25th, and February 1st.

An extra concert will be given on the 4th of January in aid of the National Relief Funds.

Mr. Emil Mynarski will be the regular conductor of the Scottish Orchestra, and Messrs. Charles M. Inches, Landon Ronald, and Henri Verbrugghen visiting conductors. Madame Carreño will appear at the first concert, and play Beethoven's 'Emperor' Concerto. The entire programme of the third Edinburgh concert will consist of French and Russian orchestral works. At the sixth concert Beethoven will occupy the whole of the programme, with one exception, namely, Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto in c minor, No. 2. Mr. Halstead, the soloist, after studying abroad, settled in Glasgow, where he enjoys a good reputation. M. Stravinsky's 'Fireworks' Fantasia will be heard at the seventh concert for the first time in Scotland. The eleventh concert will be devoted to British music, and the composers to be represented are Sir Edward Elgar, Mr. Balfour Gardiner, Mr. Edward German, Mr. Percy Grainger, Sir Charles Stanford, and Mr. William Wallace. At the final concert M. Scriabin will conduct his 'Prometheus' (Poem of Fire) and play his Pianoforte Concerto, Op. 20: both works will be heard for the first time in Edinburgh. From the few details here given, the season promises to be one of great interest.

THE new season of the London Trio Subscription Concerts begins at the Aeolian Hall this month. The evening concerts will take place on the 19th inst., February 4th, and May 6th; the afternoon ones on January 6th, March 3rd, and June 2nd. It is to be hoped that these praiseworthy artists will be well supported by the public.

DR. WALFORD DAVIES's 'Conversations' for piano and orchestra, recently produced at a Promenade Concert, will be given at the second Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall next Saturday afternoon.

THE postponed performance of 'Elijah' by the Royal Choral Society, under the direction of Sir Frederic Bridge, will take place this afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall.



DR. W. H. GRATTAN FLOOD contributes an interesting article on John Field to the November number of *Musical Opinion*. The writer describes Field as the "Inventor of the Nocturne," and, unless a predecessor turns up from whom he got the idea, that title certainly belongs to him. It is remarkable that an Irish composer should be the originator of a form and style in which Chopin wrote some of his most characteristic music. It is also curious that Chopin's pianoforte playing reminded many of Field, and that, as Prof. Niecks states in his 'Life of Chopin,' the Polish pianist "had again and again been called a pupil of his." No other British composer, by the way, has written music which reminds one, however faintly, of Chopin.

In his article Dr. Flood furnishes details of Field's early days in Dublin, of which no mention is made in the new edition of Grove's 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians.' There are monographs on the composer in French, Russian, Italian, and German, but, so it appears, none in English. From Liszt, Spohr, and other contemporaries much, however, has come down to us respecting Field, and as his music, with the exception of the Nocturnes, seems virtually dead, there is, perhaps, no special call for further remembrance. Dr. Flood mentions among compositions of 1812 an "Air Russe Varié, duet." We wonder whether the 'Chanson Russe variée' of Field, published in 1821, was a transcription of this for pianoforte solo. *The Musical Magazine and Review* for that year in a brief notice of the latter says: "The air strikes us as too vulgar for improvement"!

MR. STERLING MACKINLAY announces the third season of his Operatic Society. The two works selected are Pascal's 'The Jewish Maiden' and Lécocq's 'La Fille de Madame Angot,' and the profits will be devoted to the War Fund.

In his work on 'The Musical Faculty,' to be published by Messrs. Macmillan next Tuesday, Mr. William Wallace supplies a sequel to his 'Threshold of Music.' His aim has been to discuss on broad lines the various aspects of the musician's special faculty, which psychologists, for the most part, have passed over, owing to the difficulty of analyzing mental conditions which lie outside personal experience. Although the book is designed primarily for scientific men, the author has attempted to interest serious musicians as well, by investigating a phase of their art which hitherto has escaped practical inquiry.

A BOOK of 'Twenty Hymns and Tunes for National Use' will be published early this month by Messrs. Stainer & Bell in London, and Messrs. Banks & Son of York, under the joint editorship of the Rev. W. H. Draper, and Dr. E. C. Bairstow, Organist of York Minster. The hymns, several of which are not to be found elsewhere, are arranged on the broad principle of giving expression to the devotional needs which arise in time of war.

THE death is announced of Mr. Charles Henderson, who for many years was chief among drum-players in our large orchestras. In olden days drum-playing, with one or two exceptions, was comparatively simple, but from the time of Berlioz the part assigned to that instrument has become more and more important.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Sat. Brighton Festival.
WED.	Classical Concert, Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Leighton House Concert, 4, Leighton House.
SAT.	London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

## DRAMA

*The Post Office.* By Rabindranath Tagore. (Macmillan & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)

WE have contended previously in these columns that Rabindranath Tagore is essentially a lyrical poet, and the pleasure with which we have read this, the third of his plays to be translated into English, if in one sense it modifies, in another corroborates that view. For here drama speaks with a consistently lyrical tone; the action has a lyrical flavour; we see effected for the dramatic medium the same kind of compromise between symbolism and actuality as is obtained for pure poetry in one of Blake's songs. To compare 'The Post Office' with 'Chitra' and 'The King of the Dark Chamber' is to be aware that its felicity is in some degree accidental. In those plays, as in this, Mr. Tagore endeavoured to make a developing action, an interplay of characters, the vehicle for presentment of spiritual truths; but in both the burden of the message was disproportionate to the machinery devised for delivering it; characters and situations alike groaned under the weight of the ill-concealed transcendentalism. Here the whole episode is one of child life; we have scenes, simply, from the illness and death of an imaginative child, and see them as he sees them; and while the symbolic idea is not obtruded, and does not, as we apprehend it, assume inappropriate definiteness, the purely human interest is exquisitely sustained, and the management of such dramatic opportunities as the simple situation affords is always happy.

In brief, little Amal (whom the doctor will not allow to leave his room) derives from passers-by before his window, and his own sweetly pictured and childlike fancy, the idea that he is shortly to receive a letter from the King. Only a little while ago the great post office was built opposite, and there he sees it, with its "golden flag flying." The idea of the letter grows in his mind through the sympathetic understanding of a certain "gaffer," and is the happiness of his last moments. The headman of the village, hearing the tale, tries to make it a pretext for one of his usual clumsy bullyings, and brings in a sheet of blank paper to tease the dying child. But he, not to be undeceived, accepts this as the real letter he has waited for; and at once a herald entering announces that the King has sent his greatest physician to wait upon the child, and will himself visit him that night in person. The whole play has prepared us to see in Amal, with his gentleness and innocent devotions, one whose death is thus fitly portrayed, and the effect is one of singular unity and beauty.

The translation of the play has not, we notice, been undertaken by Mr. Tagore himself. Mr. Devabrata Mukerjé's English has, however, the qualities of limpidity and easiness to which Mr. Tagore has accustomed us, and is perfectly adequate to the occasion.

## Dramatic Gossip.

'THE NEW SHYLOCK,' which is being performed at the Lyric Theatre, is very good so far as it goes; its limitations are indicated by the fact that Mr. Herman Sheffauer labels it "a comedy of New York Ghetto life." He shows us an old Jew, rigid in his Judaism and honesty, casting out his son for a thief; renouncing his daughter, who desires to wed a Gentile; and quitted by his wife, who prefers the stage to motherhood in Israel under the shadow of Leah, his first wife, and a model of all Hebrew virtues. Here are the elements of a really great problem; but "comedy" comes to the rescue with swift steps. The daughter and her husband have overcome the resistance of the "Gentile" family, and "in a few well-chosen words" they dispel the opposition of the old Jew himself. The mother returns after three weeks of disillusion; she cannot even get an engagement. The son writes from Canada, where he is working honestly to repay the money he has stolen. So all is well, and the problem becomes merely problematic.

Certainly the play afforded Mr. Louis Calvert an excellent chance, which he took to the full, giving a most finished rendering of the principal part, a Russian Jew pawn-broker. Edyth Olive was adequate as his young wife, and Madge Titheradge sympathetic as the daughter. The generous acknowledgment in the programme of the loan of a cooking-stove and a safe suggested a homely and touching link—for those who could see it—with the "real pump and two tubs" of Mr. Crummies.

'THE DREAM PHYSICIAN,' a play in five acts by Mr. Edward Martyn, was produced on Monday night in Dublin by the Irish Theatre Company. The piece owes most of its interest to the exploits of one George Augustus Moon, who appears in the third act as a kind of futurist journalist, and who is obviously intended as a caricature of a well-known man of letters.

THE ABBEY THEATRE, Dublin, which now gives performances on five days a week instead of on three, is having a successful season. Amongst the recent new productions are three short plays: 'The Dark Hour,' by Mr. R. A. Christie; 'The Jug of Sorrow,' by Mr. W. P. Ryan; and 'The Cobweb,' by Mr. F. Jay.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. L. M.—H. B. M. W.—E. D.—C. C. S.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914.

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## LITERATURE

### THE WAR AND READING.

How far mental concentration and stress of temperament go together was well illustrated in a paper read last week, by Dr. Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University, before the National Home-Reading Union, at the Clothworkers' Hall. Dr. Sadler took for his subject 'Reading and the War.' He pointed out how thought and expression had been, in what might seem a most unexpected manner, keyed up to an abnormally high pitch of dignity and emotion by the pressure of vital responsibilities. He indicated in proof of this certain public dispatches, such as the White Paper, Mr. Asquith's two speeches, Lord Kitchener's letter to the troops, a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the intercession prayers, articles in various papers, and, above all, that moving and solemn letter in which the President of the United States designated October 4th as a day for general and special prayer.

Dr. Sadler then turned his attention to the other aspect of the question: What should we read in war-time? History, ancient and recent, affords many examples of the companionship of books on such occasions. The late Lord Carlisle found the quietude of Jane Austen (purposely dispassionate and alien to warfare) peculiarly apt to South Africa during our struggle with the Transvaal, our Colony of to-day; similarly a Wykehamist of distinction, eighty times under fire, read right through Gibbon's 'Decline and

Fall,' as well as 'Paradise Lost,' in the trenches; General Smuts in that same campaign read Kant's 'Critique of Pure Reason.' Harvey at Edgehill, Archimedes at Syracuse, distracted their attention from warfare by the weighty authors to whom they devoted their equally weighty intellects. Others had even written while the very din of battle was echoing in their ears: Marcus Aurelius, Julius Cæsar, and Julian the Apostate, who warmed his hands over his philosophic tablets beneath the bedclothes. Plato, most severe of all intellectual physicians, prescribed literary austerity as the finest safeguard for the wandering minds of his self-prisoned guardians.

Dr. Sadler established two cardinal points. The one is that a great mind will, when occasion exacts, achieve unaided a supreme directness, simplicity, and power of expression. Speeches, letters, dispatches, even newspaper articles, can frequently attain high merit by reason of the practised mind from which they emerge finished and perfected by an almost subconscious effort. The framework, the ordering of premises and conclusion, of enunciation, demonstration, and proof, have been called into existence during the long years of a steadily constructed career; the actual words needed for the moment enter into the fabric with little difficulty or hesitation. Again, those in high places find ready helpers; what they cannot prepare for themselves during pre-occupied hours can be moulded into shape for them by others. But the discerning eye will detect that element of conventionality and schooling which condemns the result—will see not the great man inspired, but his secretaries or satellites, well-trained and laborious. It is only in great moments that a man is no longer the mask of his past, but the spontaneous apostle of the present and prophet of the future.

The other point is the respite sought, the strength and support attained by a natural process of mental economy. Every worker knows the meaning and value of a change of work. The mind, excited to unusual activity, must turn that activity to some use; appetite stimulated, even goaded to avidity, must find some form of satisfaction. The excitement and stimulus are due to one form of diet; a change of diet alone will restore them to the normal, and will keep the machine at work, but with legitimate and useful purpose, no longer in danger of wearing itself to pieces by its own energy.

The standard of mental diet adopted by minds of mark in times of danger and trial reveals the height and nobility of those minds; they knew the need of diversion, and they recognized as by instinct in what spheres of thought they could find its most satisfying, soothing, and fortifying form.

Dr. Sadler pointed the moral for those who are not actively engaged in the defence of our country; for those also, who can but stand and wait, have full need of all that may afford their minds such occupation as shall be of the greatest

comfort and profit to them. Such reading as the Psalms, certain prayers for peace, certain passages of Wordsworth, may well serve to heighten and steady our thoughts.

It is certain that the mind under this same stress of emotion and grandeur does rise to heights of sanity, stoicism, and even beauty. The letters we read sent from the trenches by men who are actually suffering every trial that could tame and daunt human energies—what a contrast do they present to the flowery emotionalism of those whose sole experience of battle is some seaport base! The higher the tax on those energies, the more solid are the goodwill, the resolution, the quiet heroism, with which that tax is met: those who are facing facts have no will for fantasy of phrase.

Those at home need sanity and stoicism, just as they need beauty in a time when their imagination is assailed, if not by lamentable horrors, too often by rancour, vengeance, impatient resentment, and querulous anxiety. Those who are not directly confronted by that miracle of courage and death which alone can refine their souls must needs find for themselves some standpoint, some calm eminence of the intellect, high above the littlenesses of panic or passion.

There are already instances of this: three eases from humble life were quoted in the meeting. A signalman, his usual responsibility doubled, sought recreation and strengthening in Macterlinck's 'Wisdom of the Bee'; a milkwoman studied Nasmyth's steam-hammer; a school-teacher devoted himself to Smiles's 'Self-Help.' We may feel amused at the choice, but we must admire the effort, the will to concentrate and educate self, and we must feel that such an effort is incumbent upon all during these days that are alive with temptation to impulse.

Detachment, elevation, and mental economy—those are the three essentials that work to one and the same end; and that end is the preservation and accentuation of the sense of proportion that must accompany us through this time of trial, and remain with us when it is past, the stronger for the trial.

Where shall we find these essentials except in that intense and selfless mental devotion that is exacted as their due merit by the written thoughts of great men who have themselves laboured through their own trial? So only shall we preserve that balance of mind too easily lost under the glamour of ambition, the sting of revenge; and so we shall face the problems that will arise, the more undeniable in the strength of their claim upon us; and so—fulfilling the spirit of the great words spoken by Lincoln at Gettysburg when he commemorated the death of those brave men by whose blood the stain on North and South alike was washed away—we shall do honour to more than self, to the memory and the lives and deaths of those who have stood, and who now stand, in the forefront of the battle which is this day being waged between life and death.



*Italy's Foreign and Colonial Policy: a Selection from the Speeches delivered in the Italian Parliament by the Italian Foreign Affairs Minister, Senator Tommaso Tittoni, during his Six Years of Office (1903-1909).* Only Authorized English Translation, by Baron Bernardo Quaranta di San Severino. (Smith, Elder & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

WHEN the history of the present century comes to be written, Italy will probably be pronounced to have been better served by her diplomatists than any other Power. Their policy may have been narrow, seldom rising above an enlightened self-interest, but then the position of their country has been one of delicacy. Tried by the supreme test, that of fitting means to ends, they have, at all events, emerged with unflinching success. Italy has gone her own way, undisturbed by the shocks around her, and without making, so far as we can tell, a single false step. The quality of quiet tenacity which is conspicuously hers is well shown in this selection from the speeches of Signor Tittoni, Foreign Minister from 1903 to 1909. Those years, as we now perceive, were years of suspense and preparation for supreme issues. We are not surprised, therefore, to find Signor Tittoni very much on his guard—always plausible, seldom definite.

An Italian statesman has often to speak with the knowledge that he has no united body of public opinion behind him. There are those—they are few—who object altogether to foreign and colonial enterprise, because moneys are diverted thereby from measures of domestic reform. There were others, even before the war, who profoundly resented the Triplice, especially because it tied up Italy in an unholy connexion with Austria. For all such Signor Tittoni had a consoling formula: "To maintain and consolidate the Triple Alliance, to maintain and consolidate our friendship with England and France." That formula is quoted with delight by Senator Ferraris in a Preface evidently composed before last August, and no doubt it has served its turn. In its application Signor Tittoni displayed fine dialectical skill, talking always as a business man rather than a maker of phrases. His favourite method was to pounce on some extravagant statement, whether in the journals or in the utterances of the Hon. Barzilai or the Hon. Romussi, and demolish it.

That must have been an awkward moment when the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria confronted Signor Tittoni, but he was equal to the emergency. He began by admitting the seriousness of Count Aehrenthal's stroke of statecraft. He proceeded to demonstrate at great length that the action of his predecessors in office had left him no foothold for resistance to it. He ended by showing that, Austria having relinquished her pretensions to Salonika, Italy was rather the stronger than otherwise for the aggression. It is in reading soft answers such as these that we realize the

wisdom of Disraeli's gibe at the sending of that worthy Englishman, Lord Minto, to teach diplomacy "in the country where Machiavelli was born."

Signor Tittoni's colonial policy was sufficient for the day of small things. He advocated Argentina as a field for Italian emigration rather than the United States, where, as Senator Lodge impressed upon him, the Italians were unpopular because they herded in towns, and on becoming naturalized plunged into internal affairs which they did not understand. But the bulk of Signor Tittoni's colonial speeches dealt with Italian Somaliland and the Benadir. It was greatly to his credit that he should have persuaded his fellow-countrymen to take interest in possessions which some of them would have relinquished altogether—that he should have got rid of an incompetent Chartered Company, and prepared the way for State-aided settlement. Here again he had his formula ready: "Re-organization of the colony; no increase of burden for the taxpayers." Another formula, that of "peaceful penetration," sufficed for Tripoli, but Signor Tittoni was careful to point out that Turkey must keep her officials in check, or trouble would ensue. In Italy's good time it did.

The Mürzsteg programme and other attempts to settle the Balkan Question by concerted action have become dim history, and we cannot help feeling that Senator Ferraris's eloquent Preface scarcely supplies the reader with a sufficiently clear explanation of the diplomatic coil. The translator has done his work adequately, though he splits his infinitives like haddocks.

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*Days of my Years.* By Sir Melville L. Macnaghten. (Arnold, 12s. 6d. net.)

As the keen face of the late Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard confronts his readers at the beginning of his volume of reminiscences, he seems to tell them: "Remember that whatever you may say here will be taken down, and may be used in evidence against you." Seldom have we come across a more enthusiastic record of an official career. We can well believe that, as a boy, Sir Melville Macnaghten delighted in haunting the old Chamber of Horrors in the Baker Street Bazaar; and several gruesome details go to show that he has brought a sportsman's zest to bear throughout upon his murderers and burglars. But there is another and more elevated side to these agreeable pages. Sir Melville left behind him at the "Yard" the reputation of a man who trusted his officers, and whom his officers in consequence implicitly trusted. There have been, if we may say so, greater policemen than he; there have been few more competent chiefs of a department, and the loyalty to the "force" which is such a conspicuous feature in these *Days of my Years* explains the reason why.

Sir Melville writes from memory, and his memory is no doubt tenacious. Still,

it is not impeccable. Farnara, not "Ferrara," was Polti's accomplice in the Anarchist attempt to blow up the Stock Exchange in 1894. Judge Hawkins sentenced the pair to twenty and ten years' imprisonment respectively, and Sir Melville might have rounded off his story by relating how, on a November night, a violent explosion occurred near that stern functionary's house, though the miscreants were stupid enough to place the bomb on a neighbour's doorstep.

'Days of my Years' is chiefly concerned with murders, and murders are what the public wants. Even so, Sir Melville has missed Devereux, who disposed of the bodies of his wife and two children in a trunk; and he would have relieved our feelings if he had explained that the truly British *alias*, George Chapman, stood for Severino Klosowski, the name of a Slav prisoner with broad cheekbones, a flat nose, and sunken eyes. Some of his readers, however, may wish that he had not harped so persistently on one class of crime, but had written with a fuller pen on the duties of the C.I.D. as a whole. The Whitaker Wright case may not have been particularly interesting to the Yard, but that extraordinarily able band of Bank-note forgers, Bernstein and the Barmashes, must have closely occupied its attention, and Sir Melville's account of the gang would have been well worth reading.

We offer these remarks in no earping spirit, but because 'Days of my Years' is such a capital book that we wish it was just a little bit better. Sir Melville Macnaghten justly elaims for the C.I.D. that it can stand comparison with any detective service in the world; only it has peculiar difficulties in its way because it is forbidden to set any kind of trap for a suspect. Thus we are told that the supposed murderer of Miss Camp was consigned to a lunatic asylum because the police were not permitted to equip him with a false moustache for purposes of identification, though he admitted that he had worn one. But the Yard, when put to it, can bring wonderful patience and acuteness to bear on a criminal problem. The most famous instance, with the possible exception of the Orrock case, in which a murder was brought home to its perpetrator through "rock" being found scratched on his chisel, is the tracking down of Millsom and Fowler through the piece of a child's frock used for the wick of the lantern they carried. Sir Melville's description of the Muswell Hill crime is excellent, though he omits that compact phrase of Fowler's which so delighted W. E. Henley. "It's outing dues," Fowler said, when captured, meaning that his "dues," or deserts, would be an "outing," or the death penalty.

The fascinating topic of crimes of undiscovered authorship is discreetly handled by Sir Melville Macnaghten. He generally contrives to let his readers know his own opinion; yet it is difficult to lay hold of any definitive expression. We



cannot exactly follow him, however, in his analysis of the mysterious Anderson case, in which a strolling player was "done in," as Sir Melville puts it, off the Battersea Park Road. Anderson, it will be remembered, was put to death in an empty flat, while himself on deeds of violence intent, and within a few minutes of the crime a man scrambled over a wall separated from the back of the flat by four gardens, and made off after nearly falling on a passing baker. Sir Melville scoffs at the theory that this man was the member of a gang of German burglars who were known to have been at work on the Surrey side, and that, having been surprised by Anderson, he shot his antagonist. "Burglars," he writes, "don't start business at 9.30 on a summer's night, nor do they crack cribs which contain nothing." True, but a burglar might use an empty flat as a place of concealment or observation; and the fact that the man took the trouble to climb over four garden walls on his way both to and from the flat proves that he was no law-abiding citizen.

Sir Melville Macnaghten writes of the daily press in appreciative terms, though the activities of certain journals during the Crippen affair were by no means to be commended, and there have since been other deplorable developments. But they mostly came after his time. Detection by finger-prints has in him a most informative advocate, and he deserves all credit for his scepticism on another point—attempted detection by means of bloodhounds. We note with amusement that he describes the Sidney Street siege without once mentioning Mr. Winston Churchill by name.

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*Adventures with a Sketch Book.* By Donald Maxwell. With over 200 Notes in Line and Colour reproduced in Facsimile from the Original Sketches. (John Lane, 12s. 6d. net.)

MR. MAXWELL is a most original traveller. The reviewer has pleasant memories of his voyages in the Griffin and the Walrus, those eccentric craft which he navigated through various inaccessible regions of Europe with a persistent light-heartedness worthy of Stevenson. In his latest book of adventures Mr. Maxwell tells of many experiences both by land and water. He turns over the leaves of his sketch-books, and gaily invites us to accompany him in his vagabond wanderings. He is the true Bohemian on a holiday. After reading his chapters—some of them short impressionist word-pictures, others describing in more leisurely style a voyage from the Belgian Ardennes to the Rhine—we feel that if there is one thing more than another that stands out in Mr. Maxwell's work, it is his positive genius for doing odd things. Who else would think of organizing a "bumping" match between two barges floating down a waterway in the heart of the Vosges? Who else would walk to Canterbury by the Pilgrims' Way, starting at 10 o'clock on a wild February night, and armed with a bag of potatoes

and a pound or two of uncooked sausages? Yet Mr. Maxwell does these odd things—as he has done other odd things in the past—not from any desire to seem clever and eccentric, but simply because an idea comes into his head and he immediately proceeds to act upon it. That is what gives his travel-books such a peculiar charm. The would-be original traveller is a terrible fellow. Mr. Maxwell is original by nature: therefore we enjoy reading him.

Of his adventures we like best those of 'The Unseen Sunrise,' the Canterbury Pilgrimage, and the voyage by barge from Belgium to Germany. The last named, of course, claims one's sympathy at the present time, for it leads us through fair Lorraine, past Sedan and Toul and Verdun and Dinant. It is a reminder that once these places led suave, prosperous lives, forgetting that the Prussian was all the time near at hand, and that however cleverly he might feign to be asleep, he was only waiting his chance to spring out and roar far more terribly than in 1870. Mr. Maxwell describes the field of Sedan (original as usual, he got up at half-past 3 in the morning to see it), and tells how he was nearly arrested as a spy in consequence. The subsequent wanderings of the barge on bridge canals and through mysterious tunnels enable the traveller to ripple along in his engaging style, and when the Rhine and the Black Forest heave in sight we are almost as sorry as the bargees must have been when they lost their cheerful visitor.

We have said so much of Mr. Maxwell the writer and traveller that there is a danger of forgetting Mr. Maxwell the artist. There are over two hundred sketches in line and colour in the book, to say nothing of numerous plates in colour and monochrome. Mr. Maxwell has dipped into his portfolios with a liberal hand. All the work has character; most of it has that delicacy of colour and outline which we have learnt to associate with the author. If some of the plates and sketches appear a little vague and unsatisfactory, it is but evidence that the artist is only carrying out the theory expounded in his Preface, namely, that the rough sketch made on the spot is of more living interest than the carefully finished water-colour.

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#### PAPERS FOR WAR-TIME.

WRITERS have vied with each other in proclaiming the terribly distinctive features of the present war. It is now our duty to thank a group of people who have shouldered the unpopular task of bringing home to us some of our national faults, and pointing out wherein the nation may

*Papers for War Time.* (Milford, 2d. each.)

No. 1. *Christianity and War.* By William Temple.

No. 2. *Are We Worth Fighting For?* By Richard Roberts.

No. 3. *The Woman's Part.* By Elma K. Paget.

derive a benefit which should be even more welcomed than the conquering of enemies.

The Rev. William Temple, in the first of these pamphlets, the publication of which stands to the credit of the Oxford Press, points out that what has broken down is not Christianity, but "a civilization which was not Christian." As he says:—

"in our industrial system [!] we have let loose the spirit of grab and push, the oppression of the weak and the admiration of mere success, as scarcely any other land has done."

What is the result? A relatively small number have become so wealthy that they have lost all direct control of their stewardship. Again the only answer to the indictment in the present pamphlet against the press would probably be the excuse that individual responsibility is impossible, owing to the wide range of indirect control.

There is, we think, one point that Mr. Temple has omitted to make in combating the arguments of those who aver that Christ refused to employ force. The indisputable case to the contrary, when he drove out those who were desecrating a place formally exempted by men from the results of their greed, may well appeal to those who fight on behalf of Belgian neutrality.

Mr. Roberts, in the second pamphlet, asks, from the national standpoint, 'Are We Worth Fighting For?' Individually, when they remember the cost in the lives of men with the highest ideals of sacrifice, some may sorrowfully answer "No." Fortunately, those who thus honestly answer can put aside the despair which might benumb their efforts because they can add: "But the National Ideal is worth it." For many, we fear, it is a matter of greater congratulation that our interest runs concurrently for once with our duty. We doubt if some of Mr. Roberts's encomiums on the British Empire are true in fact as yet. The war has already done much, but an easily secured success may be as bad for a nation as it is for an individual.

Mrs. Paget embraces some most trenchant sayings in her pamphlet. We are inclined to deprecate the restrictive title. It is certainly not "the Woman's Part" only to recognize that "if we have accounted leisure as our own, we can do so no longer. Every moment is redeemed for us by the Fleet and the Army." To men and women both must come the question: "Who am I to sit at ease while others suffer?" When that question is properly answered war will end. If the true economy urged in this pamphlet had been the system of the day, the war might never have occurred. As Mrs. Paget says: "God may never be so entirely absent as amidst a materialistic peace." If those against whom we are fighting had had reason to believe in our willingness to sacrifice to the uttermost on behalf of what we consider right, bloodshed would not have been needed to convince them of the spirit of the nation.



*Socrates: the Man and his Mission.*

By R. Nicol Cross. (Methuen & Co., 5s. net.)

WE welcome this volume as an agreeable change from the usual academic textbook. It is addressed, as Mr. Cross tells us in his Preface, not to experts and scholars, but to the ordinary reader, "in order to tempt the average Englishman of culture to hold company for a little while with one of Earth's most elect spirits and leaders." In spite of this modest disclaimer, Mr. Cross's book is one that should not be neglected, even by the expert. It contains a convenient collection in English dress of most of the available material concerning the life and teaching of Socrates; this material is arranged and classified with considerable skill, and, what is more, many of the stock subjects of controversy among the experts themselves are handled with freshness and frankness.

Among the controversial questions touched on are such as these: How far was Socrates connected with Pythagoreans or Orphics? What value, as evidence for the historical Socrates, is to be assigned to the 'Clouds' on the one hand, and the 'Phædo' on the other? With how many grains of salt must the testimony of Xenophon be taken? Was Socrates a "rationalist," or an "individualist," or a "mystic"? What are we to make of his "daimonion"? Was it merely a psychopathic experience? In the course of his treatment of such matters as these Mr. Cross encounters many of the experts: Joël and Sorel, Gomperz, Zeller, and Prof. A. E. Taylor. To state the results of these encounters would be to give away the plot. One quotation must suffice to indicate the general trend of the author's position:—

"We still cling to the all-round Socrates of the 'Apology' of Plato, and not to the pedantic recluse of the 'Clouds' of Aristophanes, to the great preacher and teacher and example of noble living, as well as to the discoverer of logical processes. All sides are dear to us, and we shall not let them go, while we have a reason for holding them."

Controversial argument, however, is the least part of Mr. Cross's business. He is no pedant writing about abstract historical problems. Rather he is a live man writing about a live man for the benefit of live men. He tells the story of Socrates with the ardour of a disciple preaching the gospel of his master. In this spirit of infectious enthusiasm lies the main merit of the book, a merit which more than outweighs some faults of style and diction. No mere dryas dust appeal to the intellect will gain recruits to any cause: the flags must be seen flying, and the drums must be heard beating, if the ranks are to be filled. Mr. Cross adopts, we believe, the right method for gaining recruits to the army of the great Athenian among "average Englishmen of culture." Slips in revision occur on pp. 2, 52, 70, 240, 268; and the date assigned to the 'Clouds' on p. 274 does not tally with that on p. 8.

## WAR BOOKS.

THE flood of "war books" is unabated. We have fresh descriptions of the Kaiser and his Prussians; stories of the Fleet; accounts of the British, French, and other armies from within; a recital of Japanese emotions in 1904; sensations of a war correspondent, and the diary of an English girl in Belgium. What exactly are the objects and aims of such literature is not clear to us. At any rate, we see some result in the redoubled efforts of Callisthenes and his friends; the novel trade-inciting posters in the shops; and the increased sale of flags, special editions, and all that can flaunt the appearance of war in England before the eyes of the thousands of eligible, able-bodied men who walk the pavements of London as usual. The question is: Can such books transform, to the imagination of their readers, appearance into reality?

The authors have done their best. 'The Real Kaiser' is a sound picture of the "Man Responsible," his influence and his methods—just those methods (the author does not seem to realize this fully) that are bound to have full effect in his empire. His undoubted capacity for business of many kinds, peaceful and warlike; his rhetoric; his taste for the sudden, the inopportune, the dramatic; even his heavy practical jokes, and his care for the table-manners of his subjects—not to mention his calculated and masterly handling of the "Divine Right" idea—all these have served to galvanize into activity a nation that might otherwise slumber peacefully, after its Mittagessen, over a Bach Fugue, murmuring at moments ecstatic approval.

Where the Kaiser relaxes his efforts, a worthy substitute is found in the person of his son. The writer of the book insists that the Crown Prince is even more responsible than his sire for the fostering and final outbreak of the spirit of "militarismus."

The two are ably supported by the 'Unspeakable Prussian' in general, as Mr. Sheridan Jones calls him. Mr. Jones piles up facts and fancies in the correct Fleet Street proportion; he knows his readers and how to present before them his case, whether it concerns Home Rule, Capitalism, or Anti-Semitism, or (as now) Prussia. But he has an omission here and there. He says (p. 126): "The Legacy Duty was raised in some cases as high as twelve per cent"; in England the Legacy and Estate Duties have reached 14 and 15 per cent on their due occasions. He

*The Real Kaiser.* (Melrose, 1s. net.)

*The Unspeakable Prussian.* By C. Sheridan Jones. (Cassell & Co., 2s. net.)

*Human Bullets.* By Lieut. Sakurai. (Constable & Co., 2s. net.)

*First from the Front.* By Harold Ashton. (Pearson, 2s. 6d. net.)

*An Englishwoman's Adventures in the German Lines.* By Gladys Lloyd. (Same publishers, 1s. net.)

*Following the Drum.* By Horace Wyndham. (Melrose, 1s. net.)

makes much of the message concerning the "contemptible little army," and the failure of the rush to Paris; but he forgets that it was only by a miracle of courage and good luck that our forces escaped being broken through. He asks us to remember that

"only by exacting a punishment so severe as to be felt by every man, woman, and child in Germany, can we protect civilisation against another visitation of such horrors"; but he fails to add that we must first be in a state to justify our power to exact punishment; in a word, he ranges himself with the crowds who were reconstituting the map of Europe in the first week of August. Are we yet out of the wood? Finally he, as well as the author of 'The Real Kaiser,' forgets that, if the Kaiser had kept quiet, we might have been more on our guard; that very bluster and movement—"Sturm und Drang und Plötzlichkeit"—put us off our guard.

Lieut. Sakurai's 'Human Bullets,' which we are glad to see once again, reveals a national sentiment of a very different order. Naïve and emotional as the language must seem to most readers, it conveys the feeling universal in Japan that the country was in danger, and that nothing else counted—money, business, friendships, family, wife and child, all were subordinate to this; and the one and only defect (if defect it were) was the reluctance to retreat when retreat was necessary; but then skilful and efficient retreat is the hardest of all tasks for armies and generals. The book shows, as clearly as words can, the actuality of the Russo-Japanese War, and the spirit that animated both sides; no horror is minimized, no thrill forgotten.

Mr. Harold Ashton is not a combatant, but a correspondent, and he uses, in all conscientiousness, every device of imagery and wording known to his trade. His voyages to Esbjerg, to Chantilly, to Gournay, Beauvais, Lagny, Senlis, are vivid to the utmost; he can write a "special" article against any one, and has studied G. W. Stevens and Julian Ralph to some purpose; perhaps he has also studied Mr. G. K. Chesterton and the inimitable "war" article straight from Notting Hill; in any case, he has searched the Scriptures and the seas for phrases and similes. But he fails—and probably he knows it—to make the impression achieved by the plain soldier's letter from the trenches.

Miss Lloyd's 'Adventures in the German Lines' has, perhaps, a better chance of success. She describes in the simplest way her experiences in Belgium, her talks with the villagers and the Uhlans; frightened, but resolute to hide all show of fright, she stands up splendidly to them, and speaks her mind at the very muzzles of their revolvers; she is struck by one of them, arrested, cross-examined, bullied, searched, but she never loses her courage, her resolve to protect her beloved villagers and conceal all useful information from the invaders; nor does she lose her sense of humour, when for



a franc she sells a Prussian officer a box of cigars :

"Anyhow, I feel proud to have done my share towards the annihilation of the enemy. A few drops of Prussic acid would have been wholesome by comparison."

She diagnoses thus the German army at its outset :—

"They are irrepressibly gay and certain of themselves, but I think they are putting a good deal of faith in those devastating guns which went through in the silence of the night."

Those who do join the Army can learn from Mr. Horace Wyndham much of its life, at least in peace time. He gives a plain, circumstantial account of his share in it from the day he joined till the day he left, discharged by purchase. He is a very vocabulary of barrack-room talk, and it is astonishing how much of that is Oriental in origin: "bundobust," "pukka," "roti," "pani," "pongelow." Some of the slang should be new to lay readers—for example, "Castor-oil Dragoons" and "Linseed Lancers" for the medical staff; "slingers" (bread and coffee) was certainly new to the young subaltern who told the corporal in charge to let the men "have them to-morrow at my expense." Lastly, we welcome "the frozen eye" met by unsuccessful applicants for leave.

Mr. Wyndham has not a high opinion of the average subaltern's intelligence, and he quotes the case of one youth who got his half-section into hopeless confusion in Dublin, and

"kept shouting: 'Right turn, left turn, front wheel, form fours'; suddenly an inspiration struck him: 'Damn it all,' he bellowed, 'go down Sackville Street, can't you!'"

Mr. Wyndham served at Aldershot, which was more like "the real thing" than most camps; also in Malta, Gibraltar, Egypt, and Cape Town. He disliked the bullfights at Algeciras, but he records that the mayor, when asked to be patron to a branch of the S.P.C.A., promised to get up a bullfight to raise the funds. In Egypt he makes the mistake of lining the Pyramid road with *palms*, but corrects himself later on and "allows" that the trees are really the *Acacia lebbek*. He quotes the reply of an Egyptian clerk to a demand for 1,000 rations for Middlesex :—

"Honoured Sir, estimable telegram to hand, but not understood. Male sex I know well, ditto female sex. Middle sex, however, not familiar. Please send specimen."

He gives a short epilogue touching on the present situation, to which all our previous campaigns "were as mere skirmishes"; and he comments on the conditions of pay, and the neglect and carelessness—soon, we hope, to be remedied—on the part of the authorities, who seem to thrust forward with one hand and pull back with the other; but he grants that present conditions of service are far better than they were in his day. That is as it should be; if we do not learn now, when shall we learn?

## OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

WE noticed with pleasure in the autumn of 1912 Miss Festing's 'When Kings Rode to Delhi,' to which she now adds a companion volume, 'Strangers within the Gates,' the story of the struggle for supremacy throughout India after the fall of the Moghul Empire. The volume covers a wide field, from Madras and Mysore to Afghanistan, and gives us glimpses of such figures as Dupleix and Bussy; those potent marauders, Haidar Ali and his son; the leaders who made the Maratha wars; and the troubles with the Sikhs, which brought out the fine qualities of Edwardes and Outram. Miss Festing avoids retelling once more well-known stories like those of the Black Hole and the battle of Plassey. She has the general reader in mind, and her aim is, we conclude, to lure him to the more detailed accounts which many able historians have written. A long list of these occupies the brief Preface, and a vivid sentence is quoted now and again from an authority.

Fortunately the author has a keen sense of character and telling incident, and any intelligent reader new to Indian history ought to enjoy her recital. The narrative is full of splendid valour as well as treachery and self-seeking, and it shows how nearly the British power was overthrown in India. Dupleix was a great man, and, if he had been well backed, might have won the empire that became ours. His career was one of great services ill-rewarded, and has its parallels in other notable cases. The work itself is the best reward, as Mr. Kipling has preached in his stories. Decisive action was often taken without official sanction, or even against it. Responsibility, shirked by the authorities, did not trouble the man on the spot, ready "to win or lose it all." John Lawrence at Exeter Hall, asked to state the crowning mercy vouchsafed to him during the Mutiny, simply explained that "the telegraph wire was cut between me and Calcutta": he could do what he wished without interference.

The Mutiny is famous for heroic deeds; but British tenacity and resolution, which mean so much to-day, were equally prominent in the earlier and less-known wars which the author sketches. Nothing is more striking than the stubbornness which our soldiers showed in holding positions and winning fights at great disadvantage. They took strongholds hitherto regarded as impregnable; and their leaders found a "delightful anxiety" in attacking immensely superior numbers. Their opponents were often illiterate, but worthy of respect for their very boldness: full of the warlike virtues one can find in Homer and the Old Testament; full also of that calculating ferocity which distinguished Jehu when heirs to a throne

*Strangers within the Gates.* By Gabrielle Festing. (Blackwood & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)  
*Historical Record of the Imperial Visit to India, 1911.* (John Murray, 10s. 6d. net.)

were best out of the way. A good specimen of Miss Festing's style is her account of Dost Mohammad, who gave us many terrible hours in Afghanistan :—

"A tall handsome man, with the marked Jewish features which have caused some persons to derive the Afghans from the Ten Lost Tribes, in his good points—of which he was not destitute—as well as in his vices, he was a type of his countrymen. He was entirely uneducated; before becoming Anir his life had been a scandal to all with an elementary sense of decency or morality. He was recklessly brave, and first attracted the notice of his elder brothers by slaying an enemy of their house in broad day in the crowded streets of Peshawar when only fourteen years old. Even when power and responsibility had taught him better, he knew no higher law than his own will. A strong, reckless man, he respected strength in others, however it might be manifested, and first learned to esteem a wife forced upon him by necessities of state when he saw her eat fifty eggs at a sitting."

Truly a strange sort of commendation for a wife. Polygamy and the claims of rival sons urge feminine ability to the utmost, and India had in these days of struggle some remarkable women, who were great leaders and organizers, feared and followed by hosts of men. We come also on some striking instances of the entire devotion expressed in suttee. It seems to us pedantry to speak of *sati*, as the author does, when the word is perfectly familiar in its English form. Similarly the Kohinoor, the fortunes of which are dramatically treated, is English by this time. Part of the narrative is necessarily complicated, but Miss Festing usually combines clearness with brevity, and does not bring before us suddenly a crowd of new persons. She shows excellent sense in explaining Indian words, but she sometimes gives a precise date without adding the year. She writes in strong terms of folly and mismanagement, but her strictures are not confined to one side, and her judgment seems to us usually sound.

The frontispiece is interesting—a reproduction in colour of a miniature in the India Office. It shows Akbar Shah II., last of the Moghul emperors to die in Delhi, holding his court about 1820.

We are glad to see an Index, and expect the book to be a success. It must be read with a map of India at hand, which every household in these days ought to possess.

The loyalty, splendour, and wonderful resources of our Indian Empire were affirmed at the great Delhi Durbar, and this is the chief feature of the 'Historical Record of the Imperial Visit to India, 1911,' now compiled from the official records. Mr. Murray has brought out the book in a sumptuous style, and it abounds in pictures, especially of the princes and potentates whose titles are full of romance to lovers of history. The pomp and display of such an occasion are not, as we have hinted lately in these pages, a thing in which the Englishman revels as he used to do. For one thing, our "modern small-souled garb," as Heine



calls it, is not suitable for ceremonial, and we have not potentates who move in "silken dalliance," and keep in their treasuries abundance of jewels. Nevertheless, we can appreciate the importance and significance of the occasion, well treated in a 'Retrospect' which begins the volume; and particularly to-day we look with interest and gratitude on the native forces which attended. The Appendix includes a long list of Delhi veterans, to whom the exploits of John Nicholson may yet be an inspiration.

The Durbur itself was on an unexampled scale, involving an immense deal of work in organization, since the Delhi of 1911 had long been outgrowing its own resources. Throughout eleven months, which included a most unhealthy summer and unusual rains, the labour was incessant; and such obstacles were overcome as the washing away of the railway, and the complete destruction by fire of gorgeous pavilions two days before they were to be used. The camp area was a city which had its own laws specially passed some months before: railways came into being, including a goods-yard with twenty-nine miles of siding; and a water supply of three million gallons daily was arranged without interfering with the needs of agriculturists. The whole chapter on 'The Administration of the Camp' is worth special notice as a record of triumph over difficulties under specially trying conditions. The declaration of the change of the seat of government to Delhi was the sensation of the meeting:—

"His Majesty's announcement came as a most dramatic surprise. It was so entirely unexpected and unthought of that the company was spellbound, and unable at the moment to realize the magnitude and boldness of the startling changes made. The matter had been kept a profound secret, and even those most directly concerned were unaware of it. There were probably not a dozen persons in the whole assemblage who had previous knowledge of the impending event, and the effect was most sensational."

Besides the numerous photographs of scenes, buildings, and persons, there are several illustrations in colour; illuminated head- and tail-pieces showing effective Oriental scrolls, and specimens of the fine stuffs used in ornamentation.

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*Ainslie Gore: a Sketch from Life.* By Major Gambier-Parry. (Smith, Elder & Co., 6s.)

MAJOR GAMBIER-PARRY has essayed a most difficult task, and has accomplished it with marked success. His achievement is the portrait of a friend—the biography of one who, during a tragically brief career, embodied to perfection the English ideal of "an officer and a gentleman." Handsome, brilliant, charming, successful, a fine rider, a good shot, a good cricketer, serious-minded withal, a lover of music and the poets, one who could do and did do most things better than most men, Ainslie Gore had those other English qualities of modesty and reserve which render his type so incomprehensible to

those who are accustomed to gauge competence by self-assertion, and so illusive to a literary artist whose hand is only capable of strong strokes of the brush. Happily, Major Gambier-Parry has been able to accumulate sufficient detail to make his study a living one, inspired as it is by intimate and loving memories. His friend and he were brought up on neighbouring properties in the country; were sent to their first school together; went on to Eton together; and finally joined the same regiment, living the full life that young soldiers do,

"seeing many things, doing many more, and dreaming many dreams; the road of life lying broad and open in front, in the blaze of the glad sun, with nothing apparently to check the swing of the march to the goal and the blue hills."

An Afridi bullet in the Tirah campaign put a sudden and cruel end to a career which had been uniformly successful and inspiring. The value of a life such as this—closed prematurely, like many another that we have known, and now almost daily hear of—lies not so much in achievement as in the influence it exerts upon those who outlive it; the value of such a manly, tender, vivid record as this is that it visualizes for the reader the ideal after which he strives, and would have others strive. A character like Ainslie Gore's is not made; though it may be confirmed and developed, at school, college, or in the Army. The author of 'Tom Brown's Schooldays' had a true vision of life when he decided to describe his hero's home before introducing us to his school. In the same way Major Gambier-Parry renders his friend comprehensible to us by his admirable account of his home life in the Severn Valley, and of the staunch, loyal stock, with their high ideals of duty and endurance, from which he sprang.

The author has already proved himself a shrewd observer of Gloucestershire village life, and an adept in describing the details of estate-management and the relationship of squire, farmers, and labourers at their best. Not the least interesting part of this memoir deals with the agricultural depression at the end of the last century—its effects upon the land, its owners and workers, and the way in which some of the old landed gentry faced it.

"Rents may go down [wrote Gore's father to his only son], as they have already done in some cases, from thirty shillings an acre to twelve shillings and sixpence—altogether insufficient to cover the tithe, land tax, income duty, insurance and repairs—or coppice wood may fall, as it has now done with us, from twelve and fourteen pounds an acre to three—but I mean to stick it out, and so does your mother, if we have to take to one of the attics and live on bread and cheese.... A family property is a trust, for the time being, of the man who holds, and the duty of people of our class seems to me to be to continue to live among their own folk in the homes where their forbears have long carried on traditions, still trying to do their best by those about them, fighting out all that comes."

The true understanding of a nation, and the character and ideals of the best in it, may, we have always thought, be more

clearly attained by the study of memoirs of this nature than by the perusal of more-pretentious biographies or full-dress pronouncements.

Those who would appreciate the British officer at his best, or fathom the secret of his influence over his men, will find the key in Major Gambier-Parry's account of Ainslie Gore's training in his country home and on the playing-fields of Eton. The blood must run very cold in the veins if it is not stirred in sympathy, admiration, and regret by his intimate analysis of his friend's short life and striking character.

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*Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled: a Narrative of Winter Travel in Interior Alaska.* By Hudson Stuck. (Werner Laurie, 16s. net.)

THIS is one of the very best books of missionary travel that we have ever had the good fortune to read; it should appeal to a far wider public than such books usually command. The writer is an American Episcopal clergyman, now Archdeacon of the Yukon, who has spent many recent winters in visiting his scattered flock and in prospecting for the establishment of new stations. Some Arctic travellers—notably Mr. V. Stefansson—have recently indulged in a sarcastic vein about these Indian and Eskimo missions in Alaska, and have asked what good Christianity can do to these natives if it utterly fails to eradicate their ancient superstitions. It is well that the public should have a chance of seeing the other side of the shield; and we cannot imagine anything more effective for the purpose than the present book. It is in no sense controversial; there is no premature boasting over superficial evidence of success; but the writer takes a thoroughly sane, broad-minded view of the problems which face the missionary pioneer. We quote one passage which shows Mr. Stuck's characteristic courage in confronting such difficulties:—

"Superstitions die hard, not only amongst Esquimaux. Moreover, practices like this linger as traditional practices long after their superstitious content is dissipated, and men of feeling do not wantonly lay hands on ancient traditional customs. I think that if I were an Esquimaux, and knew that from time immemorial fires had been lighted on the trails and outside the doors upon the death of my ancestors, I should be tempted to kindle them myself upon occasion, however firmly I held the Communion of Saints and the Safe Repose of the Blessed. And I am quite sure that if I were a Thinket, I should set up a totem-pole despite all the missionaries in the world.... When all the little superstitions and peculiar picturesque customs are abolished out of the world, it will be a much less interesting world than it is to-day."

The author's conservatism, as the above extract shows, extends even to the retention of the old spelling of the name of the Arctic coast-dwellers. For some years it has now been the fashion, especially with Americans, to adopt the Danish spelling "Eskimo"; and if the word be really Indian, as seems to be the case,



and not a corruption of the French of the Canadian voyageurs, the spelling might surely be phonetic. But Mr. Stuek's acquaintance with this interesting race was comparatively slight; and even his ministrations to the Alaskan Indians seem to have been mainly conducted through a half-breed interpreter. The difficulties were sometimes other than linguistic, as we gather from the following:—

"The roof of the tent was dome-shaped, and it was lit by a seal-gut skylight. In the morning while I was conducting Divine service, and attempting most lamely by the mouth of a poor interpreter to convey some instruction, a dog fight outside adjourned to the roof, and presently both combatants came tumbling through the gut window into the midst of the congregation. They were unceremoniously picked up and flung out of the door, a few stitches with a needleful of sinew repaired the window, and the proceedings were resumed."

These adventures, however, were merely incidental. The book is in the main a record of travel under the hardest conditions; and Mr. Stuek possesses the rare gift of reproducing with almost photographic accuracy the scenes through which he passed, and the obstacles of weather and bad snow-surface that often delayed him. His talent for description never deserts him, whether he is dilating upon the glories of a sunrise, or the peculiar effects of mirage in low temperatures, or a mixed game of football upon the ice, played by Indians and Eskimo of both sexes after the close of the mission school. It is interesting to learn that there are missions where these two races, so long separated by mutual fear and hereditary hostility, can meet on a footing of perfect amity.

The frequent mishaps inseparable from long journeys are lightly treated, or frankly put down to the inexperience of a "tenderfoot," as a novice is generally called in these regions. Mr. Stuek's affection for his dogs and for the natives of all ages is a trait that will appeal to readers; "children," he remarks, "are far and away the most interesting things in the world, more interesting even than dogs and great mountains." His scorn is reserved for the "low-down whites" who do so much to debauch the native, or for the undesirable immigrants who follow a new gold "strike."

Some rather caustic criticism is passed on the administration by the United States of its Arctic province—especially on the educational methods employed in the native schools and on the ineffectual enforcement of the liquor laws. These strictures will probably receive more attention when offered by an American, whose attachment to his country is patent, than if they were passed by a foreigner. The latter will be pleasantly surprised that so much good work has been already done in a land which till recently was but a wilderness.

This admirable book, in which there is not a dull page, is well illustrated by the author's own photographs (a few of them tinted with great taste), and by a thoroughly adequate map.

*The Titled Nobility of Europe: an International Peerage or 'Who's Who' of the Sovereigns, Princes, and Nobles of Europe.* Compiled and edited by the Marquis of Ruvigny. (Harrison & Sons, 2l. 2s. net.)

HITHERTO the number of persons possessing knowledge about foreign nobility titles has been limited. The College of Arms lays no claim to pre-eminence in this direction, and information could only be obtained from the few students of foreign genealogy. This position of affairs will be somewhat changed owing to the publication of what amounts to a "Peerage" of Europe. Although serious inquirers must continue to consult the various annuals of which 'The Titled Nobility of Europe' is but a compendium, this new work will be helpful to those who are content to know particulars concerning the dates of the creation of titles and some details about the living members of the noble families of Austria, Belgium, England, Finland, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and many of those of France, Italy, Russia, and the Papacy.

The Preface, in five languages, gives an international stamp to the work, and, as a great number of purchasers will be foreigners—perhaps even the majority, to judge from an advance list of subscribers—it seems a pity that French was not used as a basis instead of English. Even in its English form some perplexity might have been spared the foreign reader by adopting recognized signs for the words *born* and *married*; by using certain terms, explained in the Preface as well as in the List of Abbreviations, for such frequent words as *son*, *daughter*, *bachelor*, *widow*, *unmarried*, *confirmed*, *succeeded*, *issue*, and others; and by avoiding the *th* after numerals.

Those accustomed to the system of narrative pedigree in 'Burke's Peerage' may find the "Gotha" method difficult to work out; and when one is confronted also with the mixture of languages, the contractions, the identity puzzle, and the distance of the date of a patent from its context, the result may well be bewildering to the reader who tries to elucidate some of the entries, especially in those instances in which the List of Abbreviations does not assist. The notice concerning Adelina Patti's husband will serve as an illustration of the last named:—

"Baron Rolf Cederström, fredsmän i grefskapet Breconshire i Wales, Besitter, genom sitt gifte, o. beb. Craig-y-Nos-Castle; b. 10 July, 1870; m. 25 Jan. 1899 Adelina (Baroness Rolf Cederström), ML et A m. brilj, FrHL, RM de Mer m. brilj o. Kejs Krona, M. les Palmes de Fr. M. de la Ville Brux m. brilj, Hav Kal O, LMA. da. of Salvatore [sic] Patti, of Catania, Italy. s.p."

As a matter of interest, owing to the marriage with Labouchere's daughter, the Marchese di Rudini's entry may be selected as an example of an ordinary notice, showing the mixture of languages:—

"Don Carlo (Starrabba), 2nd Marquess of Rudini [It. 1897]. Nobili dei Principi di Giardinelli [Sic. 1710], già ufficiale de [sic]

cavallerio [sic] eletto deputado [sic] del Collegio di Noto nelle Legislature XX alla XXII (Rome, 13 via delle Quattro Fontane, Palazzo Barberini); b. Palermo... 1867; sue. father... m. Dora (Marchioness of Rudini), da. of Henry Labouchere, of London, M.P."

The Gandolfi extract will give an idea of the date of patent arrangement:—

"Title of Marquess (Marchese) Gandolfi [P. mpr.] for Thomas Charles, afterwards (1902) 13th Marquess [Genoa 1529], K.M., G.C.S.G., G.C.H.S., K.C.S.H., &c., J.P., D.L., cos. Worcester and Hereford [s. and h. app. of John Vincent (Gandolfi, afterwards (R.L. Feb. 1859) Hornoyd), 12th Marquess, of Blackmore Park, co. Worcester, J.P., D.L.; b. 18 Aug. 1818+31 March, 1902]; b. 22 Dec. 1846+27 Feb. 1906, by Pope Leo XII, 29 March 1895."

This is an ingenious piece of condensing, but to avoid confusion some care in reading it is necessary.

Some readers will find a fascination in turning to the notices of foreigners with whose names they are familiar, such as Count Tolstoy, Baroness Ozezy, Count Zeppelin, Baron von Hügel, Baron de Forest, Henri Rochefort, and Kielmansegg (of the golden leg); while others will derive satisfaction in looking up the notabilities mentioned in the war news. Incidentally the volume can be recommended as a valuable work of reference for the parents of American heiresses.

On the whole, this bold undertaking has been successfully carried out, and it is to be hoped that the work will receive the encouragement it deserves. Perhaps in future issues some alterations will be introduced, and doubtless the editor will receive better assistance in his proof-reading, for there is more than the usual crop of slips which one expects in foreign letterpress printed in England. The faults of omission and commission in the foreign text will offend the eye of the native reader in the same way that English guide-books printed abroad jar on our nerves. The illustrations leave much to be desired.

*Industrial Training.* By N. B. Dearle. (P. S. King & Son, 10s. 6d.)

IT is unfortunate for Mr. Dearle that a subject of which the importance was just beginning to be recognized has been abruptly thrust into the background by the outbreak of war. At the moment the attention of the majority of the community is concentrated on military, not on industrial training. But there is no reason why we should put aside the question What shall we do with our own young people as regards trade and technical instruction? Besides, the air is full of schemes for the capture of German trade, a circumstance which makes the question of industrial training supremely relevant, for it cannot be doubted that the immense material progress which Germany has made during the last generation has been due mainly to the skill, energy, and organizing capacity which have been devoted to the development of trade and technical instruction.



As Mr. Dearle well points out, though his book is chiefly the outcome of London experience, it has not for that reason a merely parochial interest, for the industrial problems of London do not differ in kind, but only in intensity, from those of other parts of the kingdom. Everywhere one can find the same confusion and lack of uniformity of method—indeed, the absence of anything that can be called a system of industrial training; the same haphazard choice of a vocation by young people, or their parents on their behalf; the same failure (or, at least, want of any marked success) of continuation schools, with their voluntary basis. The careful and impartial account which Mr. Dearle gives of the opportunities of learning open to a lad under present conditions makes one realize all the more how casual the whole business is in relation to modern needs, and in view of the superior training of some of our commercial rivals. The great merit of the book, however, lies in its insistence on the fact that it is impossible to isolate the problem with which it deals.

There is the question of the organization of juvenile labour which must precede that of industrial training proper. Elementary education as we now know it must be adapted to the needs of the future manual worker, so that later he may be able to profit by the instruction of the continuation school, which must cover the case of the "unskilled" no less than the skilled. Behind these questions are others—possibly more difficult—of the wages and industrial conditions of parents, as well as of the young people.

Mr. Dearle's summary of existing agencies and examination of current proposals are accurate and judicious. He reviews the schemes of the Majority and Minority Reports of the Poor Law Commission, and of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education on Attendance at Continuation Schools. He is in favour (and most people who have thought about the problem at all will agree with him) of extending and strengthening the work of the Juvenile Labour Exchanges. He makes the interesting suggestion that it might be possible to establish

"Juvenile Trade Boards...in order to secure and enforce a standard of teaching, wages, and general conditions, and bring the worse employers up to the level of the better."

He wishes to see the elementary and even secondary schools made the doors to the continuation school, attendance at which, in his view, ought to be made compulsory on all children up to 18, other than those already provided for in secondary or day trade schools. He is in favour of the Schools for Unemployed Juveniles proposed by Messrs. Rowntree and Lasker in their book on 'Unemployment,' and wishes to see the ordinary evening schools linked up with the Labour Exchange and After-Care Committees.

As a whole, his suggestions are sane and practical, invariably taking into account existing efforts and using them as a basis

for further endeavour, which, from every point of view, is a better policy than the advocacy of abrupt and spectacular legislation. The great stumbling-block, however, in the way of all those who have busied themselves with the difficult series of problems which he discusses is the absence of any sustained general interest on the part of the public in industrial education, or, indeed, education of any sort. In Germany, on the other hand, there has been co-operation by the State, the municipality, the teacher, the employer, the employed, and the pupil in the effort to get the best type of education, elementary, secondary, technical, and industrial, that can be procured, and to get the best results out of it. In England people do not believe in education sufficiently to be willing to pay for it; our methods are haphazard, and often irrelevant to the needs of the hour; our educational reformers preach to listless and exiguous audiences. The German boy must take a continuation course of three or four years: 75 per cent of English boys between the ages of 14 and 17 do not take a course of even a year. We suggest to all who read Mr. Dearle's book (and we hope their number will be many) that they should also procure Mr. J. C. Smail's Report (to the London County Council) on 'Trade and Technical Education in France and Germany' (March, 1914: C. 1909), and 'The Problem of the Continuation School and its Successful Solution in Germany,' by Messrs. R. H. Best and C. K. Ogden. If our manufacturers and merchants wish to capture and keep German trade, they must, and the whole nation must, be willing, as Germany is, to contribute intelligence, money, and organizing skill to the development of technical and industrial education.

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*The Autobiography of Maharshi Devendranath Tagore.* Translated from the Original Bengali by Satyendranath Tagore and Indira Devi. (Macmillan & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

THE somewhat fervid Introduction which Evelyn Underhill supplies to this remarkable volume is calculated, we think, to alienate sympathy, and increase the difficulties of just appreciation. Clearly the book was written for an Indian public alone, and only the national welcome accorded to Rabindranath Tagore's poetry has, we imagine, led to its appearance in English. It is a work of great interest and value, but part of its interest is its baffling strangeness. Devendranath Tagore received during his lifetime in India the title of Maharshi, the saint. We are naturally eager to learn what manner of man it is who is thus acclaimed, and not only what are his thoughts, but also, putting that severer test which the Western mind demands, what are his activities and human relationships. Of these latter—largely, no doubt, because he presupposes the knowledge which an Indian reader would instinctively possess—

we get only incidental glimpses, and these glimpses are by no means uniformly reassuring. Our difficulties are needlessly increased, and a probably quite inappropriate and superfluous scepticism is aroused in us, when an English writer, whose name is closely associated with the study of mystical psychology and the lives of the great mystics of the West, is so far carried away by enthusiasm as to couple Devendranath Tagore's name with those of St. Francis and St. Theresa, not without suggestion of higher parallels. Glibness of this kind is the reverse of a service to religious thought at home, touched as it is already with the easy taste of the picturesque; and, while nothing is more desirable than that the Hindu genius for religious thinking—for contemplation, in a word—should be popularly recognized, the effect will be unfortunate both here and in India if, perhaps under the generous impulses of a surprise, claims are advanced which closer and more careful consideration must modify.

What primarily appeals to the introducer in Devendranath Tagore's autobiography is that it provides, according to her view—and we see no reason to dispute the point with her—a typical case of mystical development. All the tests that she has learnt to apply are satisfied; the various periods and crises of the initiation, with the various trials attendant upon them, are duly experienced and passed through. Of more importance still is the fact that the perception of the Divine Nature which governs this development, and is its culminating point, shows the mystical attitude in a perfect form: "I came to see that the pure heart, filled with the light of intuitive knowledge—this was the basis of the true religion. Brahma reigned in the pure heart alone." We differ from Evelyn Underhill, not in her interpretation of the Maharshi's psychological development, still less in her delight in and reverence for the clearness of his vision, but in her judgment of the scale of the life and character, the grasp of the intellect—in short, the value and availability of her hero for affairs.

The mystical habit is, of course, more normal in the East than in the West. Moreover, religious attainment is recognized there as conferring the highest distinction. At the same time the forms of religion are even more confused with its essence than among ourselves; and those upon whom truth dawns have, it would seem, a proportionately higher responsibility. For the Indian who has seen what Devendranath saw the scope for action among his own people can be measured only by the depth and darkness of their idolatries. Yet the autobiography, which takes us to his 41st year, provides no evidence that this darkness weighed heavily upon him. Again, he appreciates the doctrine of love as a truth; but no words of his lead us to feel that the fire of love is burning in him. On half a dozen occasions at least we hear how he was sent for to the Court of this or of that Rajah; we never see his eye resting



in pity on any suffering man or animal. But one charitable action is recorded: when he finds in Burma—his ironical observations on the Burmese are sufficiently displeasing—a runaway Hindu whose offence is "only" that of forging a Government note, he offers to pay his passage home, and, since he has long surrendered worldly goods, we might be forgiven for wondering where he will find the money.

It is in the expression of his personality and of his visionary power in action that, judging not only by the contents, but also by the tone and atmosphere of the autobiography, we infer the Maharshi to have been relatively weak—relatively, we mean, to the high standards to which Evelyn Underhill would wish to refer us. Not long after the death of his father—a man of princely wealth—the firm of Tagore & Co. went into liquidation. The father, foreseeing trouble, had provided for his children under a trust, and this Devendranath properly persuaded his brother to make over to the creditors. Evelyn Underhill describes how

"Devendranath Tagore felt it to be his duty to co-operate in the work of reorganisation, and for nearly ten years his splendid abilities were divided between the administration of the firm's estates and the control of the Brahma-Samaj Church, its doctrine, services, and literature."

The account of the matter in the autobiography suggests, not splendid abilities, but a mind moving in vagueness. Devendranath confides to us several details of questionable relevance about the firm, and, if he had at any time been closely committed to the management of its affairs, there is reason to think he would have explained them and his own part in them. Moreover, had he been possessed of the business ability ascribed to him, the collapse of the firm would presumably never have taken place. These are all matters of minor significance—unless, indeed, we are right in our belief that it is the application of religion to conduct which is the main need of the East, the translation of its native transcendentalisms into terms of daily life. Devendranath Tagore was not content, as the Indian mystic usually is, with contemplation for its own sake—partly, perhaps, because his mind was imbued with Western influences, and was thus more ready to resist the Nirvana dream and the temptation to confuse the spiritual life with emptiness. As a result of this, the church of which he has been one of the founders represents, as Max Müller long ago said, the hope of a new religion for India. If that hope is not fulfilled, if instead of it a new sect and a new sacred book are added to a people already encumbered with such books and their interpreters, it will be because an old mistake was repeated, because the separative, the disdainful elements in the speculative and contemplative life have once more prevailed over the sympathies and humanities of practical religion.

*The Legislative Union of England and Scotland: the Ford Lectures delivered in Hilary Term, 1914.* By P. Hume Brown. (Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d. net.)

PROF. HUME BROWN tells us that the course of contemporary politics had some influence in his choice of subject, and one is tempted to point out certain analogies between the union of England and Scotland in 1707, and the union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1800.

The Scottish and Irish Parliaments had this at least in common, that each attained to its full development just eighteen years before its demise. It was not till after the Revolution of 1689 that the Scottish Estates recovered the initiative in legislation which had been usurped in the interest of the Crown by their own Committee of the Articles; and in Ireland the system under which no measure could be introduced without the royal sanction continued, with but little modification, till 1782. In both cases a native legislature had to be reconciled with an alien executive, and in both corrupt influence was freely employed by the Government to compensate for the loss of direct control. In the Scottish as in the Irish Parliament, there was a strong phalanx of placemen and pensioners, and the language in which Fletcher of Saltoun denounced "an English interest in this House" was echoed towards the end of the century by Wolfe Tone. In the forces which impelled to union, however, there was less of resemblance than contrast. Ireland had adjusted her commercial differences with England in 1779, when she was admitted to the colonial trade, and the problem which still awaited solution was how to emancipate a large Catholic majority without endangering the Protestant interest. In Scotland the Church acceptable to the majority had recently been established, and the two opposing interests were the desire of England to absorb a rival and potentially Jacobite legislature, and the desire of Scotland (without incurring that sacrifice) to obtain an outlet for her commerce.

A recent historian has expressed, in a reference to Hume of Crossrig's Diary, his weariness of the fierce contentions which characterized the last Scottish Parliament: "'I came out,' ends honest Crossrig—and we only wish to imitate him as rapidly as possible." The epoch of the Union is in truth the least popular as well as the most important period of modern Scottish history, and those who shrink from studying it in detail can desire nothing better than the admirable survey—no less vivid than methodical and lucid—which is presented in these pages. Prof. Hume Brown is far from being repelled by the "jangleings" which disgusted Andrew Lang—so far, indeed, that the political warfare may even be thought to occupy too much of his space. The importance of that contest can hardly be exaggerated; but national, as opposed to party, issues receive much more attention in the pamphlets of the day than in the correspondence of statesmen, and an aspect of the Union of special interest to

the pamphleteer might, we think, have been more emphasized. An exposition of "the political state of Scotland at the accession of Queen Anne" was no doubt requisite for the enlightenment of an English audience; but it is disappointing to find in this introductory lecture so slight an allusion to the commercial antagonism of the two kingdoms which originated in the English Navigation Act of 1660. It was the Government, and not the Opposition, who were responsible for the Act of 1703, which permitted the importation of French wines. Defoe represents it as wholly "ascribable" to the Court, and says that "near ninety" of the Opposition voted against it. There is an excellent account of the fiscal difficulties which attended the inauguration of the Union; but there could be no occasion, after 1707, "to make it legal" (p. 140) to import Highland timber into England, and we think the reference must be to a Bill for the making of roads in the Highlands with the object of facilitating a trade in timber.

A perplexing question raised, but not solved, in this work is the composition of parties and their comparative strength. Prof. Hume Brown tells us (p. 51) that in the Convention Parliament of King William there were two parties—the Court party and the Country party—and that in the Parliament of Queen Anne a third party appeared which was "a small minority," and was Jacobite. The second party is now called the Presbyterians, and one wonders what had become of the Countrymen till (on p. 56) they are told that in the elections of 1703 they had been reduced to a group of fifteen, known later—or even then—as the Squadrone. We cannot agree that the Presbyterians, apart from the Squadrone, had any separate existence, except in so far as they revolted from their usual allegiance to the Court. Stair's allusion to them as a party means no more than this; and we do not see why they, and not the Jacobites, should have been the chief gainers from the shrinkage of the old Country party, which was mainly Presbyterian. That there was ample room for the formation of a Jacobite party must be obvious when we remember that at least fifty members had deserted the previous Parliament when it deposed King James, and that twenty-six seats had recently been added to the representation of counties. The Union was unpopular for its own sake in the country; but our view is that in Parliament the opposition it encountered was less national and more dynastic than is commonly supposed.

A good deal of new material has been used in the preparation of these lectures, and their value is enhanced by the letters of the Duke of Atholl, the Marquis of Annandale, and Lord Clerk-Register Johnstone which are printed in the Appendix.



## FICTION.

*Incredible Adventures.* By Algernon Blackwood. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

IF Mr. Blackwood's new volume of stories prove "incredible," it will not be because he is abrupt in his communications. His analysis is careful to the verge of laboriousness; he begins, while remaining on a high level of imagination, to suggest the lines on which he might be parodied. Nevertheless, the five stories in the present volume exert a peculiar charm, partly due to a deep sentiment for the past, intensified to a conviction that its gods, priests, glories, and despairs abide under the veil of the present.

The first story, 'The Regeneration of Lord Ernie,' tells how a spiritless young nobleman, apparently afflicted with chronic ennui, became so charged with energy, mysteriously derived from fire and wind, that "his name swept Europe." The scene on the Jura mountains where the miracle occurs is admirably visualized; the village pastor's subjugation by prayer of the elemental powers expressed through fire and air inspires one of Mr. Blackwood's happiest efforts of fancy.

Superior in intellectual interest to this story is 'The Damned,' a clever study in unhappy influences proceeding from incongruous strata of thought and belief—Druidical, Roman, Roman Catholic, Calvinistic—all present in the house and grounds inhabited by a bigoted banker's widow. The property is purified by the addition of yet another faith atmosphere, after the pathos of a widow trying to make her uncanny home "straight" has been brought out.

The influence of an ancient civilization over a modern mind is the theme of 'A Descent into Egypt,' where a brilliant Englishman is absorbed into the persistent memory-life of Ancient Egypt, so that only the shell of the man is left in the present. This study in "living backwards" is successful in the production of grandly gigantic images in contrast and conflict with the material side of modern life. The other two stories show that a dream may be as efficacious in forming a character as a real experience, and that the theory of reincarnation is well adapted for the manufacture of tender and refined love-stories.

*Landmarks.* By E. V. Lucas. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

IT is comparatively easy for an observant person surveying from high ground a valley he has passed through to pick out the points at which he turned to the right or left, as well as the undulations which mark ascent or descent, but psychological landmarks present more difficulty.

In the same way that a guide, possessed of a lively discernment and a whimsical turn in the narrative of incident, may make a comparatively monotonous journey interesting, so Mr. Lucas carries us pleasantly through the opening years of his hero's life. With a keen eye for conventional hypocrisies and shams, he ex-

poses them with a disdain which is, happily, far removed from cynicism. Any one who, as boy and man, can suffer disillusion without becoming intolerant, may be expected to conduct himself with seemliness should the big things of life befall him, and we only regret that, so far as the present narrative takes us, there is no indication of how the hero met anything more momentous than calf-love and his introduction to literary work.

*What a Woman Wants.* Mrs. Henry Dudeney. (Heinemann, 6s.)

IN the last chapter of this book the woman gets what Mrs. Dudeney says she wanted (and she ought to know), a husband—of sorts. In the epilogue we have a glimpse of her possessed of what she needed—a home; but we cannot help doubting whether the two synchronized for long. It is a tale redolent of the open-air loveliness of Sussex, and impregnated with the stagnation apt to prevail beneath those picturesque lichen-covered roofs. Too toil-worn to allow imagination anything like free scope, the man becomes sodden with drink, and later indulges in an orgy of revivalism which does not prevent him from showing the utmost meanness to his sister. Sparing us nothing in her truthful delineation, Mrs. Dudeney does not fail to indicate the improvements the lords of the earth are making in tardy obedience to legislation; also the revolt of womanhood, the stirrings of which have out-distanced the feet of the agitator. As vivid as the slow, crushing process of country life is the disillusion which overtakes the woman when, suddenly released from the bondage of family ties, she migrates to London, and is there robbed of the hoard which she discovered at her brother's death. The tragedy is confined to a family, but it concerns the nation; and Mrs. Dudeney has been worthy of her theme.

*The Witch.* By Mary Johnston. (Constable & Co., 6s.)

THIS is a drama of strong characters, a drama which frees imagination, and chains sympathy to its appointed end. Rural England in the days of James I. is the scene, and the unreasoning fear of wizardry and the subsequent ill-treatment of those suspected of it are its theme. As an historical picture it is convincing and realistic; it breathes the atmosphere of the period. Much of the fascination of the book lies in the subtle weaving of the net which at last enmeshes the two principal characters, and leads to their arrest as "wizard" and "witch." The plot is the work of a mistress of her art, and while the adventures recorded are exciting and diverse, they are always within the range of probability. The characters have the life and passions of human beings, and are relevant to the story. If one stands out above another, it is Master Harry Carthew, the fanatical Puritan, in the grip of temptation.

*The Hidden Children.* By Robert W. Chambers. (Appleton & Co., 6s.)

THIS is the fourth of a series of romances by Mr. Chambers dealing with the American War of Independence. It treats of the campaign led by General Sullivan to annihilate the nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. While the book is written from the American point of view, its conclusions are, on the whole, just and moderate.

The purely imaginary characters are few, but the author skilfully places the burden of the drama upon them, thus making the historical setting subservient, and avoiding the tediousness of many novels of this type. The story is full of excitement and adventure, but the climax, when the hero and the intrepid heroine make their way to Catharine's Town, the stronghold of Amochol, the Indian sorcerer, is disappointing, for it lacks the intensity the situation might afford.

Mr. Chambers's imagination is not fertile in the personalities of his hero and heroine; to readers of his books they will be familiar figures.

*Baldrigon.* By J. B. Harris-Burland. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

MR. HARRIS BURLAND is a good hand at the detective story. He can weave a fine, strong web of secrecy and complication, yet he knows where to draw the line, and does not leave the reader utterly bemused and baffled; the thread and the pattern can always be followed.

His hero is a marvellous craftsman, imitating beyond chance of detection ancient chalices, ciboria, snuff-boxes, and other priceless treasures. Through that gift—though he has no design to use it so—a great fraud is perpetrated. The author of the fraud is mercilessly victimized and then murdered by a villain who impersonates his long-lost son. More than this it would be unfair to reveal. We commend the book to all who like such problems put forward and resolved in workmanlike fashion.

*The Game of Life and Death.* By Lincoln Colcord. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

THESE stories have all appeared in various American periodicals, and they bear to a certain degree the hall-mark of such publication. They are vivid for tragedy or comedy, worked out to a high finish by a writer who knows exactly what his market requires. Mr. Colcord has, moreover, given good merchandise to that market; all the stories are of high merit. 'The Game of Life and Death' is a thrilling tale of a desperate gamble with Chinese pirates. 'The Voice of the Dead' is a very clever *tour de force*, showing Mr. Colcord's command of pirate language and sentiment in the eighteenth century, and his ingenuity in providing the unexpected. 'Carrying Sail' and 'The Captain's Son' strike a lighter note; the end of the latter is amusing. 'Moths' combines poetry and horror in happy proportions; and the fighting in 'The Final Score' is excellent.



## JUVENILE LITERATURE

### VERSE FOR CHILDREN.

MR. JAMES W. FOLEY'S verse seems to have won considerable popularity in the United States, and the author's obvious delight in his chosen subject, wedded to a turn for appropriate jingle and a pleasant vein of humour, should commend him to grown-ups at least on this side of the water. There is a world of philosophy in such lines as:—

Some days my Pa is thist so cross  
 'At Ma, she snaps him off an' said:  
 "I guess your father must 'a' got  
 Up on th' wrong side of th' bed."  
 An' 'en Pa says he'd like to eat  
 Thist bread, he would, in peace once more;  
 An' Ma, she bu'sts out cryin' nen.  
 An' Pa goes out an' slams th' door—  
 An' 'en I git a spankin'!

There is wisdom, too, in the attitude of the intrepid infant who declined to believe in ghosts:—

I knowed  
 All th' time it's no ghost. I wuz nervous becuz  
 I knowed what it wuzn't, but not what it wuz.

The mingled gaiety and tenderness of such pieces as 'Little Mischefuss' or 'Asleep at the Circus' is a distinctive quality for which Mr. Foley is indebted to no one but himself. As regards the "boys and girls" of this country, however, we fancy that the prevailing American flavour of the volume may detract a little from its full enjoyment. For example, to an English child who knows what holidays are, the joys of "vacation" should be a vain thing. Eccentricities of spelling—of which a specimen has already been given—combining, as they do, the traditions of American comic-ness and childish lispings, tend on occasions to the inscrutable. Another and graver drawback arises from the vexed question of pathos. The "pathos" of childhood forms, perhaps, the simplest of roads to lachrymose effect, and the volume contains ample evidence that the unfortunate Dickens legacy of Little Nells and Tiny Tims runs—in the United States, at least—no risk of depletion. For the rest, the quaintness and whimsicality of the book give it a real charm of its own, to which the illustrations, dainty and humorous, of Mr. R. Birch add appreciably.

From Mr. Foley to the Misses Ann and Jane Taylor is a long step, not in all respects retrogressive, in that the lyrics of those ladies, by their ballast of ultra-common sense and moral deduction, are in a measure compensated for their deficiency in the emotional exercises looked for in modern infant verse. We do not know what ground they have recovered in popular favour since their reintroduction to the world by Mr. E. V. Lucas, but the present excellent selection, attractively produced in "The Children's Poets" Series, edited by Miss Mary Macleod, and prettily illustrated, should prove an acceptable little gift-book to children of a contemplative turn with an eye for a moral.

'A Book of Verse for Children,' compiled by Miss Alys Rodgers, and published

*Boys and Girls.* The Verses of James W. Foley. (Dent & Sons, 3s. 6d. net.)  
*The Children's Poets*, edited by Mary Macleod: *Ann and Jane Taylor*, illustrated by Honor C. Appleton and F. D. Bedford. (Wells Gardner & Co., 1s. net.)  
*A Book of Verse for Children.* Compiled by Alys Rodgers. (Cambridge University Press, 2s. 6d. net.)

by the Cambridge University Press, is a selection exceptionally well chosen and judiciously varied from poets old and new, the latter including Mrs. Hinkson, Mr. W. B. Yeats, Dean Beeching, Mr. Newbolt, and Mr. Kipling. Though in part it is designed to supply a want "felt in both secondary and elementary schools," the compiler has also had in view the laudable, and in a sense more important, aim of "providing a collection of verses for out-of-school enjoyment." Where the range of selection is vast and the space available limited, it is generally idle to cavil at the omission or inclusion of this or that particular poem. Yet we feel that Dickens's 'The Ivy Green' is scarcely the piece to set before young minds as, either in inspiration or composition, an example of what poetry should be.

This consideration apart, we have nothing but praise for the taste and discrimination with which Miss Rodgers has performed a task by no means easy.

### History and Biography.

**A Hero of the Afghan Frontier** (Seeley & Service, 2/6), in which Miss ALICE M. PENNELL tells for boys and girls the life story of Dr. T. L. Pennell, is rightly named, for Dr. Pennell, though living among the fiercest Afghan tribes, went about on his errands of mercy unarmed. He is a splendid example of the influence a man may wield over savage tribes by strength of character and uprightness. Needless to say, he had many hairbreadth escapes, his very fearlessness often turning those who had been plotting his death into friends. The illustrations from photographs add to the interest of the book.

HERBERT STRANG is indefatigable. He has edited both **The Red Book of British Battles** and **The Blue Book of British Naval Battles** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 2/6 each). They should prove educative as well as interesting, for they are mainly composed of extracts from standard works, and plans of battles are provided. The military story extends from Blenheim to Omdurman. Coxé furnishes the accounts of Marlborough's victories; Orme is drawn upon for Clive at Plassey; Napier for Wellington's campaigns in the Peninsula; and Creasy for Waterloo. The coloured picture inserted in the cover is devoted to Napoleon at Waterloo. Would not the Iron Duke have been more appropriate in such a book?

The naval volume begins with the sea fights of Alfred the Great, and closes with Trafalgar and the battle of San Domingo (1806). The story of Drake's exploits at Cadiz is told by Hakluyt, that of the last fight of the *Revenge* by Raleigh; James's 'Naval History' supplies the account of "the glorious First of June"; and Southey is laid under contribution for the battles of Cape St. Vincent, the Nile, and Trafalgar. One does not expect boys' books to be provided with vocabularies or glossaries, but such expressions as Hakluyt's "the wind skanted" and "no such bugs," and Raleigh's "high-carged," might have been explained for youthful readers.

MR. E. KEBLE CHATTERTON has provided abundance of exciting reading in **The Romance of Piracy** (Seeley & Service, 5/). Beginning with the Vikings, he tells of the Turkish and Moorish corsairs, and relates in considerable detail some notable instances of English sailors who escaped after being made prisoners. Chapters are devoted to

famous buccaneers and privateers such as Sir Henry Morgan, Capt. Kidd, and Paul Jones; and the pirates of the Persian Gulf, Borneo, and China are not overlooked. The illustrations are as full of thrills as the descriptions of the fights.

**The Baymen of Belize, and how They wrested British Honduras from the Spaniards**, told by one of them, Steven Forbes, and edited by Mr. E. W. WILLIAMS, illustrated by Mr. W. S. STACEY (S.P.C.K., 2/), describes in attractive fashion the fauna and flora of the neighbourhood of Belize. Boys will enjoy the accounts of alligator and tarpon, and the methods of lumbering logwood and mahogany in 1794. But the date is also distinguished by the prowess of the British settlers, who, without the assistance of their national forces, ousted the Spaniards from that part of "the main," and added British Honduras to the Empire. The "Battle of St. George's Cay" forms the climax of a memorable story. The loyalty of the negroes is an element in it which should appeal to all honest British boys.

**On the Field of Waterloo**, by CAPT. F. S. BRERETON (Blackie, 6/), is an exciting romance of chivalry and adventure during the historical period ending in the battle of Waterloo. The interest centres in the adventurous careers of two sturdy West-Country lads. Their dealings with smugglers, escapes from prisons, and the courage, resource, and determination they show while serving in the ranks of the Grenadier Guards in the engagements before and during the battle of Waterloo, may tend to stimulate young readers to emulate the devotion to duty shown by these heroes of Capt. Brereton's imagination. The book provides a full measure of entertaining reading for the author's many juvenile admirers.

The appearance of the **Story of Francis Drake**, by H. RUSSELL FORD (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 1/ net), is very timely. The Elizabethan naval heroes have always exercised an irresistible attraction over the youthful mind, and this simply told, but stirring life of Drake should rouse an even greater interest at a time when the Navy is again playing a great part. The illustrations are good and instructive.

MR. JOHN LONG'S **A Life of Nelson** (Jack, 3/6) is a book in which the matter is set down too much as a collection of facts. The subject is dealt with thoroughly, but might have been made more interesting for young people.

### Fairy Tales.

In **The Violet Book of Romance** (Heath & Cranton, 3/6 net) MISS ALETHEA CHAPLIN has reweaved many old nursery favourites collected from 'The Arabian Nights,' the fairy tales of Hans Andersen, and the brothers Grimm, and other sources. The illustrations of Mr. M. M. JOHNSON form a happy corollary to the phrase "tapestry of old tales," and might well have been reproduced from some quaint needlework.

Messrs. Dent & Sons have just added six new volumes to their series of "Tales for Children from Many Lands" (1/6 net). The print is excellent, but the illustrations are of varying degrees of merit. From Italy comes the fairy tale of **Pinocchio**, with illustrations by Mr. CHARLES FOLKARD; Norway provides the adventurous and legend-saturated **Feats on the Fiord**, with illustrations by Mr. ARTHUR RACKHAM. England supplies **Robinson Crusoe**, with illustrations by Mr. J. A. SYMINGTON; and **Water Babies**, with exquisitely dainty coloured



drawings by Miss MARGARET W. TARRANT. A selection from Hans Andersen entitled **The Mermaid and Other Tales**, with illustrations by Mr. MAXWELL ARMFIELD, and a few tales from **The Arabian Nights**, illustrated by Mr. T. H. ROBINSON and Miss DORA CURTIS, complete the set.

The South African folk-lore in **Outa Karel's Stories**, by SANNI METELERKAMP (Macmillan & Co., 3/6), embodies the superstitions, the crude conceptions, and the childish ideals of a primitive and fast disappearing race. The legends appear wherever the negro has set his foot, and are not peculiar to South Africa; but it was wise to put them in the mouth of so gifted and arresting a story-teller as the old Bushman. There is a good deal of quiet philosophy in the old man's replies to the children's ever-recurring protests against things as they are; but an antidote should be provided against such worldly wisdom as "When any one cheats you must cheat more, or you will never be 'baas.'" Many of the tales are reminiscent of Mr. Kipling's 'Just-So Stories,' and more rarely of 'The Jungle Book'; but while Jakhals retains his universal reputation of smooth-tongued slyness, it is a new idea to find the King of Beasts cutting so poor a figure, and allowing himself to be outwitted and killed by both Jakhals and Volstruis (the ostrich). The crudeness and simplicity of the legends of the sun and moon and stars as evolved by a primitive people are particularly interesting when compared with the elaborate mythology of the Greeks and Egyptians. In a book evidently intended for small children, words like "relegated," "consummate," and "rara avis" should be avoided. Miss CONSTANCE PENSTONE's rather unfinished pen-and-ink drawings are well suited to the text.

In strong contrast to the primitive quality of the negro folk-lore is the mysticism of the Norse mythology. In **Stories from Northern Myths** (Macmillan & Co., 5/6 net), Miss EMILIE KIP BAKER has made a wise selection from a vast amount of material. The story of Balder and the rainbow bridge that led to the home of the Nornir are two of the most beautiful myths in all folk-lore, and, even if sometimes rather beyond the understanding of young children, will inevitably capture the imagination of the more thoughtful among them.

**Black Tales for White Children** (Constable, 5/), a collection of Swahili tales translated by CAPT. C. H. STIGAND, give one the impression of having lost some of their colour in transmission. The style of writing and the manner of "touching up" these Swahili 'Æsop's Fables' are hardly colloquial enough for children. A tendency to crudeness in the black-and-white illustrations is in keeping with the atmosphere of the book, but of these several have little connexion with the stories.

**Come unto these Yellow Sands**, by MARGARET L. WOODS (John Lane, 6/), is the story of a scientific professor's little boy who is given the power of seeing fairies, which the professor and his wife do not believe in. The fairies, however, plague the professor until he is obliged to admit that they exist. The time is the present, and much of the action takes place on the seashore and in a cave. There are some pretty bits of description here and there, but the whole is altogether too ponderous and slow for a fairy tale. It lacks charm, and it lacks swing and poetry; also its length is against it. The book is large, and includes many full-page coloured illustrations. The artist's idea of fairies is curious: they are tall, and have

that poke in the neck familiar in present-day fashion plates, and they are dressed in Turkish trousers with very little above. With one or two exceptions, they are as disappointing as the text.

Mr. John Lane publishes three volumes of ancient fairy-tales illustrated by WALTER CRANE: **The Sleeping Beauty and Blue Beard**, **The Three Bears and Mother Hubbard**, **Puss in Boots and The Forty Thieves**, pleasing booklets which can severally be obtained for a shilling.

Mr. Lee Warner has published another edition of KINGSLEY'S **The Heroes, or Greek Fairy Tales for my Children** (7/6). The illustrations are by Mr. RUSSELL FLINT and very attractive, the whole book being well got-up.

### Adventure.

Christopher Rudd, the hero of **A Gentleman at Arms** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 6/), will no doubt be dear to the heart of all HERBERT STRANG'S young readers who have the chance of making his acquaintance. The adventures are five in number, some by land and some by sea, all equally exciting, and each complete in itself. They are told in the order of their happening, the last of all showing "the manner of his winning a wife." The hero lived in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and several historical characters have some part in the adventures. Sir Christopher's grandson is the supposed narrator, and the seventeenth-century English, besides being an additional charm, adds reality to the book. The coloured illustrations are unequal, but the uncoloured sketches, the letterpress, and the general appearance of the book are all excellent.

**Sea Scouts of the Petrel** (Black, 3/6), by PERCY F. WESTERMAN, is a book which tells of the boys' journey between Gosport and Falmouth. During the allotted time a large number of incidents befall them, exciting enough by themselves to render unnecessary the author's effort to get great "effects."

In **The New Chums, a Jungle Story**, by Mr. JOSEPH BOWES (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 5/), two young mariners, apprentices, are wrecked on the coast of Northern Australia before its settlement. Their adventures among the aborigines are the more convincing in that the author has a lifelong acquaintance with the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the continent, and knows the black-fellow well. He is not the most attractive of human kind; but his knowledge of wild nature as imparted to the fugitives of the story, and on the whole his conduct when his superstitions do not make him cruel, are the subjects of an interesting tale. The chapter in which the scouts of two opposing tribes carry out a night reconnaissance is vivid.

**Muckle John**, by Mr. FREDERICK WATSON (Black, 3/6), is a Highland story, and affords glimpses in the years 1746-7 of some of the Jacobite and other protagonists of the Prince's year: the figures of the Chevalier himself, of Lovat, Lochiel, Glenbucket, even Murray of Broughton, flit past our view much as we have known them. But the narrator is more concerned with the seamy side of the collapsed insurrection, with the strange central figure of the adventurer Muckle John, whose politics have little relation to patriotism, and whose proceedings are largely influenced by the quest for gold. The writer knows his period and his district thoroughly, and his Highlanders are lifelike. William of Cumberland is their moral antitype.

**The Sea-girt Fortress**, by PERCY F. WESTERMAN (Blackie, 3/6), is a story mainly of the North Sea in the neighbourhood of Heligoland and the mainland of Germany and Holland in its immediate vicinity. The plot deals with the numerous adventures and escapades of Jack Hamerton, a "Sub." in the Royal Navy. The "Sub." and an American friend charter a small yacht for a holiday cruise to Kiel. By sheer ill-luck they lose their bearings, and eventually find themselves in the secret anchorage of the German fleet off Heligoland. Arrested as spies, the two friends are imprisoned in the grim island fortress. But they are young men of resource, and the most exciting parts of the book are devoted to their efforts to get free. The climax of the situation is a war between Britain and Germany, in the course of which the "Sea-girt Fortress" is totally destroyed. Mr. Westerman has provided a story of breathless excitement, and boys of all ages will read it with avidity.

HERBERT STRANG, the editor of **The Brown Book for Boys** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 2/6), contributes three stories from his own pen, but his readers are not likely to complain on that account. There are some aeroplane stories, but boys will read with at least equal interest the description, by Messrs. Grahame-White and Harper, of 'Airmen in the Making,' which tells of the daily work of a Flying School. A noteworthy feature is the inclusion of first-hand accounts of celebrated events in English history, such as that by Capt. Cook of his discovery of New South Wales and Botany Bay, that by Sir John Kincaid of the battle of Waterloo, and "Lucknow Kavanagh's" exploits in the Indian Mutiny.

The very air of the Balkans seems saturated with romance and adventure, and even in the rare lulls of inter-racial strife there is no lack of excitement and danger from wandering companies of bandits. Helen Stuart, the heroine of **Helen of the Black Mountain**, by Miss BESSIE MARCHANT (Blackie & Son, 3/6 net), shows great courage and resource in perils and adventures which fall to the share of very few girls. The troubled atmosphere of Montenegro and the neighbouring states is well conveyed, and there is a good deal of skill shown in the contrasted characters of the spirited Helen and Stephanie Milavich.

**Sons of the Sea**, by CHRISTOPHER BECK (Pearson, 2/6), is a tale of the Welsh coast contiguous to the Bristol Channel. The plot concerns the adventures of one Roddy Kynaston, and the many difficulties he surmounted in forming a patrol of Sea Scouts. The hero has innumerable exciting times, both on and under the earth and sea, but his culminating experience in a hydroplane to locate the position of an old-time wreck should appeal to the adventuresome of all ages. Mr. Christopher Beck's latest book for boys is a welcome addition to the Scout Library.

Bill Martin, the hero of **The Boy Castaways**, by LIEUT.-COMMANDER TAPRELL DORLING (Blackie & Son, 5/), has an unpleasant time aboard the barque Saracen. The captain rebukes him, and Roger Wedderburn, the captain's son, takes a delight in persecuting poor Billy. When the barque is wrecked on an island somewhere between Hong Kong and Batavia, the two boys are the only survivors cast ashore. The Crusoe-like existence they lead on the uninhabited island, combined with the common hardships and dangers they share in resisting the attack of Chinese pirates, causes them to become fast friends. They are fortunate



in finding a staunch ally in Ah Sing, a Chinaman who deserts from the pirates. The many exciting adventures of this trio, including a treasure hunt, fierce fights with their piratical foes, and their rescue in the nick of time by H.M.S. *Daphne*, are graphically described by this new writer for boys, who succeeds in making "Endeavour Island"—of which a neat sketch map is given—a real place.

### School and Home.

The heroine of **A Ripping Girl**, by MAY BALDWIN (W. & R. Chambers, 5/), entirely deserves the adjective bestowed on her in the title, and might even be described by its old-fashioned equivalent "charming." Her companionship of a feckless mother, and her adventures in a sleepy Dorset village and at the school in the neighbouring town, where she speedily achieves popularity among a rather "mixed multitude" of contemporaries, make a pleasantly amusing story.

In **The Daughter in Possession** (Blackie & Son, 6/) LADY GILBERT revives the old device of a confusion in identity between an authentic and an adopted daughter. The action, which is rather lacking in freshness and spontaneity, begins in a London slum, the scene being afterwards transferred to Paris, Ireland, and Toledo.

**Herself and her Boy**, by MISS AMY LE FEUVRE (Cassell, 6/), is a mildly entertaining story of an attractive widow who from motives of duty settles down with her young son in a lonely moorland district. Here she makes havoc among the hearts of her neighbours, and, incidentally, "gets religion."

L. T. MEADE'S prolific pen has been laid down, and a certain section of the public will miss her, but the quality of some of her earlier work has not been maintained in her three latest books. Of the three, **A Band of Mirth** (W. & R. Chambers, 3/6 net) is in many ways the best. The Rectory children are most original acquaintances, especially "Kiss-me," who carries a quiverful of shrewd home truths for her elders' undoing. Unfortunately, they speedily lapse into prigs, and are too impossibly gifted, both mentally and physically, to convince any but the youngest readers.

In **A Girl of High Adventure** (same publishers, 6/) Mrs. Meade has chosen an evolution for little Margot Ste. Juste which makes her possible. The quaint upbringing of the Franco-Irish child and the varied scenes through which she moves will interest many children whom one can hardly expect to be troubled by the conventionality of the French and Irish domestic scenes. In the creation of the "young-old" aunts there is a welcome streak of originality.

**Elizabeth's Prisoner** (Stanley Paul & Co., 6/) is complete melodrama, with an escaped convict, a young villain in a crack cavalry regiment who blackmails his sister, a strong, silent elder brother who suffers for another's crime, a belated confession, and a happy ending. The language is stilted, but the tale will appeal to lovers of this class of book.

There was a time when boys' schools had the monopoly of a "place in the sun," but now there is an ever-increasing stream of girls' school stories. In **The Girls of St. Cyprian's**, by MISS ANGELA BRAZIL (Blackie & Son, 3/6 net), the "young ladies' seminary" is left very far behind. There is a strong musical element in this story of life at a High School. The girls form an alliance for the purpose of entering into a competition with all the other schools in the town of Kirton. The girls are divided into "Sloggers" and

"Slackers," and the latter are looked down upon. St. Cyprian's comes out on top owing to its strength in music, but, strangely enough, the musical genius, Mildred Lancaster, is not recognized as such for a long time. The benevolent and irascible Herr Hoffman is a most lifelike character.

**Half-Holiday Pastimes for Children**, by GLADYS BEATTIE CROZIER (Jack, 5/), is full of easily understood directions how "to make things," a process which keeps a child more happily employed than continual playing of games. Among the "pastimes" are indoor and outdoor gardening, photography, picture post-card making, beadwork, picture-framing, sweets and toffee-making, and others. The directions are supplemented by helpful illustrations and photographs on nearly every page. It strikes us as being specially suited to the rather lonely child who is educated at home, as most of the suggestions could be carried out by one little person alone.

In **The Girl from the Back-Blocks** (Ward & Lock, 2/6) LILIAN TURNER tells how the girl, at the age of 14, is sent to a smart school in Sydney. There is nothing very new in the idea of the story, but it is carried out with some freshness, particularly in the conversations, that make it on the whole quite interesting reading.

**Jack Scarlet, Sandhurst Cadet** (Seeley & Service, 5/), tells of a boy's life at Wellington and Sandhurst. Franks, of course, are frequent, but one would like to hear more of the daily life and less of the sports.

**The Violet Book for Girls**, edited by MRS. HERBERT STRANG (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 2/6), has all the good points of a girl's magazine without its drawbacks. There are excellent romances, with a sufficient admixture of history, school stories, fairy tales, simple nature and animal studies, poetry and thrilling adventures—all within the covers of a single volume.

Not every lad who takes a berth as third mate on a luxurious pleasure yacht is lucky enough to meet with all the adventures which befall the *Stella Maris* in Mr. HARRY COLLINGWOOD'S **First Mate** (Blackie & Son, 3/6 net). The yacht visits many parts of India, Ceylon, Burma, and the Malay States, and Walter Leigh is fortunate enough to save the life of his employer's son; but it is not until they all go aground on an uncharted rock in the Pacific that young Leigh really has an opportunity of showing the stuff of which he is made. How he pilots the party to a desert island, which is attacked by savages, and how they are all finally rescued by an American gunboat, makes capital reading.

### For the Nursery.

Following the clipped title **Supposin'**, by MRS. CLAYTON PALMER (Wells Gardner, 2/6 net), comes a succession of mutilated words—"cos," "nuffin'," "p'raps"—which irritate the child reader, and add nothing to the value of the story. The building of a little house in a wood is a subject of never-failing interest, in choosing which Mrs. Palmer has been wise. Paper and print too are excellent. It is rather unfortunate that the illustrations usually appear several pages distant from the text they illustrate.

Surely Sir James Barrie's "Peter Pan" in his original form was not too difficult for the smallest child to understand. The **Story of Peter Pan**, retold by DANIEL O'CONNOR (Bell & Sons, 1/6 net), has that too common fault of being "written down" to the infant intelligence. The inclusion of the selections

of music is an excellent idea, and Miss ALICE WOODWARD'S illustrations are attractive.

The **Peek-a-Boos at the Zoo** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 3/6 net) had a most adventurous time, as any one can see who studies Miss Chloë Preston's realistic pictures of them. "Saucer-eyes" and globular feet seem to grow upon one when presented in emphatic colouring, and accompanied by a cheerful running comment in the way of text. Babies will love the book.

MR. ALDIN, who joins with MAY BYRON in **Jack and Jill** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 6/ net), is invariably good at dogs and cats, and he is well up to his reputation in this book, while his colleague is worthy of the occasion. The tale of the adventures of Jack and Jill is told in the right way, amusing and clear to any child, but never mawkish or over-humorous. The latter excess, fatal to many a so-called child's book, is happily absent, and, though "Jack and Jill" does not rise to the sublime height of "A Dog Day," it is an excellent piece of work.

The **Bobtail Puppy Book**, also by MR. ALDIN (same publishers, 1/6 net), is no less adequate from a pictorial point of view, and even more varied, including as it does practically the whole population of the farmyard. But the verses are of the conventional juvenile order. Mr. Aldin has evidently felt the restriction imposed by the public he writes for, and possibly they may find more pleasure in it than adults. The reviewer is inclined to think that children, as a whole, vary their taste between the purely fantastic and the wholly matter-of-fact.

The **Book of Baby Dogs**, illustrated by MR. E. J. DETMOLD, with descriptions by MR. CHARLES KABERRY (same publishers, 6/ net), is excellent so far as it goes; but only nineteen different dogs are described, and there are many omissions which we should call important. Why put in the griffon and leave out the retriever? What of the setter or the bull-terrier, best, perhaps, of all dogs, since he makes it his one object in life to be a real companion to mankind? The descriptions are a trifle pedagogic, but sensible. In the case of the collie the writer says nothing of its supposed "treacherous" disposition: that is well; but he should have explained that the collie, like the Borzoi, greyhound, and one or two others, is a creature of nerves, and therefore a little unsafe for children who do not realize that a tweak of the tail may provoke a snap. Collies, too, are famous as foster-mothers, a fact the author might have emphasized. He notes that the Scotch terrier often will run on three legs and rest the fourth: but plenty of other dogs do the same. We hardly see why the Samoyede dog should figure in the collection, but as he is there, in company with the Eskimo or Ostiak dog, Mr. Kaberry might have referred to Jack London's admirable stories of the latter.

The illustrations are vivid and accurate, but one or two of the breeds are not seen to advantage as puppies. The whippet in particular looks extremely crude in youth.

The "Story Box Series" (Duckworth & Co., 1/ net) provides a veritable feast of wonder and fairy tales for nursery reading. The paper is good, the print clear, and the subject-matter sufficiently varied to reach all sections of a child audience. The illustrations are both excellent and interesting; the thumbnail sketches will particularly delight the age which demands a picture to every page. The wonder books include **The Adventures of Spider & Co.**, **The Enchanted**



**Wood, The Four Glass Balls, and Peter Pink Eye**, all by MR. S. N. HAMER, with illustrations in colour and in black and white by MR. HARRY ROUNTREE; **The Magic Dragon**, by MR. BALDWIN S. HARVEY, and **Gervas and the Magic Castle**, both illustrated by MR. HARRY ROUNTREE; **Wanted—a King**, by MISS MAGGIE BROWNE, with illustrations stamped with MR. HARRY FURNISS's particular charm; **The Fortunate Princeling**, by MR. A. D. BRIGHT, with pictures by MR. HARRY ROUNTREE; and **The Little Maid who Danced to Every Mood**, by MISS HELENA NYBLOM, pictured by MISS AGNES M. STRINGER and MR. D. ANDREWES. **The Buccaneers**, by MR. A. E. BONSER, is a medley of adventures, ghosts, sea-serpents, mermaids, and other wonders of the deep. The illustrations of MR. J. R. MONSELL will cause much enjoyment.

In **Golden House** MISS BELLA SIDNEY WOOLF is most ably seconded by her illustrator, MISS ROSA C. PETHERICK, in depicting two most attractive little people, Peter and Bingo by name, whose imaginings seem drawn from a true child's mind.

In **The Strange Little Girl** MISS WOOLF has woven a charming story of two little girls, and of how good luck came to one of them through her kindness to a stranger. MR. P. B. HICKLING has provided the excellent illustrations.

**Mrs. Trigley's Visitors**, by MISS ETHEL WEIGALL (Sunday School Union, 2/ net), is the story of a seaside holiday in which, at the beginning, everything seemed to go wrong, but with the arrival of some playmates began a happy and memorable visit for Val and Ellie Pierpoint. There were tea-parties, picnics, an amazing succession of friends in disguise, an old Chinese cabinet and a long-lost will, and most of the other ingredients which usually make up this class of book. The children are natural little people, and the story makes quite good reading.

In **Tommy Tregennis** (Constable, 5/ net) MARY E. PHILLIPS has given us a veritable moving picture of life in a Cornish fishing village, which we are glad to see once again. MISS WHEELHOUSE's beautiful illustrations augment our pleasure in the book.

When we referred **My Own Stories**, by ALCOTT RUTH NORMAN (Black, 2/6), to a specialist for judgment, that wiseacre of ten said, "The little girl seems to live in a world where grown-up children cannot penetrate, and only children are admitted," adding, "The illustrations are very realistic and the colours very attractive"—comments which sufficiently indicate the worth of the book in the eyes of those principally concerned.

### Old Friends and New Editions.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton are to be congratulated on their new edition of **Tales from Shakespeare**, by CHARLES and MARY LAMB (6/ net). The print and binding are good, and the fashion of affixing the illustrations attractive; but it is the pictures themselves that are most worthy of admiration. They are evidently not intended for very young children, who demand clear outlines and bright colours; but older readers will fall under the spell of their charm. The modest artist hides his name, although "W. Heath Robinson" does appear in the corner of one drawing.

**Robinson Crusoe** (Duckworth & Co., 5/ net), illustrated by MR. MILO WINTER, is an edition of a very old friend eminently suitable for a gift-book. All the volumes in the "Windermere Series" are distinguished

by the excellence of the binding; and Mr. Winter's illustrations are well drawn, full of the gorgeous colours most attractive to childish eyes.

**The Arabian Nights' Entertainments**, illustrated by MR. WINTER (same publishers, 5/ net), is a book of mostly well-known tales which would be suitable for acting. The illustrations are quite good, but some of the faces, especially those of the genii, might frighten little children. The Oriental colouring and gorgeous raiment will satisfy the youthful imagination.

Messrs. Bell & Sons have added two more volumes to their "Queen's Treasures Series" (2/6 net). **Mother Molly and Alice in Wonderland** were wise selections, and are well printed and attractively illustrated. MISS ALICE WOODWARD's drawings for the latter may delight young readers; but will there ever be another Alice than Tenniel's for the older children? MISS FRANCES PEARD's "Mother Molly" is an appealing story, to which MISS WHEELHOUSE's "Kate Greenaway" illustrations add a dainty charm.

### Animal Books.

The motto Mr. W. P. Westell has prefixed to **The Boys' Book of Pets** (Grant Richards, 6/) gives the key-note of the book. It is taken from Capt. Scott's letter of farewell to his wife: "Make the boy interested in natural history if you can; it is better than games." Mr. Westell has given boys wide scope for their choice, for after dealing pretty fully with dogs, cats, rabbits, mice, birds, and butterflies, he devotes a chapter to miscellaneous pets. The volume has many interesting photographs, and the author supplies exact measurements for the homes of the various creatures. These will be very serviceable to the juvenile builders.

Mr. Andrews Wilkinson in **Plantation Stories** (Duckworth, 6/ net) introduces his readers to some old friends. Thus we hear "How Mr. Fox fooled Madam Possum," and how the lady repaid the compliment with interest. Jason, the aged Louisiana negro who tells most of the stories, also relates how Mr. Lynx got his spotted coat and his striped face, and how he lost his long tail. The author describes in his own person some of the incidents, such as the way in which a pair of mocking-birds drove off a cat that was attempting to rob their nest of its young. There are many full-page plates from drawings by MR. C. LIVINGSTON BULL.

**Animal Tales from Africa** (Wells Gardner, 1/) is on a much smaller scale, but has the merit of novelty, for the spider may be described as the hero of these stories. They have been adapted for children by J. H. MACNAIR from Mr. Sutherland Rattray's "Hausa Folk-lore," and illustrated by MR. HARRY ROUNTREE.

### Annals.

This year's volume of **Chatterbox** (Wells Gardner, 3/), we are glad to note, still retains its position in the front rank. A new annual entitled **Chatterbox News-Box** (1/ net), and described as brother to the above, will, we think, be appreciated by the public for whom it is destined.

**The Prize** (Wells Gardner, 1/6) provides something to please all tastes, from serial stories to methods of home toy-making, and there is a plentiful supply of illustrations. We would point out, however, that the print is of a size and quality that may prove tiring to little eyes.

The same fault is not so noticeable in **Sunday**, from the same publishers (3/), which

contains a great deal that is interesting and instructive.

**Leading Strings** (same publishers, 1/6) has the chief qualities which are needed to make "The Baby's Annual" successful—large type, short words, and plenty of pictures.

In **Herbert Strang's Annual** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 3/6 net) war pictures are naturally prominent. The volume opens with "The Last Post," a stirring account by Capt. Charles Gilson of a bugler-boy's heroism in Burma; and the account of the battle of Waterloo is illustrated from contemporary prints. Among the school stories is one by Mr. Desmond Coke. Mr. Grahame-White and Mr. Harry Harper treat of aeroplanes; and an airman is the hero of the editor's contribution. Motor-boats, new developments in shipping, and high-speed telegraphy are described and illustrated; and ghosts and witches are not overlooked.

Ward & Lock's **Wonder Book** (3/6) is full of new stories and attractive pictures, and will be read with delight by children of all ages.

**Chatterton (E. Keble)**, SAILING SHIPS, 6/  
Sidgwick & Jackson

A well-illustrated reprint of a book first published in 1909.

**Fairless (Michael)**, STORIES TOLD TO CHILDREN, 5/  
Duckworth

Charming fairy tales with sugar-coated morals, and illustrations by Miss Flora White which will captivate every child.

**Farrah (Mary)**, PEGGY OF THE CIRCUS, 2/6  
W. & R. Chambers

The story of a little girl who is kidnapped by a circus owner, and after many adventures at last returns to her own people.

**Fox (Mrs. Wilson)**, LOVE THE LEADER, 2/6 net.  
S.P.C.K.

A tale of love and religious persecution at the time of the Civil War and Commonwealth. It is interesting, and has a well-handled historical background.

**Giberne (Agnes)**, THE DOINGS OF DORIS, 3/6  
Religious Tract Society

The story of a secret marriage and its effects on the fortunes of several young people.

**Henty (G. A.)**, IN THE IRISH BRIGADE, 3/6  
Blackie

A new edition with martial illustrations.

**Lyall (David)**, FOR BETTER: FOR WORSE, 3/6  
C. H. Kelly

The story tells of a young married couple and how, through disappointment and trouble, they at length learnt to know themselves.

**Pakington (Mary)**, THE LITTLE SCHOOLMASTER, 2/6 net.  
S.P.C.K.

The story of a fire, an heroic rescue, and of the consequences to the rescuer. The character of the little schoolmaster is life-like, and there is an interesting thread of romance running through the tale.

**Robarts (Edith)**, GOLDEN TALES FROM GRIMM, 1/ net.  
Wells Gardner

A selection from "Grimm's Fairy Tales" in the small-sized book which the childish heart loves. The creator of the delicate colour and pen-and-ink sketches hides himself under the initials G. B.

**Severs (Annie Mabel)**, WHAT HAPPENED AT WOODLANDS, 2/  
Religious Tract Society

The fortunes of a stormy-hearted little girl and an unwanted governess.

\*.\* For Illustrated Books see under **Fine Arts**, p. 514.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Bouhols (Helen Mary), THE HEALING POWER**, including passages from a Pamphlet entitled 'Mind Healing,' 1/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall  
Containing chapters on 'The Inner Self,' 'Power in Forgiveness,' 'Daily Spiritual Exercises,' and similar subjects.

**Gibbon (J. Morgan), THE VEIL AND THE VISION**, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
A collection of sermons.

**Hall (Bolton), THE MASTERY OF GRIEF**, 3/6 net. Melrose  
A collection of essays on 'The Tragedy of Death,' 'Grieving for Ourselves,' 'The Break-down of Faith,' &c., interspersed with consolatory verses.

**Jinarajadasa (C.), WHAT SHALL WE TEACH?** Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Publishing House  
A booklet containing three essays on 'Love that is Strength,' 'Beauty that is Joy,' and 'Action that is Life.'

**Northcote (Rev. P. M.), THE CURSE OF ADAM**, 2/ net. Heath & Cranton  
A short treatise on original sin.

**Oesterley (Rev. W. O. E.), THE BOOKS OF THE APOCRYPHA: THEIR ORIGIN, TEACHING, AND CONTENTS**, 16/ net. Robert Scott  
In the first part of the book the writer examines various questions, such as 'Hellenistic Influence upon the Jews of the Dispersion,' 'The Origin of the Old Testament Canon,' and 'The Doctrinal Teaching of the Apocrypha'; and in the second part discusses the nature and contents of the books.

**Red Cross of Comfort**, compiled by May Byron, 3/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton  
A collection of prose and poetical extracts for devotional reading.

**Seippei (Paul), A LIVING WITNESS, the Life of Adèle Kamm**, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
A study of the religious life of an invalid girl. It is translated from the fifth French edition by Miss Olive Wyon.

**Steele (Francesca Maria), THE LIFE AND VISIONS OF ST. HILDEGARDE**, 4/6 net. Heath & Cranton  
The Very Rev. Vincent McNabb, Prior of Hawkesyard, contributes a Preface.

**Wilberforce (Ven. Basil), INWARD VISION**, 3/ net. Elliot Stock  
A collection of sermons.

## POETRY.

**Begbie (Harold), FIGHTING LINES AND VARIOUS REINFORCEMENTS**, 1/ net. Constable  
A collection of verses on the war.

**Bonus (John), THOUGHTS IN VERSE FOR MY FRIENDS**, 3/6 net. Longmans  
Miscellaneous verses, edited with notes and a memoir of the author by Mr. B. Lindsay.

**Carr (James H.), CHRISTMASTIDE, AND OTHER VERSES**, 2/ net. Elliot Stock  
The first part of the book contains Christmas hymns and sacred verses; the second part is written in a lighter strain, and includes some personal pieces addressed to children.

**Dante Alighieri, LA DIVINA COMMEDIA**, edited and annotated by C. H. Grandgent, 7/6 net. Harrap

The text here used is based on the last edition of Moore's Oxford Dante.

**Draper (William H.), POEMS OF THE LOVE OF ENGLAND**, 1/ net. Chatto & Windus  
This little volume includes songs in praise of the English country-side and of 'Some of God's Englishmen.'

**Eldorado, GOLDEN FRAGMENTS**, 1/ net. Gay & Hancock

A collection of short pieces, such as 'To "Cheiro" (King of Palmists),' 'The Snow-drop's Point of View,' and 'To a Weed.'

**Graham (Sybil), THROUGH TEARS TO TRIUMPH**, 1/ net. Gay & Hancock  
Including some love-songs, reflective verses, and short narrative pieces.

**Lowell (Amy), SWORD BLADES AND POPPY SEED**, 5/6 net. Macmillan  
Some of these pieces are reproduced from *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Scribner's*, and other magazines. In a Preface the author discusses the technique of her art, and acknowledges a debt to the French.

**Mursell (Walter A.), AFTERTHOUGHTS**, 3/6 net. Paisley, Gardner

Many of these pieces, such as the 'Rhymes of Devon,' 'Moonrise at Rosemarkie,' and 'The Lark's Song,' record feelings inspired by the beauties of nature; others, like 'A Ballad of Influenza,' are written in a light vein.

**Palmer (Nettle), THE SOUTH WIND**, 2/6 net. J. G. Wilson

A collection of miscellaneous verses on 'September,' 'The Garden,' 'Remorse,' 'Loneliness,' &c.

**Sabin (Arthur K.), NEW POEMS**. Temple Sheen Press

A small book of verse. Three of the pieces appeared in 'Five Poems' last year.

**Urwick (Edward), SONNETS TO POSTER ARTISTS, AND OTHERS**, 1/ net. Minerva Publishing Co.

Mr. Urwick addresses his verses to various well-known artists, writers, actors, music-hall performers, and others, and also writes lines to *The Globe*, 'The British Crowd,' and 'To France.'

**Vorst (Marie van), WAR POEMS**, 6d. net. Gay & Hancock

A booklet of verses, including 'The American Volunteers,' 'The Disappointed Uhlan,' and 'To Belgium.' It is published in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund.

**Young (Geoffrey Winthrop), FREEDOM: POEMS**, 5/ net. Smith & Elder

These pieces draw their inspiration mainly from wild nature. They include 'The Cragman,' 'The Singer from the Hills,' 'The Little Green God,' and a 'Hymn to the Sun.'

## PHILOSOPHY.

**Underhill (Evelyn), PRACTICAL MYSTICISM**, a Little Book for Normal People, 2/6 net. Dent

The author writes "only for the larger class which, repelled by the formidable appearance of more elaborate works on the subject, would yet like to know what is meant by mysticism, and what it has to offer to the average man; how it helps to solve his problems, how it harmonises with the duties and ideals of his active life."

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Bolton: SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIES COMMITTEE, 1913-14.**

Includes a list of officers, a report on the various libraries, statistical and financial statements, and a list of donations.

**Gilstrap Free Public Library, Newark-on-Trent, THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY, 1914.** Newark-on-Trent

The report includes a list of donors and a statement of expenditure. The total issues of the library for the year show an increase of 8,471 on last year's figures.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Chaplin (Arnold), A ST. HELENA WHO'S WHO; OR, A DIRECTORY OF THE ISLAND DURING THE CAPTIVITY OF NAPOLEON.**

The Author, 3, York Gate  
This book contains biographical notes on those who lived in St. Helena during Napoleon's captivity; lists of the military, naval, and civil authorities on the island; a chronological list of Napoleon's visitors and of the events after his death, and other matter. It is illustrated with a series of portraits, all but one of which are published for the first time.

**Gibbon (Edward), THE STORY OF THE HUNS**, 1/ net. Hutchinson

Three chapters of 'The Decline and Fall' are used, and arranged in a consecutive narrative. **Hogarth (D. G.), THE ANCIENT EAST**, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A sequel to Prof. Myres's 'Dawn of History' in the same series. It covers the history of Western Asia during the period between 1000 B.C. and the conquests of Alexander; and a survey of the position of the East after the Christian era is given in an Epilogue.

**Letters from and to Joseph Joachim**, selected and translated by Nora Bickley, 12/6 net. Macmillan

This selected correspondence aims at presenting a continuous narrative of the violinist's life, and gives an account of his friendship with Schumann, Clara Schumann, Brahms, and others.

**Prisoners of War in France from 1804 to 1814, BEING THE ADVENTURES OF JOHN TREGERTHEN SHORT AND THOMAS WILLIAMS OF ST. IVES, CORNWALL**, 2/6 net. Duckworth

The journal of two cousins, apprentices on the Friendship, which was captured with her crew by a French privateer in the Channel in 1804. It is edited with an Introduction and a concluding chapter by Sir Edward Hain.

**Rait (Prof. Robert S.), HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate**

The writer discusses certain subjects, such as the family and the clan, the Crown, the Parliament, &c., in order "to illustrate the essential features of the History of Scotland" and "present an intelligible general survey."

**St. Paul (Horace), JOURNAL OF THE FIRST TWO CAMPAIGNS OF THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR**, written in French, edited by George Grey Butler, 63/ net. Cambridge University Press

The 'Journal' is edited with a Preface in English and Indexes, and is illustrated with maps and portraits.

**Smith (T. C.), THE WARS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA**, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A discussion of the social, economic, and political causes which led to the antagonism between England and America during 1763-1815.

**Stopes (Mrs. C. C.), SHAKESPEARE'S ENVIRONMENT**, 7/6 net. Bell

A collection of papers reprinted from various journals. They deal with "the influences which affected his immediate predecessors and teachers, those which helped to mould his own thought and character, and those which showed something of his influence on his contemporaries and immediate successors."

**Training of a Sovereign**, published by Authority of His Majesty the King, edited by Viscount Esher, 5/ net. John Murray

"An abridged selection from 'The Girlhood of Queen Victoria,' being Her Majesty's diaries between the years 1832 and 1840."

**Treitschke, HIS LIFE AND WORKS**, translated into English for the First Time, 7/6 net. Allen & Unwin

The eight essays in this volume include 'First Attempts at German Colonization' and 'Austria and the German Empire.' They are preceded by a Life of Treitschke by Herr Adolf Hausrath.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Buchanan (E. S.), AMERICAN GLIMPSES**, 2/6 net. Heath & Cranton

The author visited the United States in the early part of this year, and here describes his impressions.

**Downes (Robert P.), CITIES WHICH FASCINATE**, 3/6 net. Kelly

Descriptive sketches of Rome, Cairo, Nice, Canterbury, and other cities.

**Lucas (E. V.), A WANDERER IN VENICE**, 6/ net. Methuen

An informal guide to the city, written from the personal point of view, and illustrated with coloured plates by Mr. Harry Morley, photographs from paintings, and a map.

**Spell of the East (The)**, by L. M. H., 6/ net. Methuen

Sketches of impressions received during a tour in Japan.

**Thomson (S. J.), THE REAL INDIAN PEOPLE: being more Tales and Sketches of the Masses**, 7/6 net. Blackwood

Descriptive sketches of the life and customs of the Indian peasantry, interspersed with legends and tales.

**Wace (A. J. B.) and Thompson (M. S.), THE NOMADS OF THE BALKANS, an Account of Life and Customs among the Vlachs of Northern Pindus**, 15/ net. Methuen

The authors have collected their material during several years of travelling in Upper Macedonia. The book deals more particularly with Samarra and the neighbouring villages, and gives an account of the costumes, festivals, folk-lore, and language of the Vlachs.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Baring (Hon. Maurice), AN OUTLINE OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE**, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A handbook on the literature of modern Russia.

**Cruse (Amy), ENGLISH LITERATURE THROUGH THE AGES: BEOWULF TO STEVENSON**, 7/6 net. Harrap

The author aims at "telling the story of English literature through the stories of individual books," and therefore disregards minor writers in order to give fuller treatment to selected works.

**Durand (Ralph), A HANDBOOK TO THE POETRY OF RUDYARD KIPLING**, 10/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

A commentary on Mr. Kipling's poems, including explanations of technical terms and biographical notes. An Alphabetical List of Poems and a General Index are given at the end of the volume.



## PHILOLOGY.

**Beowulf**, WITH THE FINNSBURG FRAGMENT, edited by A. J. Wyatt, 9/ net.

A new edition, revised, with Introduction and notes, by Mr. R. W. Chambers.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Bernhardi (General von)**, BRITAIN AS GERMANY'S VASSAL, translated by J. Ellis Barker, 2/ net.

This work was originally published in 1913 under the title 'Our Future: a Word of Warning to the German Nation.' The translator has added a few foot-notes, and appended to the text extracts from the regulations adopted by the Hague Conference in 1907, and from the German handbook 'Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege' (1902) giving the customs of war as set forth by the General Staff.

**Bruce (Eric Stuart)**, AIRCRAFT IN WAR. "Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net.

A little handbook describing various types of aircraft, and discussing their uses in warfare.

**Case (The) of Belgium in the Present War:** an Account of the Violation of the Neutrality of Belgium and of the Laws of War on Belgian Territory, 1/ net.

This is published for the Belgian delegates to the United States.

**Chadwick (W. Edward)**, GERMAN CHRISTIANITY (?) AND THE GREAT WAR, 2d. Robert Scott

A paper reprinted from *The Churchman*.

**Collier (Price)**, GERMANY AND THE GERMANS, FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW, 2/ net.

A popular edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, July 12, 1913, p. 30.

**Diplomatic History of the War**, edited by M. P. Price, 7/6 net.

This volume includes an historical Introduction, the texts of the official documents of the various Governments engaged in the war, and an account of the military preparations.

**Fraser (John Foster)**, DEEDS THAT WILL NEVER DIE, Stories of Heroism in the Great War, 1/ net.

The incidents here described are mainly taken from soldiers' letters.

**German Spy System from Within**, by EX-INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, 2/ net.

An account of the German espionage system in military, naval, and commercial matters.

**Kennedy (J. M.)**, NIETZSCHE, 1/ net.

An account of Nietzsche's teaching, showing how it has affected modern thought in Germany.

**Quiller-Couch (Sir Arthur)**, AN APPEAL TO CORNISH WOMEN.

A paper published for the Cornwall Parliamentary Recruiting Committee.

**Soldiers' English-French Conversation Book**, compiled by Walter M. Gallichan, 7d. net.

Contains lists of sentences, phrases, and words chiefly dealing with warfare.

**Tenison (E. M.)**, CHIVALRY AND THE WOUNDED: the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem (1014-1914), 1/ net.

This little book, giving an historical sketch of the work of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, is being sold in aid of the St. John's Ambulance Fund.

## MILITARY.

**Green (Capt. A. F. U.)**, THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD, 1/ net.

A series of papers reproduced from *The United Service Magazine*.

**Imperial Army Series: CEREMONIAL, BILLETTS, CAMPS, COOKING, &c.**, written by an Officer of the Regular Army, and edited by E. John Solano, 1/ net.

A handbook for recruits, giving instructions and directions "consistent in principle" with the various official training manuals.

**Imperial Army Series: FIELD ENTRENCHMENTS, SPADEWORK FOR RIFLEMEN, &c.**, written by an Engineer Officer attached to the Imperial General Staff, and edited by E. John Solano, 1/ net.

This little book is based on official manuals. Major-General G. K. Scott-Moncrieff writes the Introduction.

**Martin (William)**, AT THE FRONT, being a Realistic Record of a Soldier's Experiences in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny, 1/ net.

This records some of the achievements of the 93rd Highlanders, and was originally published in 1893.

**Murray (Marr)**, THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE, 1/ net.

An account of the Russian mobilization and the achievements of her army against Austria and Germany.

## POLITICS.

**Butler (Geoffrey G.)**, THE TORY TRADITION, 3/6 net.

The book contains four lectures on Bolingbroke, Burke, Disraeli, and Lord Salisbury, which were originally delivered before the University of Pennsylvania. The author's aim is to describe the constructive side of Toryism.

**Gooch (G. P.)**, POLITICAL THOUGHT IN ENGLAND FROM BACON TO HALIFAX, "Home University Library," 1/ net.

The author discusses the views of the leaders of political thought in the seventeenth century.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Burn (Joseph)**, VITAL STATISTICS EXPLAINED, some Practical Suggestions, 4/ net.

These lectures were given at Liverpool under the Chadwick Trust.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Dent's Historical and Economic Geographies**, by Horace Pigott and Robert J. Finch: NORTH AMERICA (SENIOR COURSE), 3/ net.

This book attempts to trace "the development of North America under geographical and human conditions," and to describe its present economic state.

**Nesfield (J. C.)**, MATRICULATION ENGLISH COURSE, 3/6 net.

The book is divided into three parts, under the headings: 'Essay-Writing, Précis-Writing, and Paraphrasing,' 'Studies and Exercises subsidiary to Composition,' and 'Figures of Speech, Prosody, Style.'

**Nesfield (J. C.)**, KEY TO MATRICULATION ENGLISH COURSE, 3/6 net.

Contains answers to the questions and exercises and essays on the subjects set in the book just named.

**Rambles among our Industries: THE AIRMAN AND HIS CRAFT**, by William J. Claxton, 9d.

A Reader illustrated with coloured plates, photographs, and drawings.

**Rowe (F. J.) and Webb (W. T.)**, A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH, 3/6 net.

This manual of English grammar and composition was originally published in India in 1874. The English edition has been revised and remodelled by Mr. Webb.

**Sedaine (Michel-Jean)**, LE PHILOSOPHE SANS LE SAVOIR, Comédie en Cinq Actes et en Prose, 3/ net.

The text is edited, with Introduction and notes, by Dr. T. E. Oliver of Illinois University.

## FICTION.

**Albanesi (E. Marla)**, THE BLUNDER OF AN INNOCENT, 7d. net.

A cheap edition.

**Bain (F. W.)**, A SYRUP OF THE BEES, translated from the Original Manuscript, 3/6 net.

A cheaper edition. See notice in *Athenæum*, Oct. 24, 1914, p. 423.

**Benson (E. F.)**, A REAPING, 1/ net.

A cheap edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, July 31, 1909, p. 124.

**Blackburn (E. Vernon)**, THE DUCHESS ILSA, a Page from the Secret Memoirs of the Court of Hohenau-Sesselstadt, 3/6 net.

A study of Southern German life before the Hohenzollerns gained the supremacy.

**Blackwood (Algernon)**, INCREDIBLE ADVENTURES, 6/ net.

See p. 502.

**Bradley (Mary Hastings)**, THE PALACE OF DARKENED WINDOWS, 6/ net.

A story of an American girl who behaves foolishly with a Turkish captain, and is rescued from his palace by her lover.

**Caine (W.)**, BUT SHE MEANT WELL, 6/ net.

The story of the escapades of a well-meaning but mischievous child of five.

**Colcord (L.)**, THE GAME OF LIFE AND DEATH, Stories of the Sea, 6/ net.

See p. 502.

**Gaskell (Mrs.)**, CRANFORD, 3/6 net.

This edition contains an Introduction by Mr. E. V. Lucas, notes by the Rev. G. A. Payne, and illustrations by Mr. E. H. New.

**Grier (S.)**, A ROYAL MARRIAGE, 6/ net.

The love-tale of an English princess, living at an Electoral Court in Germany in the eighteenth century.

**Helston (John)**, THRACIAN SEA, 6/ net.

The author describes his book as "a Socialist's study of the ideals and lives of, for the most part, middle-class people," which "may offend the susceptibilities of some."

**Le Breton (Farren)**, HOYA, 6/ net.

The heroine leaves her husband, who has ill-treated her, and takes up music as a profession. In the course of her work she meets a young governess, and discovers some years later that she too has suffered from the hands of the same man.

**Macaulay (C. R.)**, THE RED TAVERN, 6/ net.

An historical novel of the time of Perkin Warbeck.

**Mackenzie (Compton)**, SINISTER STREET, II., 6/ net.

This volume describes Michael Fane's career at Oxford, and his attempted rescue from degradation of a girl he had once loved.

**Perrin (Alice)**, THE WOMAN IN THE BAZAAR, 3/6 net.

We mentioned this novel in the 'Literary Gossip' last week.

**Ramsey (Olivia)**, THE SECRET CALLING, 6/ net.

The writer describes the fortunes of two girls, one of whom is loved by an artist. The other at first rejects a match with a marquis arranged by a worldly aunt.

**Roberts (Theodore Goodridge)**, BLESSINGTON'S FOLLY, 6/ net.

Gives a picture of a fishing and trapping settlement in Labrador.

**Tregarthen (Monica)**, A VISION OF DELIGHT, 6/ net.

The heroine, at the request of a professor, pays a long visit to his poor relations before sailing to South Africa to marry him, and though she has misgivings before and after the event, the marriage is ultimately a happy one.

**Vachel (Horace Annesley)**, BROTHERS, THE TRUE HISTORY OF A FIGHT AGAINST ODDS, 7d.

A cheap edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, June 25, 1904, p. 811.

**Verney (Austen)**, THE SOUL OF ENGLAND, 6/ net.

The author describes certain conflicting elements in society by making various characters in his novel represent the Church, the Services, Leisure Society, and Industrialism.

**Watson (H. B. Marriott)**, THE HOUSE IN THE DOWNS, 6/ net.

An historical novel recording the adventures in Sussex and on the sea of a member of the Secret Service who is watching Napoleon's designs on England.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Forum**, NOVEMBER, 25 cents. Mitchell Kennerley

Mr. Wallace Rice discusses the European situation in an article entitled 'The Conscience of the World.' Other features of this issue are 'The Problem of Immortality,' by Mr. Mowry Saben, and 'The New Movement in the Theatre,' by Mr. Sheldon Cheney.

**History**, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1/ net.

This number includes 'Unpublished "Pretender Papers,"' contributed by Mr. A. M. Broadley; 'The Danish Element in English Life and Thought,' by Mr. S. Cunningham; and 'What History does for the Boy,' by Mr. F. T. B. Wheeler.

**Imperial Arts League, JOURNAL**, NOVEMBER, 6d.

Includes a report of the work of the League and an article on 'Copyright in Photographs.'

**Library**, OCTOBER, 3/ net.

Dr. W. W. Greg writes on 'Bibliographical and Textual Problems of the English Miracle Cycles,' Mr. H. B. Lathrop on 'Some Rogueries of Thomas Wier,' and Mr. Stephen K. Jones on 'The History of a Hebrew Lexicon.'



**Socialist Review**, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 6d. net.

Independent Labour Party  
This issue contains a number of articles  
opposing British intervention in the war, and  
attacking Sir Edward Grey's foreign policy.

**Theological Studies, Journal of**, OCTOBER, 3/6 net.  
Milford

Some of the studies in this issue are 'Pelagius  
and the Pauline Text in the Book of Armagh,' by  
Dr. A. Souter; 'The Testaments of the Twelve  
Patriarchs,' by the Rev. J. W. Ilunkin; and 'A  
Monastic Star Time Table of the Eleventh Cen-  
tury,' by Mrs. R. L. Poole.

#### GENERAL.

**Alec-Tweedie (Mrs.)**, WOMEN THE WORLD OVER,  
16/ net. Hutchinson

The author writes on such subjects as  
'Marriage—for Life or on Lease,' 'Widows and  
Semi-detached Wives,' 'German Women and  
House-Work Schools,' and 'Should Women have  
Titles?' The book is illustrated with photo-  
graphs and cartoons by Mr. W. K. Haselden.

**Cox (Frank)**, IN LIFE'S GOLDEN TIME, 3/6 net.

Kelly  
A series of addresses to young men and  
women.

**Daniel (M. N.)**, SOME PEKINGESE PETS, 2/6 net.

Lane  
Containing pen-and-ink sketches of these  
animals, and notes on their history, care, and  
management.

**Fabre (J. Henri)**, THE MASON-BEES, translated by  
Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, 6/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton  
This volume includes all of M. Fabre's essays  
on the Chalcidomæ, an essay on Red Ants, and  
one entitled 'The Story of my Cats.'

**Faguet (Émile)**, THE DREAD OF RESPONSIBILITY,  
translated by Emily James Putnam, 5/ net.

Putnam  
A criticism of the French character and  
institutions.

**Middletown (Jessie Adelaide)**, ANOTHER GREY GHOST  
BOOK, 5/ net. Nash

The author assures her readers that "not one  
of these stories is fictitious. I have taken great  
trouble to authenticate all." In many cases  
names and addresses are supplied, and when  
fictitious names are used the fact is noted. A  
chapter on prophetic dreams and a note on vam-  
pires are added at the end of the book.

**Morus (Cenydd)**, THE FATES OF THE PRINCES OF  
DYFED. Theosophical Book Co.

This story is based on the Four Branches of the  
Mabinogi. The illustrations are from pen-and-ink  
drawings by Mr. R. Machell.

**Most Pleasant and Delectable Tale of the Marriage  
of Cupid and Psyche**, with Pictures by Dorothy  
Mullock, 5/ net. Chatto & Windus  
See p. 511.

**New Zealand: STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1913**,  
Vol. 11. Wellington, Mackay

This volume deals with the "Trade and Inter-  
change" of the Dominion, and is compiled from  
the returns of the Customs department.

**Paget (Stephen)**, THE NEW PARENT'S ASSISTANT,  
3/6 net. Smith & Elder

This book is addressed to parents, and treats  
of their debt to the child. Some of the essays are  
reprinted from *The Cornhill Magazine* and *The  
North American Review*.

**Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting Year-Book  
and Diary for 1915**, 1/

Includes information about championships  
and examinations in shorthand and typewriting,  
phonographic societies, associations of clerks  
and commercial teachers, &c.

**Queiroz (Eca de)**, THE SWEET MIRACLE, done into  
English by Edgar Prestage, 1/ net.

Oxford, Blackwell  
A fourth edition, revised.

**Smith (F. Hopkinson)**, IN DICKENS'S LONDON,  
15/ net. Smith & Elder

A book concerning the London inns, courts,  
streets, and houses frequented by Dickens and  
his characters: it is illustrated with charcoal  
drawings by the author.

**Wilde (Oscar)**, SELECTED PROSE, 5/ net.

Methuen  
Mr. Robert Ross has supplied some of the  
extracts with titles, and has written a short  
Preface.

#### PAMPHLETS.

**Chovil (A. S.)**, OUR PEOPLE AND OUR TIMES, 1d.  
Birmingham, Cornish Bros.

A paper on the British character and national  
ideals. It was delivered to the members of the  
Central Literary Association of Birmingham last  
September.

**Watson (James)**, THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE  
WRITINGS OF JOSEPHUS, 1/

St. Helen's, Peebles, The Author  
An examination of the dates assigned by  
Josephus to various events.

#### SCIENCE.

**Boulenger (E. G.)**, REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS,  
16/ net. Dent

The writer gives an account of the general  
classification of these animals, and describes in  
greater detail their life histories and habits.  
The photographs have been taken by Mr. F. S.  
Berridge, mostly from specimens in the Zoological  
Gardens.

**Dewar (Douglas)**, BIRDS OF THE INDIAN HILLS,  
6/ net. Lane

A series of articles on the more common  
birds of the Himalayas.

**Gregory (J. W.)**, GEOLOGY OF TO-DAY, a Popular  
Introduction in Simple Language, 5/ net.

Seeley & Service  
The book is divided into four parts—'Intro-  
ductory,' 'Physical Geology,' 'Historical Geo-  
logy,' and 'The Story of Life on the Earth'—  
and is illustrated with plates and diagrams.

**Hall (Rev. Charles A.) and Smith (Duncan)**, THE  
ABBEY HAZEL NUTS: THEIR GEOLOGICAL AND  
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, an Enquiry into  
the Discovery of Hazel Nuts and Other Plant  
remains during Excavations at Paisley Abbey,  
March, 1914, 6d. Paisley, Gardner

The paper was read before the Paisley Philo-  
sophical Institution last month.

**Thomson (J. Arthur)**, THE WONDER OF LIFE,  
12/8 net. Melrose

This work is described in the Preface as "an  
unconventional introduction to Natural History  
and Biology, taking broad views of the actual  
lives of living creatures, and working inwards."  
It is illustrated with coloured plates and diagrams  
by Miss Elizabeth L. Shinnie.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY.

**Cook (Arthur Bernard)**, ZEUS, A STUDY IN ANCIENT  
RELIGION: VOL. I. ZEUS, GOD OF THE BRIGHT  
SKY, 45/ net. Cambridge University Press

A study of the development and influence of  
Zeus in ancient mythology.

#### FINE ARTS.

**Darton (F. J. Harvey)**, THE LONDON MUSEUM,  
2/6 net. Wells Gardner

A guide to the contents of the London  
Museum, illustrated by Mr. L. Russell Conway.

**Manchester Egyptian and Oriental Society Journal**,  
1913-14, 5/ net. Sherratt & Hughes

Containing a report of the proceedings of the  
Society, and a number of papers by its members.

**New (Edmund Hort)**, FIRENZE, 10/6 net.  
Oxford University Press

A pen-and-ink drawing of Florence, repro-  
duced in colotype, and printed on a sheet measur-  
ing 18 in. by 30 in.

#### MUSIC.

**Wallace (William)**, THE MUSICAL FACULTY, ITS  
ORIGINS AND PROCESSES, 5/ net. Macmillan

This book deals with "the mechanism of the  
musical sense," and "records in outline the  
mental processes concerned with the creation and  
production of Music."

**Zimballist (Efrem)**, FOUR CREOLE SONGS, with  
English Words by Alma Strettell, 2/6 net.

Schott

#### DRAMA.

**Barrie (J. M.)**, HALF HOURS, 6/

Hodder & Stoughton  
The volume contains 'Pantaloons,' 'The  
Twelve-Pound Look,' 'Rosalind,' and 'The  
Will.'

**Representative English Comedies**, under the  
General Editorship of Charles Mills Gayley:  
VOL. III. THE LATER CONTEMPORARIES OF  
SHAKESPEARE: FLETCHER AND OTHERS, 8/6  
net. Macmillan

Dr. Gayley continues his comparative essay  
on 'The Fellows and Followers of Shakespeare'  
to the closing of the theatres. The volume also  
contains six plays by Dekker, Middleton and  
Rowley, Fletcher, Massinger, Richard Brome, and  
James Shirley, presented with introductory  
essays by various writers.

#### THE "BRITANNICA WAR-BOOKS"

AND MR. BODLEY.

THE following seems to be a matter of  
considerable interest to authors.

My name being widely advertised, without  
my authority, as that of the joint author—  
with a writer with whom I am not acquainted  
—of a book called 'A Short History of  
France,' issued by the Encyclopædia Bri-  
tannica Co., "by permission of the publishers,  
the Cambridge University Press," I placed  
the matter in the hands of lawyers. The  
result was that the publishers undertook to  
withdraw from circulation all copies bearing  
my name on the title-page, to print a new  
title-page with my name omitted, and not to  
use it again in any advertisement of the book.

My only connexion with 'The Perfect  
Short History'—to quote its remarkable  
second title—is as follows. It seems to  
be a reprint of articles from the 'Encyclo-  
pædia,' two of which were written by me  
years ago under the impression that they  
were to appear exclusively in that com-  
pilation. These two articles have been  
bound up, unrevised, in a volume seven-  
ninths of which are by another writer,  
my work being indistinguishably mixed up  
with the other. My name was printed on  
the title-page in a manner to convey to the  
public the impression that I was jointly  
responsible for the whole volume, and so  
reckless was the liberty taken with my name  
that I was there described as the author of  
another book, of which I do not know the  
existence.

The question raised by this incident  
seems to be of grave importance to authors,  
involving as it does the right of an author  
to protect his name from being used in a  
manner suggesting that he is responsible  
for work which he has never seen, and  
which contains opinions and statements  
totally opposed to his views.

J. E. C. BODLEY.

#### A LATIN REFERENCE.

I HAVE only thanks to offer for your  
critic's notice of 'The Hole of the Pit.' But  
I think he is wrong in accusing my narrator  
of a blunder in Roman history, or rather  
Roman legend. I turn to the first Roman  
History at hand, Dr. Ihne's, and find that  
the free-thinking Consul was Publius Claudius  
Pulcher, and the sea-battle he lost was  
fought off Drepana, 249 B.C. Dr. Ihne  
adds:—

"The hypocritical piety of a time in which the  
whole of religion was nothing but an empty form  
attributed the defeat at Drepana to the godless-  
ness of Claudius. On the morning of the battle,  
when he was informed that the sacred fowls  
would not eat, he ordered them, it is said, to be  
cast into the sea, that at least they might drink."

And in the note Cicero ('De Naturâ  
Deorum,' ii. 3, 7) is quoted as the first author  
who mentions the story. No doubt the tale  
is mere gossip. Whether Duilius (or Duilius)  
did the same thing with better results before  
the fight off Mylae, I really do not know;  
but the story of Claudius and the chickens  
is one of the most familiar anecdotes of the  
Roman history, and a Cambridge student in  
the seventeenth century would certainly  
have read it in Cicero, and perhaps elsewhere.

The Consul who was defeated at Lipari  
was Cnaeus (or Gnaeus) Cornelius Scipio,  
nicknamed Asina for his ignominious failure.

ADRIAN ROSS.



## Literary Gossip.

THE honorary degree of Doctor of Letters will be conferred on M. Émile Verhaeren, the famous Belgian poet, by the University of Leeds next Tuesday. M. Verhaeren will subsequently address the University in French on 'The Spirit of Belgium.'

THE latest number of *The Bodleian Quarterly Record* notes that the staff is much reduced by national service, and includes some interesting details concerning recent accessions to the Library. They include a copy written in Shelley's own hand of the earliest form of his 'Epithalamium,' beginning "Night, with all thine eyes look down"; and a piece of printing in Caxton's rarest type, a Latin Indulgence printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1498, and discovered by Mr. P. M. Barnard, the learned bookseller of Tunbridge Wells.

THE inaugural lecture of the winter session of the National Literary Society, Dublin, was given on Monday evening by the President, Dr. George Sigerson, the subject being 'Ancient Irish Friendships.' Dr. Sigerson endeavoured to dispel the popular impression that Irish history was a witch's cauldron of jarring feuds by drawing attention to the remarkable fusion of antagonistic elements during the Norse and Norman-French invasions and at later periods.

THAT we can be every bit as romantic as the Germans when we like is the declaration made by Mr. Walter Emanuel and Mr. John Hassall in the Preface to 'Keep Smiling,' an admirable budget of information "by Liarless" for German homes. We sincerely trust the book will find a wide circulation throughout the German Empire, and justify there (as it certainly does here) the boast of the author and illustrator, John Burns and his poems, which "the Public are being advised not to buy"; Lord Kitchener's recruits, taken from a genuine photograph; the Cabinet Ministers' ingenious use of darkened London for their own enrichment; the commercialism of England as shown on her transport vehicles in France; the apt disguise of "Lowther's Lambs"—these are sure to have their appeal.

We are inclined to suspect that the workman's retort, "We're German spies, marm, undermining the City," is genuine, from its harmony with sundry comments to be overheard in London from time to time, but all else in the book is up to the best possible "liarless" standard.

A COURSE of lectures on 'La France Actuelle' has been arranged by the University of London under the auspices of the University Extension Board. The lectures will be delivered in French by M. Augustin Hamon, a professor of the University of Brussels, and the course will deal with the political and literary life of our Allies, while particular lectures will be devoted to French drama, to a

review of the inner life of the French nation, and to Brittany and the Breton. The course begins next Saturday, and will be given at Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings.

DR. PAUL HAMELIUS, Professor of English Literature in the University of Liège, will lecture at East London College (University of London), Mile End Road, next Thursday afternoon, on 'Belgian Neutrality and British Policy.'

WE learn (and the fact seems to us worthy of record) that Convocation of Bristol University was summoned to meet on Thursday, the 5th inst., and that the meeting could not be held because a sufficient number (30) did not attend to make a quorum, though some of those present had travelled from places as distant as London and Liverpool.

Further, it is noteworthy that this is the third successive occasion upon which Convocation has collapsed. This body, as our readers are aware, represents the graduates of the University—that is, the University itself, in contradistinction to its mere officials and governing bodies. It exists in order to furnish a check upon abuses in administration, and is in the position, if it has the will, to bring pressure to bear in the direction of administrative reform. It may be supposed that to a certain element in the University such activity would not be welcome. None the less this thrice-repeated failure of Convocation, if convenient, is also regrettable. It indicates on the part of Bristol graduates a settled indifference to the affairs of the University. This note of indifference is no wholesome sign. Experience shows that those who neglect proper opportunities for criticism are the first to denounce others who are obliged to do their work for them.

A NEW volume by Miss S. Macnaughtan, entitled 'A Green Englishman, and Other Stories of Canada,' will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 26th inst. Miss Macnaughtan is at the front in Belgium with the British Red Cross Society's ambulance.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are publishing this autumn, for the entertainment of young readers, two volumes of Oriental stories. The first, 'Deccan Nursery Tales,' by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, will be issued next Tuesday, with eight drawings in colour by Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar; the second, 'The Indian Story Book,' by Mr. Richard Wilson, will appear next Friday, with sixteen coloured plates and some illustrations in black and white by Mr. F. C. Papé.

MESSRS. D. APPLETON & Co. will publish immediately a work by Dr. A. Bushnell Hart entitled 'The War in Europe,' in which the author examines the causes of the war; the question of neutrality; the probable result; and the final effect on the nations of the world. The publishers claim that this is the first impartial statement of the kind from the American point of view.

MR. THOMAS HARDY's new volume of poems, 'Satires of Circumstance: Lyrics and Reveries,' will be published by Messrs. Macmillan next Tuesday.

A VOLUME of 'New Poems' by Browning and his wife, edited by Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 26th inst. with two portraits, that of Mrs. Browning being from an unpublished miniature painting. The poems will be new to the possessors of all the editions of Browning's works except the Centenary Edition, and to the possessors of all editions of Mrs. Browning. The volume gives all the unpublished poems by Browning known to exist, and a selection from much that is available of Mrs. Browning's early work, together with a poem addressed by her to Robert Lytton.

COL. L. W. SHAKESPEAR, having found no book dealing completely and succinctly with Assam, its borderland, and the many wild and interesting peoples dwelling there, has attempted to supply such a volume. It will bear as title 'History of Upper Assam, Upper Burmah, and North-Eastern Frontier,' and Messrs. Macmillan will issue it next week.

'WAR AND THE EMPIRE, the Principles of Imperial Defence,' is the title of a small book which will be published shortly by Messrs. Williams & Norgate. The author, Col. Hubert Foster, R.E., has had an unusually varied official experience in Australia, Canada, the U.S.A., and at home.

MESSRS. GAY & HANCOCK are publishing 'Belgian Playmates: Heroes Small—Heroes Tall,' by Miss Nellie Pollock, a story of the war for children, which also deals with the fortunes of two young refugees in London.

AMONG the forthcoming books that the S.P.C.K. has in the press is 'Germany's War-Inspirers: Nietzsche and Treitschke,' by Canon E. McClure.

CANON WILLIAM L. GILDEA, whose death in his 59th year is announced, had been Rector since 1893 of the Roman Catholic church of St. James, Spanish Place, W., and was well known as a philosophic writer. He contributed to *The Dublin Review*, 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' and *The Tablet*, and was on the staff of *Mind* for several years.

WE are sorry to notice the death of Mr. Thomas W. Jackson, Keeper of the Hope Collection of Engravings, and till lately a Curator of the Bodleian Library. Mr. Jackson had been in former years Tutor and Dean of Worcester College, Oxford, and at the time of his death was the Senior Fellow.

MR. S. WAYLAND KERSHAW, whose death was announced on Thursday last, was Librarian at Lambeth Palace from 1870 till 1910, and was well known as an antiquary. He published 'Art Treasures of Lambeth Library,' 'Protestants from France,' and 'Surrey Sketches in Olden Time.'

NEXT WEEK we shall pay special attention to Fiction.



## SCIENCE

*The Romance of the Beaver, being the History of the Beaver in the Western Hemisphere.* By A. Radclyffe Dugmore. (Heinemann, 6s. net.)

MR. DUGMORE, already widely known as a wonderfully successful animal photographer, has here undertaken an ambitious task which gives much better scope to his pen than to his camera. From a pictorial point of view the beaver is but a poor subject; in all other respects the author has a theme of inexhaustible interest ready to his hand, for, when stripped of the endless fables and exaggerations which have been woven around it, the plain, unvarnished story of the beaver remains one of the greatest marvels of animal creation. In appearance not unlike a gigantic rat, and possessed of a brain which, according to our usual standards, should indicate an inferior type, this creature habitually accomplishes engineering feats which provide the most staggering arguments against those who would deny animals anything more than instinct.

The popular conception of beavers is so inseparably associated with the construction of their marvellous dams that these are generally regarded as the sole, or at least the chief, indication of their industry and intelligence; whereas, as Mr. Dugmore puts it, "their comprehension of the entire problem of water supply and control is so altogether wonderful as to be almost incredible." He supplies abundant evidence to show that the means adopted by the beaver are reasoned out with the utmost clearness, and with a full appreciation of the ends to be attained.

The faithful record of their doings which he has given here from many years of close personal observation justifies in every detail his contention that they think ahead, and plan accordingly.

"Of all the work done by the beaver [he says], nothing can compare for cleverness with the canals they construct. These canals, I venture to say, are a demonstration of the highest skill to be found in the work of any animal below man. It is even doubtful whether man in his lowest form does such extraordinary constructive work, and with such remarkable success."

In this canal work they are as careful as man himself never to work uphill unless the contour of the land absolutely demands it; in that case the problem is faced, and solved by the construction of a succession of dams or weirs of the simplest type, the distance between them varying according to the gradient.

Mr. Dugmore has no patience with those who refuse to credit the beaver with anything more than blind instinct, and who cite instances of the creature's meaningless behaviour in captivity, *e.g.*, cutting through chair-legs instead of trees. Even if this serves no useful purpose, such as the sharpening of the teeth, he claims that their conduct is no more ridiculous than that of

human beings sitting idle on a beach, who certainly would not like their intelligence to be judged by their actions when time hangs heavy on their hands. Let each be judged by the work done and the method of doing it.

A great number of the photographs deal with the most conspicuous feature of their work, the dam proper, together with the equally interesting subsidiary dams. It is shown that the water is thus kept at a constant level to serve various purposes: as a refuge from attack (beavers being particularly helpless on land), as a safe storage for the winter supply of wood for food, to facilitate the transport of this wood, and finally to conceal the submerged entrances of their island house or lodge. "To better appreciate the value of the dam it is necessary to understand the structure of the houses," writes Mr. Dugmore, who, be it said, among other irregularities, often splits an infinitive as deliberately as he breaks a dam when he wants to secure a photograph of the repairing engineer. There are several types of these houses, but the most advanced forms bear faint resemblance to the fanciful representations favoured by popular writers of the past. The interior is really a simple affair. The "ground floor" is raised a few inches above the water, with two entrance holes from beneath; this serves as a dining-room and a drying-room. The rest of the available space, about half of the whole, is from six to eight inches higher, and used as a sleeping apartment, being lined with dry grass, or more commonly shredded wood. Mr. Dugmore dismisses as mythical the idea of elaborate "stories" or of separate compartments, though he has known of lodges in which the roof received a central support which to some extent formed a partition; in such a case, however, there would be no communication except by water, the effect being rather that of several houses together than of one house with rooms. The roof, according to the author's experience, is invariably plastered over with mud before being finally frozen in as a protection against marauders—an interesting feature being the ventilating flue which is always provided.

The beaver has in modern times become strictly nocturnal in its habits, and this fact, combined with the singular alertness of its senses, makes it an extremely difficult subject for observation and photography. Mr. Dugmore has found it a far easier task to obtain a good negative of lions or tigers at close quarters than even a bad one of a beaver. Exposures may be obtained fairly easily with due precautions, but oftener than not the pictures result in a shapeless mass. For the first time Mr. Dugmore has found it necessary to do a certain amount of retouching, and with it all he has only ten photographs of the animal itself in a wild state which he has considered worth reproducing. Four of these were obtained by making a breach in the dam; even so, the picture had to take itself by an electric release, and the photographer himself

never succeeded in witnessing the visit of the wary engineer, despite much patient waiting and watching. A really fine photograph shows the beaver swimming, and two have caught him in the act of giving the remarkable danger signal, when he strikes the water with great force with his powerful tail. This odd-looking flattened tail appears not to be of any particular use in swimming, except as a rudder, though it comes into play to start a spurt. On land it supports its owner in a sitting posture. Mr. Dugmore on p. 214 says: "It often brings the tail round and even sits on it, though personally I have never seen this position." Yet curiously enough, when describing the behaviour of a captive beaver on p. 171, he writes: "He tucked it forward between his hind legs and sat upon it."

The method of timber-cutting is dealt with in detail, both in the text and in the photographs. Each of the photographs and of the other admirable illustrations in the text depicts a definite point of scientific interest, though there is a certain degree of sameness in some of the series. It is irritating to find many of the photographs badly misplaced; they by no means face the pages referring to them, and are not even figured or lettered. Indeed, the arrangement of the book throughout is somewhat too haphazard; both chapters and paragraphs are of inconvenient length, and the Index is inadequate. Nevertheless the text is of absorbing interest, and carries conviction as the work of a careful and indefatigable observer of the best type.

It is sad that there should be any need for the second object of the book, which is "to call attention to the question of protecting the most interesting animal to-day extant." Mr. Dugmore's suggestions are all strictly practical; his criticism of the mistakes made by the authorities is not animated by sentimentality; and he makes out an overwhelming case, apart from any consideration of the many lovable qualities, and what may be called the "moral worth," of the peace-loving beaver. It is the easiest of all animals to trap, and, unfortunately, all too lucrative. Its practical value, apart from the worth of its skin—long accepted in America as the coin of the country—and apart from its peculiar gland-secretion (valued alike in ancient and modern times) known as castoreum, is shown to be beyond estimation. The history of Canada is inseparable from the history of the beaver; but Mr. Dugmore is at pains to explain—what is not so generally appreciated—that, in another sense, before Canada had any history, the beaver literally made the country. Millions of acres of the best meadow lands in the Dominion have owed their fertility almost entirely to the long-forgotten engineering triumphs of past generations of beavers. Truly the debt, when once it is realized, should not be disowned, and thanks are due to Mr. Dugmore for having so ably directed public attention to the cause he has at heart.



*A Text-Book of Chemistry.* By William A. Noyes. (Bell & Sons, 8s. 6d. net.)

THE number of elementary books on chemistry is already very large, but as they continue to pour forth from the press, we suppose that there is a demand for them. The present volume is by the Director of the Chemical Laboratory of the University of Illinois, and is the result, he tells us, of twenty-five years' teaching of the subject to pupils, some of whom had no previous knowledge of it, while others had picked up an elementary acquaintance with it in "the High School." It seems well adapted to its purpose, and its language is throughout simple and clear. In addition, it goes into the roots of things, beginning with a dissertation on science generally, in which the author contrives to divide men of science into what he calls "two somewhat distinct" schools, which are the agnostic and the precise. The first of these assumes, we are told, that we can never have direct knowledge about many things in the universe, and all that we can do with regard to them is to accumulate so much evidence as to make our theories possible. The other school declares that all hypotheses on such subjects are vain, and that the only thing to do is to describe ever more fully "things about which we can gain direct positive knowledge." We are not sure that the author has here really thought out what it is he wants to say, or that there is any real dichotomy between his two classes.

This is, however, a long way from the main business of the book. Beginning, as is just, with the atomic theory, Mr. Noyes takes his pupils through most of the elementary substances from oxygen to platinum, with a rather unexpected dive into the regions of organic chemistry in two chapters on 'Alcohols, Aldehydes, Ketones, Acids, Fats,' and the like, and on 'Amines, Dyes, Alkaloids, Proteins, Enzymes, Foods, and Nutrition,' respectively. Perhaps this is to be explained by his new-fashioned way of considering all these—and one supposes other organic substances—as carbon compounds, but it seems to us that it will rather surprise the student educated on this book when he afterwards finds that he has only touched the fringe of a subject far more complicated and difficult than inorganic chemistry. Yet Mr. Noyes seems well up-to-date, and finds time to go in some detail into the mysteries of radium, and the disintegration of atoms, although his remark that the Gamma rays are "probably of the nature of ether waves" leaves something to be desired. In the course of a chapter on 'Iron and its Kindred Elements,' he contrives to give a brief account of the Bessemer and open-hearth processes of making steel, which is informing.

Altogether, we should say that a student who went through this book, exercises and all, while taking a course of laboratory exercises at the same time, would be in the way to acquire a fair working knowledge of inorganic chemistry, and this, we suppose, is Mr. Noyes's aim.

## SOCIETIES.

**LINNEAN.**—Nov. 5.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, President, in the chair.—Mrs. Edith Jane Durrant, Dr. Sarah Martha Baker, and Miss Clotilde von Wyss were admitted Fellows.

The following invitation was read from the Chair:—

"*Belgian Naturalists in England.*—Any Fellow of the Linnean Society who is acquainted with any Belgian botanist or zoologist now in England is requested to communicate with the General Secretary, who will submit the name to a Committee appointed by the Council for the purpose. The Committee are empowered to invite Belgian botanists and zoologists (whether ladies or gentlemen) to attend the meetings of the Society, and to make use of the Library, under certain restrictions as to borrowing books. Notices of the meetings will be sent to them during their stay in this country."

On behalf of Mr. S. Leonard Bastin, a series of lantern-slides was shown by the General Secretary, illustrating dodder attacking a plant of red clover, from the first groping of the shoot developed from the seed to its grip on the host, its relinquishment of its connexion with the soil, and the rapid invasion and envelopment of the host-plant.

Mr. A. D. Cotton explained the scope of his paper on 'The Algae, Lichens, and Fungi of the West Falkland Islands from Mrs. Rupert Vallentin's Collections,' illustrated with specimens, drawings, and lantern-slides. He stated that a large collection had been made by Mrs. Vallentin from 1909 to 1911, and had been presented by her to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The present paper dealt with those Cryptogams mentioned in the title, the Mosses and Hepaticæ being reserved for later work. The collections are valuable and have yielded interesting results, including several novelties and many additions to the flora, and, by means of ample, well-dried material, enabled previous descriptions to be enlarged and revised. The author gave an historical account of the cellular Cryptogams from the earliest record (1771) to the present time, and included in his list all previous records, revised so far as practicable.

The distribution of the component parts of the flora was described, with comparison of the Kerguelen lists, New Zealand, the Sub-Antarctic zone, and the Antarctic region proper, the last-named being regarded as all south of 60° S. lat. The President having opened the discussion, Prof. G. S. Boulger contributed a few remarks, and showed a series of views and plant portraits made by his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Haavers, who was connected with the Falkland Islands and Fuegia in the fifties of the last century. Dr. Rendle also spoke, and Mr. Cotton briefly replied.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Land-scapes,' Lecture II, Dr. J. D. Falconer.  
— Royal Academy, 4.—'The Diploma Pictures,' Dr. A. P. Laurie.  
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 4.30.—'Gothic Churches in Italian Cities,' Mr. Baister Fletcher.  
— King's College, Strand, 5.30.—'L'Histoire du Goût en France,' Lecture VI, Dr. G. Rudier.  
— Surveyors' Institution, 7.—Junior Meeting.  
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Future of the Surrey Side,' Mr. P. Waterhouse.
- Tues.** Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Land-scapes,' Lecture III, Dr. J. D. Falconer.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Economics of Electric Railway Distribution,' Dr. H. F. Parrishall.  
— London School of Economics, 8.—'The State Regulation of Wages,' Lecture V, Mr. Tawney.  
— Anthropological Institute, 8.—'The Stone Implements from Gravel Beds in South Africa, with Notes,' Mr. Reginald A. Smith; 'The Prehistoric Pottery of the Canary Islands,' Hon. John Abercrombie.
- Wed.** Royal Academy, 4.—'Modern Pigments,' Dr. A. P. Laurie.  
— King's College, Strand, 5.15.—'British Influence in China,' Mr. Henry.  
— Meteorological, 7.30.—'Isomeric Rainfall Maps of the British Isles,' Dr. H. R. Mill and Mr. Carle Salter; 'A Seesaw of Temperature between England and Egypt,' Mr. J. I. Craig.  
— Entomological, 8.—'New Mymaridae from Tasmania,' Mr. C. O. Waterhouse.  
— Folk-Lore, 8.—'The Dasahra, an Autumn Festival of the Hindus,' Mr. W. Crooke.  
— Geological, 8.—'On a Raised Beach on the South Coast of Jersey,' Dr. A. Dunlop; 'On Tachylite Lines and Assimilation Phenomena in the Granite of Paris (Orange Tree State),' Prof. S. J. Shand.
- Thurs.** British Museum, 4.30.—'Doric Temples in Greece and Sicily,' Mr. Baister Fletcher.  
— Royal, 4.30.—'Note on the Circulation of the Atmosphere,' Mr. A. Mallock; 'On the Origin of the Indraghat Trough, commonly called the Himalayan Foredeep,' Col. Sir Sidney Burrard; and other Papers.  
— Royal Numismatic, 6.—'The Early Coinage of Chios,' Mr. J. Mavrogordato.  
— Linnean, 8.—*Hydrilla verticillata*, Caspary, a New British Plant, Mr. A. J. Wilcott; 'The Mosses and Hepaticæ of West Falkland Islands, from the Collections of Mrs. Rupert Vallentin,' Mr. C. H. Wright; 'The Thysanoptera of the West Indies,' Mr. R. S. Bagshaw.  
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Dissociation Pressures of the Alkali Bicarbonates,' Part II, Messrs. R. M. Caven and H. J. 4. Sand; 'Studies in the Camphane series,' Part XXXVI, Messrs. M. O. Forster and M. Schlaepfer; 'Experiments on the Removal of Sulphur from Silver,' Mr. G. C. Bissett.
- Fri.** University College, 3.—'Greek Art: Sculpture on the Parthenon,' Prof. E. A. Gardner.  
— Royal Academy, 4.—'Mediums, Oils, Varnishes, Tempera,' Dr. A. P. Laurie.  
— University Hall, Gordon Square, 5.—'Confucianism and its Rivals,' Lecture VI, Prof. H. A. Giles.  
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.
- Sat.** Bedford College, 3.—'Health on board Ship: the Barrier of the Seas,' Dr. A. T. Nankivell. (Chadwick Public Lecture.)  
— Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Land-scapes,' Lecture IV, Dr. J. D. Falconer.

## FINE ARTS

*Religion and Art: a Study in the Evolution of Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture,* By Alessandro Della Seta. (T. Fisher Unwin, 11. 1s. net.)

THE appearance of this translation of Prof. Alessandro Della Seta's 'Religione e arte figurata' introduces the English-speaking public to, perhaps, the most important foreign work on æsthetics since Benedetto Croce's 'Estetica.' The translation, moreover, comes to us under the auspices of Mrs. Arthur Strong (of the British School at Rome), who provides a valuable Preface, and the book is, therefore, sure of the serious attention and careful study which it undoubtedly deserves. For the theme is of universal interest, and the author's theory is most ingeniously worked out.

All the art of the human race, he says, is essentially religious art. If we examine the art of the world, that is to say, those collections of monuments which are connected with each other by affinity of style, and are the product of several generations, we shall invariably find the inspiration of religion:—

"Art can never arise and develop among men unless it has a foundation in religion. Art absolutely profane in origin, art born to satisfy the æsthetic taste of the spectator, art which seeks for expressiveness rather than for the material utility of its products, even if this be a spiritual utility, is inconceivable in human history, and has absolutely never existed.... If there have been peoples who, for whatever reason, have never possessed religious art, as, for example, the Hebrew nation, who were forbidden to make representations of the deity, these peoples have possessed no plastic art."

Proceeding on this hypothesis, the author passes in review the religious systems of the world, and examines their nature, and the nature of the art which they created. He travels over an enormous range of phenomena. From uncivilized peoples he passes to the religious art of Egypt, Assyrio-Babylonia, the Mycenaean civilization, Greece, Etruria, Rome, and finally to the art inspired by Buddhism and Christianity.

Man, he tells us, in addition to his root instinct of self-preservation, cherishes strong desires to prolong life, by projecting it into the future, also into the past. The desire to project life into the past he regards as characteristic of highly developed peoples. Primitive peoples are entirely concerned with ensuring protection for themselves in this life and after death. Their gods are conceived as beings possessing powers of protection, who can be coerced or cajoled into exercising those powers. Primitive religions are entirely concerned with such coercion or cajolery, and for this purpose they called in the aid of art. Such art our author calls magic. Whether inspired by a totemistic, animistic, or theistic conception, whether employed on a funerary monument or in a cult image, such art is in its functions magical, or, as he sometimes terms it,



"iconolatrous." Many peoples never advanced beyond this stage. The Egyptians, for example, devoted the main mass of their prolific plastic output to a funerary art. By reproducing the features of the defunct—in order that his body might be recognized and reinhabited by his Ka—and supplying him with human needs after death, they hoped to ensure his safe passage through the underworld to his ultimate destination. This calling upon art to fulfil magical functions is characteristic of all peoples of low spiritual grade, and many of them pass through this stage in the course of their development, or lapse into it on the road to decadence. Thus the author considers Christian art from the fifth century until the time of Giotto iconolatrous; moreover, the art of the Greek Orthodox Church still, he maintains, remains in this stage; and Buddhism, which in its beginnings contained nothing favourable to the development of a figured art, through the indirect influence of Greece rapidly acquired one, which eventually degenerated into something approaching the facture of cult idols. Iconolatrous tendencies, moreover, are noticeable everywhere among the less developed members of even highly advanced peoples; and the writer dwells upon the continual struggle between the less educated, who attribute magic functions to images, and the more cultivated who assign but a symbolical value to them.

This struggle, for example, is evident in ancient Greece, where the people clung to their cult images, and had to be appeased with an Athene Parthenos, while the educated classes had a religion of a far more intellectual order; and it was Greece that first created an art which was not iconolatrous in function, but narrative. The Greeks were the first to meditate upon the life and works of their gods, and thus to project their life into the past. By ceasing to regard the gods merely as instruments of protection, and conceiving them as beings whose life and works were worthy of record, the higher orders in Greece created religious art. Greece, however, never succeeded in creating a coherent mythology; and Rome, which took over the culture of the Greeks bodily, found itself in possession of an art which was not a real product of its theology, and was therefore incapable of organizing it until the Imperialist idea provided a central motive to direct its course. It remained for Buddhism and Christianity—which provided their followers with life stories of their founders, at once complete and coherent, and, in the case of Christianity, perfect, that is to say, also moral—to create an art solely concerned with narrative. But it was Greece that pointed the way, and Greek art was the pioneer.

Art, of course, adopts certain forms, and undergoes certain modifications in accordance with the requirements of the religions which inspire it. Thus, if Greek art attained to great beauty in the delineation of the human form, this was not because the Greeks saw the naked bodies of their

athletes daily in the palaestra—the Egyptians were as familiar with the nude as the Greeks—but because they were called upon to represent the gods in the shape of men, and therefore sought for the most beautiful forms possible. Man, says the author, without a religious object, would never have set himself the task of representing men, on account of the beauty and nobility of their form. The form of men appeared beautiful and noble to the Greeks because it was the form in which they represented their gods. The Egyptians, on the other hand, having a magical function to fulfil by means of their art, did not carry their representation of the human body to the highest pitch of beauty and accomplishment; they abandoned their studies at the point where their achievements were adequate in fulfilling the magic function. Conversely the Greeks, owing to their habit of idealization, did not attempt portraiture until very late, and never really succeeded in it, whereas the Egyptians, for whom the funerary portrait had a magical function, devoted the greatest care to its accuracy.

The author notes among other such phenomena the characteristic crowd in Roman art, and the characteristic commemorative portraits in Imperial times, and, although not primarily concerned with technical problems, he indicates everywhere the line of technical development. He shows, for example, how Buddhist art, instructed by the Greek tradition through the Græco-Bactrian kingdom, started its career with a full technical equipment, and gradually lost technical skill as it was called upon more and more to create cult images, which, having a magic function, did not require so advanced a technique; and he follows carefully the course of Christian art also from this point of view. During the period which he terms iconolatrous, the actual technique of Christian art was becoming petrified by this tendency, and it was only rescued from the same fate as Buddhist art by Giotto and the subsequent painters of the Renaissance. Nicolo Pisano, Giotto, and Dante he regards as the real creators of Renaissance art in Italy; they destroyed the iconolatrous tendencies, and established once and for all the narrative habit which belonged to early Christian art (witness the door of the church of S. Sabina, Rome), and which was its characteristic during the period of its greatest triumphs. The author reminds us that the artists of the Renaissance loved to represent as many subjects as possible on one monument, and instances the frescoes of Giotto in the Scrovegni Chapel in Padua, and the reliefs on the façade of Orvieto Cathedral. Indeed, the practice is so general that the paintings of Benozzo Gozzoli in the Riccardi Palace in Florence are noted as a remarkable exception, but the obvious reason for this is not mentioned. It consists in the fact that these paintings were a private commission for a private chapel, the real *raison d'être* for their existence being found in the equestrian portraits of the Medici family which occupy the central positions, and, as is

admitted, Gozzoli's work in the Campo Santo of Pisa is quite in accordance with the prevailing tendencies.

The actual development of art towards naturalism Prof. Della Seta admits to be inevitable, and agrees with other critics in regarding the moment of highest technical accomplishment as also the beginning of decadence. For, when the artists succeed in humanizing their religious works, the tendency to dwell upon the earthly forms, and to obscure the religious element by skilful work, is always evident. Then there persists for a time the triumph of art in its formal aspect, and immense efforts are made to compensate by external accentuation for the lack of inspiration:—

"But this last triumph is inexorably followed by decadence, for religious art, beyond an exaggerated representation of what is human, has before it only rigidity and death.... With this period of decadence there may exist, or it may be followed by, a passion, which we may term senile, for the work of the primitives; for an erudite and refined age is capable of being blind to clumsiness and awkwardness of form in its gasping admiration for that true inspiration which it is conscious of no longer possessing.... But these phenomena of archaic Greek art and of modern pre-Raphaelitism are the last sign that art, as religious art, is dead for ever. It may follow with increased ardour the non-religious path of the historical painting, of genre, of landscape, or of portrait painting; it will probably seek for theological compensation in abstract personification and abstruse symbolism; but religious art it will never be again."

From this abstract of the Professor's position his book might seem at first sight the direct negation of the theories contained in Croce's 'Estetica,' but in reality it supplies the prologue to the study of aesthetics. It is the archaeological foundation upon which a scientific system of aesthetics must be based. The function of the aesthetic philosopher begins where that of the archaeologist ends. Prof. Della Seta supplies a reasoned résumé of archaeological data. Aesthetics have no place in it, because art has no need of aesthetic theories until it finds itself within sight of a *cul-de-sac*, and the author is concerned exclusively with art which has not yet reached this condition.

Many critics may quarrel with his hypothesis, and archaeologists may dispute with him over details, and many may take objection to his contention that Christian art was for several centuries iconolatrous; but all must give him credit for having produced a brilliant and suggestive book. It would, perhaps, have been more convincing had he limited the range of his studies a little, and not attempted to include the fields of literature and architecture, where his touch is less certain and less uncompromising, or had extended it so as to include a more elaborate study of Chinese Buddhism and Chinese art, which are very summarily dealt with. But to complain of too little in a work of such magnitude would be ungrateful.

The book contains over 200 photographs as illustrations, and is well translated.



## ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

THE illustrations to R. L. STEVENSON'S *Fables* (Longmans, 10s. 6d. net) show considerable technical ability and some invention, and if their author, MR. E. R. HERMAN, is a young man, his work has considerable promise. Some of the smaller tail-pieces and the borders of the full-page illustrations are neatly turned and compact in their economy of line, while throughout there is a thorough understanding of the use of diaper and small outline drawing of detail to give a suggestion of tone which takes the place of shading. On the other hand, in the combination of prodigal patterning and a little clean contour-drawing of the human figure, the latter element somewhat falls out of the picture as insufficiently generalized and over-photographic. We come upon undigested clots of realism even in those drawings which pretend to have resolved subject-matter to its essential form, and we are thus tempted to rank Mr. Herman among those adroit Americans who draw inspiration from the most varied and "advanced" sources, but prudently stiffen the compound with a modicum of photography.

If Mr. Herman belongs to this band, he is among the best of them; but he deals here with an author who on occasion so wields the magic of words that neither the older illustrator's trick of flat-footed literalism nor the newer one of impenetrable obscurity can throw worthy light on the text. We are like the questioning prince in the allegory of 'The Touchstone,' who was offered, sometimes a piece of mirror, and would say: "This can never be, for there should be more than mere seeming"; and anon a lump of coal, and then would say: "This can never be, for at least there is seeming." Only a like magic of form can fitly accompany the fine use of words, and the application of such a test is of varying severity in drawings dealing with such a scrapbook as these allegories. The admirable illustration to 'The Sinking Ship' of the old salt smoking in the powder-magazine—because "they told me as she were going down"—seems suitable enough. Yet compare even this with such a *trouvaille* as the Captain's retort:—

"Suppose she were.... Life in any view is as dangerous as a sinking ship; and yet it is man's handsome fashion to carry umbrellas, to wear indiarubber overshoes.... For my own part, I should despise the man who even on board a sinking ship should omit to take a pill or wind up his watch."

Such a master of ironic phraseology asks for close reading, and we confess that, on a first perusal of 'The House of Eld,' the ambiguous description of the House in the wood—"yet it was in perfect repair, and all the chimneys smoked"—provoked a passing suspicion. Mr. Herman has treated this penetrating satire from the point of view of the element of heroic adventure it contains—and not entirely ill, if it be a fairy-tale only. Yet we can fancy it, and several others, perhaps, more successfully illustrated in terms of modern particularity.

In work of such seriousness as this allegory or the poignant story of 'The Poor Thing' the illustrator is somewhat out-classed by his author, and his quick counter-changes of black and white are too superficial in their interest. He or any one else might well be puzzled with the 'Song of the Morrow,' with its haunting language, which yet evades all but the most obvious interpretation. On the other hand, 'The Distinguished Stranger' is a subject which he has treated with more impartiality than Stevenson.

While *The Vicar of Wakefield* (Constable, 12s. 6d. net) is old-fashioned in conception, in humour, in moral intention and religious principles, it is not so out of date as our newer fashions in these things are likely soon to appear. MR. E. J. SULLIVAN'S line illustrations are light and dexterous (we particularly like the landscape chapter-headings), and if they never rivet the attention, the same might be said of the story. It meanders gently on in an easy narrative style which it has evidently been the artist's wish to emulate. The execution of these illustrations is, perhaps, a little too facile sometimes, though the looseness of touch has a utility in hitting off the dowdiness of the somewhat unformed girls with ambitions beyond their position.

The coloured illustrations are not so satisfactory. Even when they are at their cleverest the nerve of the painting becomes vague and foggy in the process of reproduction, and many of them seem to pretend to more elaboration than the consideration devoted to them by the artist would justify. This shows itself particularly in the similarity of means by which heads at different distances are characterized, and in an occasional prolixity in the drawing of folds of drapery.

The interest of SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S fantastic work *The Lost World* is considerably heightened by the ingenious illustrations provided in the elaborate edition now issued by Messrs. Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton (7s. 6d. net). We say "ingenious" because the whole design is to make the photographs and sketches appear as if they were absolutely authentic, taken "on the spot." Sir Arthur has already achieved success in this line, for at least one French journal recorded the death (before his resuscitation) of the lamented Sherlock Holmes as an actual fact.

In his introductory note to *The Most Pleasant and Delectable Tale of the Marriage of Cupid and Psyche* (Chatto & Windus, 5s. net), DR. ROUSE gives credit to works by Rohde, Clouston, and Lang, but omits to mention that Apuleius is responsible, not only for the preservation of this unique legend, but also for its decoration by many of the charming words and phrases characteristic of the silver age of Latin, when style may have degenerated, but æsthetic insight had gained in acuteness. Only at the end of the book is it apparent that the version here printed is Adlington's translation from the Latin of Apuleius. The eight coloured illustrations are effective, with the exception of that on p. 6, which is unnecessarily vague. Miss Dorothy Mullock has been influenced, we should suppose, both by Japanese and Persian art; the drawing of the eyes in the final pictures distinctly suggests the latter.

The same combination is evident, but intentional and to a far more finished point, in MR. EDMUND DULAC'S illustrations to *Sindbad the Sailor* (Hodder & Stoughton, 15s. net). For that matter, there is ample analogy between certain Chinese, Japanese, and Persian work: the same exactitude, delicacy, and decorativeness appear in all three. Here the book has been made to fit the illustrations; the margin and even the title are adapted to this end, and the lettering is ingenious in its conformity to Arabic script. The book is most decorative, but one or two of the illustrations may be rather terrifying to very young readers.

Another most ornamental work is the collection of old tales from the North, *East of the Sun and West of the Moon*, illustrated by KAY NIELSEN (Hodder & Stoughton, 15s. net). No pains have been spared to

produce a volume worthy of the standard of present-day gift-books, far above those doled out to childhood a generation or two ago. But in one sense ambition has overreached itself: the pictures, clever as they are, cannot but be called weird of the weirdest, and worthy of Mr. Sime in his wildest humours, notable for sharp contrasts of colour and strange lucubrations of form. MR. NIELSEN prefers for his figures what *Punch* (Du Maurier, if we remember right) called "Anglo-Saxon attitudes," but he carries this too far; the illustration on p. 16 should at least give some idea of a beautiful prince, instead of which we are confronted with a woebegone apparition, a very Cassius of stained-glass-window royalty. Pre-Raphaelite poses, brilliant colour-schemes, fantasies of minute and elaborate ornamentation and detail, can have their appeal to adults only; they are far above the heads of children, who prefer simplicity, bold lines, and crude colours as often as not. Still, Mr. Nielsen has done memorable work. The text is adequate, but rather commonplace.

MR. H. DE VERE STACPOOLE approaches far more nearly to success in *Poppyland* (Lane, 6s. net), not, as might be supposed, the region immortalized by Clement Scott, and glanced at, in classical allusion, by Edward Lear. 'Poppyland' is a collection of stories for children. Two of them, 'Feyshad' and 'Abdul and Hafiz,' are too allegorical; but 'The Little Prince' is pretty and well told, showing intimate acquaintance with Naples. Pietro Petroni and his school for dancing monkeys and child musicians offer a novel interest. The five little "Pierrette" tales, however, are the best in the book. The author tells them as to his own child, with many pleasant little touches: Struwwelpeter and the critics who forget to find fault; the Dutch scholar whose garden is full of publishers, who scramble for manuscripts thrown out of the window; the gluttonous "jar-babies" (a genial idea); the card kings, "fat from laughing at all the men whom their wives have destroyed"; and the chow dogs, so called because in China dogs say chow-chow instead of bow-wow. Mr. Stacpoole knows the value of explanatory detail in story-telling.

The illustrations by MR. LEIGHTON PEARCE vary. Three are excellent: the 'White Peacocks spreading their Tales to the Moon' (p. 36), the 'Immense Green Dragon' (p. 204), and the final illustration (p. 218): but the portraiture of Bellissima in 'The Little Prince' is not always happy, notably on p. 42.

*Aucassin and Nicolette* (Melrose, 14s. net)—a book that should be in every library—gains distinction from the careful attention bestowed both on text and illustrations in the present edition. The translation by MISS DULCIE LAWRENCE SMITH has been done with taste and delicacy, and avoidance of exaggeration; while the illustrations show marked individuality. MISS EILEEN LAWRENCE SMITH has her own definite conception of the hero and heroine, and she has expressed it worthily, striking out a convention of her own; the illustrations on pp. 9, 14, 29, and 31 are most meritorious, especially the last. In the coloured illustrations the effect is not so fully attained. The plate on p. 23 showing Aucassin in the hands of his foes is hardly convincing; to judge from its composition, it would have been a sheer impossibility for him to free his sword and break through.

Every one knows the text, but we cannot refrain from noting Aucassin's somewhat Nietzschean view of paradise and hell, a passage, by the way, that shows the translator at her best.



## MUSIC

## BRIGHTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THIS Festival opened on Tuesday evening with the National Anthem under the guidance of Mr. Lyell-Taylor, the municipal conductor. Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' followed, and was given under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood. His reading of the music is interesting, and possibly those accustomed to the conventional mode of interpretation may consider it unorthodox. The Old Testament story is intensely dramatic, and therefore calls for dramatic treatment. Mendelssohn himself was fully aware of this, and, had he been free to follow his own idea, would probably have shaped his work differently. But he was commissioned to write a sacred work occupying a whole evening; consequently there are numbers which, however excellent as music, delay the action, or prolong the work after (at any rate from a purely dramatic point of view) the highest point is reached, namely, the chorus "Thanks be to God." Mendelssohn knew this, but, under the influence of Pastor Schubring, the dramatic side had to be weakened by the spiritualizing of the story, and by the choruses considered essential in a sacred oratorio more than half a century ago. To depart from Handelian lines would have then been fatal. Sir Henry Wood's endeavour to give special prominence to the dramatic side is therefore justified. Fuller justice is rendered to Mendelssohn, and his work makes a stronger appeal to the public of to-day. It is quite open to any one to object to details in Sir Henry's reading, but the majority of musicians will, we believe, appreciate his intention.

The performance was on the whole very good. Miss Carrie Tubb in the "Widow" scene was excellent. Mr. Herbert Heyner's rendering of the part of the Prophet was good in intention, but at times the effort to be dramatic was too perceptible. Mr. Gwynne Davies, the tenor, was fairly successful. "Lift thine eyes" was well sung by Miss Carrie Tubb and the Misses Julia Webb and Doris Manuelle. The municipal orchestra and chorus of 350 performers showed signs of careful rehearsal. The voices were good, and those of the women particularly firm. Their clear declamation deserves note.

The works performed on Wednesday evening are more or less familiar to concert-goers in London, but they were all (including a charming Mozart Minuet) heard for the first time in Brighton. Debussy's 'Printemps' Suite, placed at the head of the programme, was produced only last year in London by Mr. Thomas Beecham, and was given under his direction at the recent concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society. It is a delightful work, and none the worse for showing signs of an early period in the composer's career. When sent to Paris from Rome in 1889, it was considered unduly modern by the judges, Massenet, Saint-Saëns, and other

well-known composers, including, we believe, Bruneau. For some of Debussy's admirers at the present day it is probably not sufficiently advanced.

The programme also included Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Antar,' full of life and colour; and Stravinsky's 'L'Oiseau de Feu,' which appears strange in a concert-room, but creates a very different impression in the ballet. The last piece was Mr. Delius's 'Dance Rhapsody' for orchestra, one of his finest works. The simplicity of the Mozart Minuet formed a delightful contrast.

Miss Woodall achieved success in 'Abide with Me' and 'Land of Hope and Glory.' Mr. Beecham's conducting throughout the evening was masterly, and the orchestral playing very fine.

## Musical Gossip.

THE second concert of the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall on Monday opened with Tchaikowsky's Serenade for Strings, Op. 48. There is a brief and delicately scored waltz in it, but the other sections, though containing fine themes and sound workmanship, are unduly long, principally owing to tedious repetitions. This work, well rendered under M. Safonoff's direction, was followed by Rubinstein's Pianoforte Concerto in G, which has some good themes, but offers music of the old kind, the solo part being written principally to show off the player. When Rubinstein was at the piano his magnetic touch and phenomenal technique triumphed; when the music was uninteresting, as in this concerto, he made his audience forget it; on the other hand, when the music was great, their enjoyment was doubled. Miss Vera Brock played the difficult solo part with courage, but without much success.

THE established custom of giving Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' at the opening concert of the Royal Choral Society was followed at the Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon. We know that when any work has become a favourite it remains so for a long time, yet if 'Elijah,' produced at Birmingham sixty-eight years ago, showed signs of decline, it would not cause surprise. But in large choral societies like the one in question, also in smaller ones outside London, it is still popular. We notice above its appearance at the Brighton Festival. The love of choral music throughout Great Britain partly accounts for this, and the 'Elijah' choruses give far better opportunities of satisfying the general public than are usually found in modern sacred music. Another and important consideration is that 'Elijah' is the survival of the fittest. Handel's 'Messiah' and 'Judas Maccabæus' are still given, though neither for purely musical reasons; but the oratorios of Haydn and Spohr, and the many weak imitations of Mendelssohn, have disappeared. In the performance last Saturday the chorus was heard to great advantage. The soloists were Miss Ada Forrest, Madame Ada Crossley, Mr. Ben Davies, and Mr. Randalow, the last named singing in the place of Mr. Robert Radford. Sir Frederick Bridge conducted.

THE LONDON TRIO (Madame Am'na Goodwin and MM. Pécskai and W. E. Whitehouse) have an interesting programme for the opening concert next Thursday of their forthcoming season. In addition to Tchaikowsky's Trio in A minor, 'In Memory of a

Great Artist,' and Beethoven's Sonata in C minor for violin and pianoforte, there will be performed for the first time a 'Fantasy on the National Anthems of the Allies: Belgium, France, Russia, and England,' by Dr. Charles W. Pearce.

MISS HÉLÈNE DOLMETSCH gave a concert at the Æolian Hall last Saturday afternoon in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. In the first part of her programme there were five short viola da gamba solos, four of which had been translated into modern notation by Dr. T. L. Southgate from a Tablature Music Book belonging to the Corporation of Manchester. Two of the group were specially attractive. One of them is by Tobias Hume, an English military officer who was noted as an excellent performer on the viola da gamba. He wrote a book of pieces for that instrument, also a work entitled 'Capitaine Hume's Poeticall Musicke,' for two "Basse Violls," dedicated to Queen Anne, and published in 1605. The other was by Simon Yoes, a name unknown to us. Miss Dolmetsch is a fine performer, and an admirable interpreter of old music.

Miss Moggridge, in addition to taking part in Bach's Sonata for viola da gamba and harpsichord, played Mozart's Fantasia in C minor, the one which precedes the Sonata in the same key. Though written nearly a year later, the Fantasia was intended by Mozart to belong to the Sonata; it can, however, be separated, for it is complete in itself. Miss Moggridge's reading was correct, if not sympathetic.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS have arranged a lecture by Dr. R. R. Terry on 'Sea Songs and Chanteys' at the Fyvie Hall, the Polytechnic, this afternoon at 6 o'clock. From the synopsis it promises to be of considerable interest. Illustrations of some thirty or forty chanteys and songs will be given by a select choir of male voices.

MR. E. W. NAYLOR, commenting on our paragraph last week relating to Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood's article on John Field in *Musical Opinion*, says:—

"I venture to point out, in this connexion, that an early Tudor composer is the forerunner of both Field and Chopin in this genre, viz., the writer of 'My Lady Carey's Dompe' (1510), who anticipates the general character of the Nocturne of four centuries later. The likeness of this ancient piece to Chopin's Op. 37, No. 1, for instance, is astonishing. A carefully edited copy of the original in the British Museum is printed in my 'Shakespeare Music' (Curwen, 1912)."

WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. Alfred Henry Littleton, chairman of the well-known publishers Messrs. Novello & Co. He passed away at Brighton on the 8th inst. Among his friends were Verdi, Gounod, and Liszt.

THE death is also announced from Paris of the eminent French baritone Jean Baptiste Faure. He was born at Moulins in January, 1830, and made his début at the Paris Opéra Comique in 1852. Among the many parts which he created was that of Hoël in Meyerbeer's 'Pardon de Ploermel.' This was in 1852, and eight years later he appeared for the first time at Covent Garden, and in that character. He retired from public life many years ago. Only last summer, however, he was present at a performance at Covent Garden.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
—	Grand Concert in aid of the Fund for Distressed Belgian Families in Belgium, 3, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Reichstein Hall.
—	Helen Seely's Concert, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
THURS.	Winifred Christie's Concert, 8, Æolian Hall.
—	London Trio, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
SAT.	Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Orchestral Concert for Young People, 3, Æolian Hall.



## DRAMA

*Forty Years on the Stage: Others Principally, and Myself.* By J. H. Barnes. (Chapman & Hall, 10s. 6d. net.)

MR. BARNES admits that actors have given the world a good deal in print concerning themselves, and explains that the purpose of his book is to make his own career a "peg on which to hang impressions and anecdotes" of the great artists he has met on both sides of the Channel. The book of reminiscences has of late years degenerated (or advanced, as the reader pleases) by becoming mainly a repository for anecdotes. One may prefer impressions; for anecdotes, in these days of busy journalism, are not things unpublished. One wants to know more of a man's serious purpose in life—of his art, if he is an artist.

We gladly recognize that Mr. Barnes is no mere gossip, and we have read what he has to say of the stage, its manners and management, with due attention and a desire for more. He might have inserted in his book the substance of the articles he has written on the drama. Of late years he has not been so successful as his previous career led him to expect; but his position as a sound and thoughtful actor is beyond cavil, even if he has not recently played the "star" parts. Truth to tell, we hear a little too much of "stars," good fellows and sweet gentlewomen; for, though we do not doubt that X is "quite well off," and Y a model of bonhomie, we are more interested in their place in the drama and the justification for it. We want to know not whether a certain play drew good money, but why it drew it. Praise or abuse without reasons is not satisfying, and Mr. Barnes's narrative is most attractive when he is writing about traditions, giving us some insight into a Shakespearean character, or examining judiciously the career of a famous actress, and telling us frankly to what, in his opinion, her success was due.

Samuel Phelps is the author's great hero, and he has worshipped him to the point of imitation; and Mrs. R. H. Wyndham, at the Royal, Edinburgh, in the seventies, is the finest manager he has seen "down to to-day." He does not believe much in modern stage managers, and he may well be right. We are surprised sometimes at the number of persons who appear under that name on an up-to-date programme, and wonder what they all do. They might manage, one thinks, to reduce the cost of a programme or a small cup of coffee to less than sixpence; but perhaps it is their very number that necessitates prices which are not tolerated elsewhere. Actors are proverbially generous, not to say lavish, and good art does not always, alas! mean good money; but it is clear that excellent work can be done without the profusion and expense that some managers love.

In forty years Mr. Barnes has noted a good many successes and failures. It was his persistent championship that,

after many rejections, brought 'A Message from Mars' on the stage; and several plays have not had, he thinks, a fair chance. He suggests a revival of 'The Weaker Sex' of Sir Arthur Pinero, and the 'Nitocris' of Clo. Graves. He has a striking passage on the stage as "the dumping-ground of the failures and ne'er-do-wells of every class of society and social grade." We read, too, of the wealthy and incompetent amateur who takes a theatre in order to show off himself or somebody else. On such difficulties Mr. Barnes writes with good sense, and he is a man with unusual experience, having acted frequently in America, as well as in the British Isles. He has, we should gather, kept a complete set of play-bills, which has led to the overloading of his pages with details of lesser names and indifferent dramas. We learn, for instance, that Wilson Barrett had the highest hopes of 'Man and his Makers,' produced at the Lyceum in 1899. That play, we may add, ran only a few nights, and exhibited the hero, a besotted Q.C., lying on a bench in St. James's Park. Duly rescued by a fair vision in a ball dress, he sees in the last act his children sporting round him, free from all hereditary taint, and a Palace of Hope in the background built with the profits of his poems. Any one with a sense of humour would have anticipated the London public in rejecting such a preachment. But Wilson Barrett was not strong in that way, and loved to exhibit himself in strange guise.

Of Irving Mr. Barnes has much to say. His mannerisms, which grew on him with years,

"appeared, as far as I can recollect, in his masterly performance of Digby Grant. They fitted that character to admiration, and little by little crept into all his work."

Instances are given of his brief and apt retorts, and a great tribute is paid to his brilliance and charm. Some of his contemporaries found him occasionally Mephistophelean in the aptness of his comments, but that was, perhaps, chiefly true of the years when his fortunes were waning. Mr. Barnes attended the dinner, at which Irving presided, given to Joseph Knight—the first occasion, the latter said, when the sheep had entertained the wolf. He has a proper appreciation of Knight's powers, but is inaccurate concerning his professional work:—

"Joseph Knight had been a true friend of the actors, though not a fulsome one. A fine specimen of manhood, a thorough Bohemian, but a brilliant well-read scholar with a kindly nature, he had been the critic of *The Globe* for years; also of *The Sunday Times* and *The Athenæum* on occasion. Erudite and thoughtful, he had held the balance fairly between praise and blame, and had earned and greatly enjoyed the love of all."

This is well said, but what of "*The Athenæum* on occasion"? A whole book of Knight's criticisms in this paper was published as long ago as 1893.

In Shakespeare Mr. Barnes evidently takes a special interest, and we wish his notes in this way, like that on Shylock,

had been more detailed. He tells us, following Phelps, that no really fat man can play Falstaff:—

"The physical strain in sustaining the unctious of voice and manner is as exhausting as the passion of Othello."

We remember with pleasure his Polonius in the great 'Hamlet' of 1913, and read with sympathetic interest his comments on the Shakespeare Memorial scheme. There is an 'Index of Names,' for the existence of which we are grateful, but it is rather disappointing to find such headings as 'Shakespeare,' 'Macbeth,' 'Shylock,' &c., omitted. We should value a reasonably complete Index more than the various portraits of celebrities on the stage.

Mr. Barnes has, we gather, secured a vogue for some of his verse; and his prose here, though unequal, is at its best effective. His stories are not all new—that could hardly be—but the brightest of them, due to the nimble wit of "Bill" Travers of Baltimore, have entertained at least one assiduous reader.

## Dramatic Gossip.

DUBLIN is the first town in the United Kingdom to have a public performance of Mr. Bernard Shaw's play 'Mrs. Warren's Profession.' The play will be presented by the Dublin Repertory Theatre for five nights from Monday next.

A REMARKABLE play in three acts, 'The Slough,' by Mr. A. Patrick Wilson, was produced in Dublin by the Abbey players last week. The situations in it are founded upon the Dublin strike of last year, and the author shows considerable dramatic power, particularly in the second act.

THE management of the Scala deserve commendation for their excellent programme of war films. Germany, Russia, Japan, India, France, Great Britain, are all shown, "en état de partir," under every aspect of arms. Belgium, by contrast, appears as in peace time—the Meuse in all its beauty, and Brussels with its boulevards, "places," and park, not forgetting the Palais des Arts, where the Teutons now installed may have opportunity to polish up their cultured tastes. But there are a few vivid scenes of refugees, and of wounded soldiers, Belgian and British, that bring home the realities of to-day. Such exhibitions, apart from their interest on general grounds, have a special value to-day; and should materially aid the powerful appeal now made for recruits.

MR. CECIL RALEIGH, the well-known dramatist, died on Tuesday last. The son of Dr. J. F. Rowlands, he took the name of Raleigh on his first appearance on the London stage at the Royalty Theatre in 1880. Of this theatre he afterwards became manager, and later acted as dramatic critic for *Vanity Fair*, *The Lady*, and *The Sporting Times*.

In 1885 he began writing plays, his first three being in collaboration with R. C. Carton. Alone, and with Mr. G. R. Sims and Mr. Henry Hamilton, he was responsible for a great number of dramas, and for some years had been the chief author of Drury Lane pieces.

It cannot be said that he ever achieved distinction in style or character-drawing, but he was apt at caricaturing the so-called vogue of the moment, and was an ingenious manipulator of sensation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. B.—W. H.—B.—B. P.—Received.



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# QUOTATIONS.

A pagan suckled in a creed outworn  
A rose-red city half as old as Time  
A woman, a spaniel, and a walnut tree  
An Austrian army awfully arrayed  
An open foe may prove a curse  
And the dawn comes up like thunder  
As if some lesser God had made the world  
Attain the unattainable  
Behold this ruin! 'twas a skull  
Better an old man's darling  
Black is the raven, black is the rook  
Born of butchers, but of bishops bred  
Build a bridge of gold  
But for the grace of God there goes John  
Bradford  
But when shall we lay the ghost of the  
brute?  
Could a man be secure  
Do the work that's nearest  
Dutton slew Dutton  
Ego sum Rex Romanus et supra gram-  
maticam  
Equal to either fate  
Even the gods cannot alter the past  
Fair Eve knelt close to the guarded gate  
Fighting like devils for conciliation  
From what small causes great events do  
spring  
Genius is a promontory jutting out into  
the infinite  
God called up from dreams  
Great fleas have little fleas  
Habacuc est capable de tout  
He who knows not, and knows that he  
knows not  
Hempseed I sow

I counted two-and-seventy stanches  
I shall pass through this world but once  
Idols of the market-place  
If lusty love should go in search of beauty  
In marriage are two happy things allowed  
In matters of commerce the fault of the  
Dutch  
Is he gone to a land of no laughter?  
La vie est vaine  
L'amour est l'histoire de la vie des femmes  
Les beaux esprits se rencontrent  
Love in phantastick triumph sat  
Mr. Pillblister and Betsy his sister  
Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois  
dans mon verre  
Music of the spheres  
Needles and pins, needles and pins  
Nor think the doom of man reversed for  
thee  
O for a booke and a shadie nooke!  
Oh tell me whence Love cometh  
On entre, on crie  
Pay all their debts with the roll of his drum  
Pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his  
teeth  
Pitt had a great future behind him  
Plus je connais les hommes  
Popery, tyranny, and wooden shoes  
Praises let Britons sing  
Prefaces to books are like signs to public-  
houses  
Quam nihil ad genium  
Quoth William Penn to Martyr Charles  
Still like the hindmost chariot wheel is  
cursed  
Swayed by every wind that blows

The East bowed low before the blast  
The farmers of Aylesbury gathered to dine  
The hand that rocks the cradle  
The heart two chambers hath  
The King of France and forty thousand  
men  
The toad beneath the harrow knows  
The virtue lies in the struggle  
The world's a bubble  
There are only two secrets a man cannot  
keep  
There is a lady sweet and kind  
There is a sweetness in autumnal days  
There is on earth a yet auguster thing  
There is so much good in the worst of us  
These are the Britons, a barbarous race  
They say that war is hell, a thing accurst  
This too shall pass away  
Though lost to sight, to memory dear  
Tire le rideau, la farce est jouée  
To see the children sporting on the shore  
Two men look out through the same bars  
Two shall be born a whole wide world  
apart  
Upon the hills of Breedon  
Vivit post funera virtus  
Walking in style by the banks of the Nile  
Warm summer sun, shine friendly here  
What dire offence from am'rous causes  
springs!  
Wherever God erects a house of prayer  
With equal good nature, good grace, and  
good looks  
Write me as one who loves his fellow-  
men  
Ye shepherds, tell me! Have you seen

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## LITERATURE

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MR. WILFRID BLUNT, himself something of an enigma among men of his own generation, is a poet of many paradoxes. Here, to begin with, are nine hundred pages of verse by one who declares "I would not, if I could, be called a poet." Nor is there a suspicion of affectation in the disclaimer. The mood is that in which the doer in him rebels against the dreamer :—

If ought be worth the doing, I would do it.  
My soul's ambition will not take excuse  
To play the dial rather than the sun.

The occult activity of creative minds has been likened by another poet—one whose name is linked with Mr. Blunt's by an episode of uncommon kindness—to that "interparticled vibration" which gives to matter its fixity :—

From stones and poets you may know  
Nothing so active is as that which least seems so.

We need not labour the theme by quoting a soldier's hackneyed saying that he would rather have written Gray's 'Elegy'—the quintessence of quietude—than have carried the heights of Quebec—the quintessence of movement. Still less can we attempt, in a self-contained modern instance, to settle the proportion of homage relatively due to Sir Ian Hamilton's dignified, yet daringly original elegy on Gordon and the most dashing of his military exploits. It is enough to say

that these have their bravery in common. For the artificial distinction between words and deeds, involving also the minor falsity of a distinction between manner and matter in literary style, has surely its final obliteration in the choice of literature, not art, nor even music, as the chosen medium of the revelation that has been man's greatest motive-power. If the Word be God, what can be more life-giving; and with whom, if not with the poet, lies the word?

It is no discredit, then, to Mr. Blunt to be here accounted a poet, and a fine one too. His travels in many and strange lands, on camel-back and on fleet barback, have taken him no such journey as this which he has accomplished on the feet of poetry. All his adventures culminate in his adventures among sonnet forms, where, on occasion, his excesses run him into sixteen or even twenty lines. Even his own proficiency as a bull-fighter merges into his entry of that sport in the familiar catalogue of men's follies—a catalogue which laments also that cities

Deck their streets for barren wars  
Which have laid waste their youth.

When, in his light verse—light as a July breeze on Goodwood Down—the poet confesses

I would not for a million not have seen  
Fred Archer finish upon Guinevere,

he perpetuates the fleetest of races, and the most expert of modern horsemen. Again the Bedouin Arabs, whom he learnt to love only after much living among them, are transported, by more than any mere dreamer, from their black tents to his pages :—

Children of Shem! Firstborn of Noah's race,  
But still for ever children; at the door  
Of Eden found, unconscious of disgrace,  
And loitering on while all are gone before;  
Too proud to dig; too careless to be poor;  
Taking the gifts of God in thanklessness,  
Not rendering aught, nor supplicating more,  
Nor arguing with Him when He hides His face.  
Yours is the rain and sunshine, and the way  
Of an old wisdom by our world forgot,  
The courage of a day which knew not death.  
Well may we sons of Japhet in dismay  
Pause in our vain mad fight for life and breath,  
Beholding you. I bow and reason not.

In this sonnet, no less than in the familiar one on 'Gibraltar' which no anthologist can resist, we have—what will be a surprise to some—just the sanity and sense of proportion which are essential to the poet's higher expression. No minor prejudices or preferences come to cheapen or qualify his passion. In the love poems we have the same effect—the abandonment of a man who counts all his losses as well as all his gains.

This elemental and alert sincerity, which takes two worlds into count in its most love-blinded and bewildered moments, is the mark of Mr. Blunt's poetry throughout. The direct note of George Peele's 'Farewell to Arms,' and of Raleigh's 'Verses before Death,' Mr. Blunt has resounded in the ears of a later generation of listeners; and it is no light praise of a living poet to associate his with their high names, and to feel guiltless of any incongruity. If in form his sonnets are sometimes Shakespearian, in thought and feeling they recall, now

Rousseau, but far oftener a more ancient and fitting prototype. Mr. Blunt is the St. Augustine of sonneteers. If in later poems, like a tired child who at last relinquishes some striving, he capitulates to Pleasure, it is not by this relaxed mood that he will be best remembered and praised. The penitent has in him a prevailing spokesman in such a sonnet as 'He would live a better life,' and such a poem as 'On the Way to Church'—a piece in which we are conscious of the superfluity of the final stanza. The candid 'Quatrains of Life' contain many passages of regret for the days of a guarded childhood and youth, made unhappy only by the knowledge of man's cruelty to man and beast; and in one of the sonnets he affirms :—

If I have since done evil in my life,  
I was not born for evil. This I know.  
My soul was a thing pure from sensual strife.  
No vice of the blood foredoomed me to this woe.  
I did not love corruption. Beauty, truth,  
Justice, compassion, peace with God and man,  
These were my laws, the instincts of my youth,  
And hold me still, conceal it as I can.  
I did not love corruption, nor do love.  
I find it ill to hate and ill to grieve.  
Nature designed me for a life above  
The mere discordant dreams in which I live.  
If I now go a beggar on the Earth,  
I was a saint of Heaven by right of birth.

In the same mood he frankly tells his foolish Manon,

If I had chosen thee, thou shouldst have been  
A virgin proud, untamed, immaculate....  
Thou shouldst have been of soul commensurate  
With thy fair body, brave and virtuous  
And kind and just; and, if of poor estate,  
At least an honest woman for my house.

Uncovenanted, too, in its candour is the sonnet in which Manon is assured—what perhaps no woman ever believes—that in her very derogations she is most dear to some of her adorers :—

I love not thy perfections. When I hear  
Thy beauty blazoned, and the common tongue  
Cheapening with vulgar praise a lip, an ear,  
A cheek that I have prayed to;—when among  
The loud world's gods my god is noised and sung,  
Her wit applauded, even her taste, her dress,  
Her each dear hidden marvel lightly flung  
At the world's feet and stripped to nakedness—  
Then I despise thy beauty utterly,  
Crying, "Be these your gods, O Israel!"  
And I remember that on such a day  
I found thee with eyes bleared and cheeks all pale,  
And lips that trembled to a voiceless cry,  
And that thy bosom in my bosom lay.

"If all men were like you," says Stevenson's perceiving Baroness to Prince Otto, "it would be worth while to be a woman."

The moralist and the poet, in presence of these tragic affections, may find themselves, to their mutual surprise, very much in agreement—if the one wields a threat, then the other suffers a regret—the threat fulfilled. In the lines 'At a Funeral' Mr. Blunt claims the very ashes of her whom, living, he had loved :—

I loved her too, this woman who is dead.  
Look in my face. I have a right to go  
And see the place where you have made her bed  
Among the snow.

The notable thing throughout is that there is no levity in this poet's treatment of even light love. He brings loyalty to the unlikely assignment to which loyalty, in all its odd service, was ever set: a handmaid in the very house of the disloyal.

In an anthology of Mr. Blunt's poetry, prepared years ago by George Wyndham



and Henley, the political poems had no representation. They are, of course, included in these volumes. Their suppression would not merely have maimed the monument of Mr. Blunt's literary life-work, but would also have shown a stupid insensibility to the changed conditions of the day, with its shifted hopes and hates, its larger tolerances, and its wider trust. So long ago as in 1882, Mr. Blunt's lack of sympathy with his country's policy of expansion (in Egypt and elsewhere) was confessed by himself in a manly prose statement which he desired to be "at least no impertinent aggravation of his fault." In the poetry now published 'The Wind and the Whirlwind' is likely to offend only those insensible to "fine frenzy" of feeling. The punishment originally awarded it was that of a neglect, natural enough, which did little justice to its literary quality; and its sometimes reported suppression at the hands of our Pro-Consuls strikes us as being hardly less beside the mark than, say, a prohibition by the Turk of the reading of the Prophet's lamentations in the Palestine of to-day.

We purposely leave ourselves no space to speak of the lines, now first published, 'To a Happy Warrior'—an elegy on the poet's friend and cousin, George Wyndham. Any extract would do violence to its sensitive organism. Like the man himself, it is compounded of realism and romance. If the author has succeeded in his happy and heroic plan—and we think he has—he proves that, after passing the limits of threescore years and ten, he has assuredly added the renown of an English elegiast to that of an English sonneteer.

### THE AFTERMATH OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

By entitling this volume 'The Period of the French Revolution' the editors of the latest volume of 'The Cambridge History of English Literature' have, perhaps a little inadvisedly, directed attention to the fact that neither in filiation of ideas nor in date do the essays of which it is composed correspond to that title. Apart from the admitted influence of everything on everything else, it would be, we think, difficult to show any purely literary influence of the French Revolution on English literature in Peacock's novels, for instance, or in the later Wordsworth. To a French student the Revolution in France is a true spiritual epoch, making all things new; to an English student of English literature it is from this point of view not an influence but an interesting result of the penetration of eighteenth- and seventeenth-century English ideas into a foreign medium. No doubt it influenced the matter of Burke or Wordsworth, but

merely as an accident; it neither explains nor accounts for anything essential in the literary history of many writers in this volume.

One is for a moment puzzled to find Wordsworth, who died in 1850, between Cowper and Crabbe, though Shelley and Keats are not dealt with, or Peacock, who died in 1866, while Scott has still to come; but further consideration only justifies the editorial selection, with the possible exception of Coleridge, who defies any attempt at classification—"an inspired idiot" as William Morris once called him, to the horror of a party of literary critics. If printers and publishers still used emblems, this volume should bear on its face the image of Janus, and if Janus should suggest the linaments of Wordsworth so much the better. For Wordsworth was, first and foremost, an eighteenth-century poet whose Nature-love was founded on the school of Thomson, and whose solitude was not complete without a ruined hermitage in the distance, occupied by a professional hermit, probably on weekly wages. Of course, this was but one of his faces; the other turned towards the future of romantic poetry, and on this side his genius soared to the highest level of English verse. Prof. Legouis's essay on Wordsworth is one of the most memorable things in a volume which contains many notable aids to criticism; and principally for this, that it passes over nearly all the things that strike an English lover of his verse, and selects for comment features of his work quite unimportant to us. Rousseau tempered by Burke is too facile an explanation of Wordsworth: the causes which produced Rousseau, the causes which produced Burke, were to produce later the Wordsworth who wrote essential prose in verse; the poet Wordsworth was the child of Ossian and Percy and Spenser.

The eighteenth century was an age of prose—of great prose in great hands, nearly always of good prose, since those who wrote had usually something of importance to say, and most of them said it directly and simply. Burke stands alone in his time, but Godwin and Paine and Cobbett can hardly be surpassed as political pamphleteers; Southey has left us the best short biography in our language; Bentham supplied the philosophic basis of the Liberal party of the nineteenth century; Coleridge opened the way to modern literary criticism.

Compare this achievement with that of the poets of the time: Cowper and Crabbe are on the further side of Janus; Southey rarely rises beyond the lower slopes of Parnassus; Blake and Coleridge are in a class by themselves—at the highest among the glories of our literature; at the worst, pitiable. Burns is the direct child, partly of the romantic movement on its literary side, but still more of the revival of national feeling which a century of peace and comparative prosperity had brought about among the Scottish peasantry, and of the traditional verse which survived among them. The eighteenth century marked him only when he tried

to write English verse. Let us in passing note the singular case of a Scottish writer who can give us as free and candid a criticism of Burns's failures as of his successes.

Apart from the important studies on the writers we have named, the most novel and interesting chapters here are those which sweep up into their net the less important authors of the eighteenth century, leaving to the writers of the next volume a clear ground for the history of the romantic revival—that is, of modern English literature. Chief among these general studies are those of Prof. Saintsbury on the minor poets and on the prosody of the eighteenth century, and on the novel as it existed before Scott. The minor poets are unreadable, but some of the eighteenth-century novelists preserve a certain amount of popularity in the outer circles of the reading public, and 'The Scottish Chiefs,' 'Thaddeus of Warsaw,' 'The Children of the Abbey,' and half a dozen others like them, still line the barrows at country fairs; while Miss Edgeworth, Beckford, and even Maturin have found favour in the eyes of modern publishers. Of the Georgian dramatists only Goldsmith and Sheridan survive; the slumber of the others on their shelves is undisturbed except by the unsuccessful raids of a predatory dramatic author in search of situations. Yet forty years ago cheap reprints of the plays of this period were to be found on every bookstall.

More novel in their conception, and generally interesting, are the final chapters of the volume—on Children's Books, the Blue-Stockings, and Book-Production and Distribution. The last-named is in the hands of Mr. H. G. Aldis, a master of the subject, though one or two points in his essay will bear discussion. There is some evidence for the existence of circulating libraries in the early years of the Restoration, and there is much evidence of Scottish printing for London houses even before the end of the sixteenth century.

The chapter on Children's Books by Mr. F. J. Harvey Darton is specially good and thorough, though, as a matter of completeness, some mention should have been made of the later religious books of the "hell-fire" school written for children, some of which, such as Pike's 'Persuasive to Early Piety,' Todd's 'Lectures to Children,' and Furniss's 'A Sight of Hell,' were in use as Sunday books till quite recently. The revolutions in children's appreciation of authors are another theme worth study; experiment shows that a modern child of any age will hardly glance at Mrs. Sherwood or Miss Edgeworth while there is anything else to read, just as the ordinary schoolboy refuses Marryat or Fenimore Cooper.

Taken as a whole, the volume quite sustains the high reputation of the series, while the value and bulk of the bibliographical studies at the end increase as modern times are approached.



*Mr. Chamberlain's Speeches.* Edited by Charles W. Boyd. With an Introduction by the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain. 2 vols. (Constable & Co., 15s. net.)

THE editor of this selection judiciously disarms criticism by pointing out that from the ample harvest of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches he could do no more than bring home a sheaf. Omissions were inevitable, but on the whole Mr. Boyd has adroitly surmounted the difficulty of compression. If we have a fault to find, it is that we get too much of the Tariff Reform campaign, during which Mr. Chamberlain employed the same argument, with modifications to suit the various halting-places of that pilgrimage; and too little of what may be called the early-middle period, that of his beneficent labours at the Board of Trade. Still, enthusiasts can always turn up his expositions of Bills in the files of 'Hansard,' and the general reader will probably be quite content with these gleanings from the oratory of forty years. Mr. Boyd's historical introductions are always to the point, and form a sure guide to the character of the speaker and the quality of his speeches.

A non-political paper like *The Athenæum* must find itself in a quandary when it comes to reckon up such an intense politician as Mr. Chamberlain. Still, we can heartily subscribe to his son's filial remark that the forces working in his heart were a passionate love of his country and a great faith in his countrymen here and beyond the seas. In that sense he was consistent throughout, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain fairly claims for him that, given his ideals, the inconsistencies of his career are matters of small moment. Mr. Chamberlain, no less than Peel, he was always learning, only, unlike Peel, he was troubled with few of those perplexities which are unfolded in that statesman's letters to Sir James Graham. For several months after the defeat of the first Home Rule Bill he stood at fault, and Lord Randolph Churchill was the recipient of his hesitations. His speeches made at that time should be read with the correspondence to be found in Mr. Winston Churchill's biography as a commentary. But as a rule he pursued his undeviating march, none too respectful of Cabinet tradition or careful of the feelings of individuals. W. E. Forster and the Duke of Devonshire were among his victims, and public life was the poorer for their loss.

Yet Mr. Chamberlain, as these volumes remind us, did much for the small creditor, the merchant seaman, and the agricultural labourer at home; while on the constructive side of Imperial politics the Australian Commonwealth Act stands as a monument to his tactful firmness. He put new life into derelict Crown Colonies, where officials lived in mud-huts and communications barely existed. After the South African War he went to the Cape on a mission of conciliation, and addressed the Dutch in this fine appeal:—

"What are the qualities which we admire in you? Your patriotism, your courage,

your tenacity, your willingness to make sacrifices for what you believe to be right and true. Well, these are qualities which we desire to imitate, and which we believe we share."

Mr. Boyd appends the interesting note, taken from the shorthand report, that "Mr. Botha was observed to applaud this statement." Of the Tariff Reform movement it is enough to say that, as with Dickens's 'Edwin Drood' and 'Le Député d'Arcis' of Balzac, the author's work was left incomplete.

Mr. Chamberlain's speeches are very much in Pitt's State Paper style. They rely on argument, not on rhetoric; they drive home their application less by appeals to general principles—an unfortunate incursion into "natural rights" excepted—than by a marshalling of facts and statistics. Pitt, as Lecky has remarked, was fond of leading up to a Virgilian quotation; and Mr. Chamberlain, too, was given to ending on a verse of poetry, generally of a homely kind. His anecdotes, especially when he was addressing popular audiences, were more felicitous than his literary allusions. These—Mrs. Partington and the rest of them—read now with a curious triteness. But the charge of slipshod diction which Dr. Parr brought against Pitt certainly cannot be applied to Mr. Chamberlain. "The dog talks grammar," Dr. Parr complained of Pitt, "but it is an insidious masked battery under which he may better assail our idiom." Mr. Chamberlain not only talked grammar, but he also expressed himself with perfect correctness and invariable lucidity. If he oftentimes resorted to "the parting of the ways" and other clichés, it must be remembered that his working-class audiences would have missed them if they had been left out.

To Mr. Chamberlain, as his son happily remarks, speech was a form of action. "Mr. Chamberlain," Mr. Asquith observed with equal propriety, "kept as a rule closer to the ground [than Gladstone or Bright]; he rarely digressed, and he never lost his way." The man was greater than his utterances. Mr. Boyd cannot be expected to reproduce the slim form, the penetrating yet melodious voice, the deadly earnestness clothed by a perfect control of manner. We can only advise those who did not hear Mr. Chamberlain when he was most characteristic to peruse with care the speech in vol. ii. pp. 12 *et seq.*, in the course of which he charged heavily against Lord Weardale, then known as Mr. Philip Stanhope. An even more scathing castigation, that of an Irish member, does not appear, but it was confined to a phrase or two. If we search these volumes in vain for passages approaching Bright's "Angel of Death" speech or his description of a Quaker funeral, it is most interesting to be reminded when and where such phrases fell as "proprietors 'who neither toil nor spin,'" "What I have said, I have said," and "If you wish to prevent separation, you must put a tax on food."

## ANCIENT EGYPT AND HER BOOKS.

IN the handy volume entitled 'A History of the Egyptian People' Dr. Budge has recorded the history of Egypt from the earliest times down to its absorption in the Turkish Empire in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. He has thus gone considerably beyond the scope of his longer work in eight volumes, which ended with the death of Cleopatra; and although the extension does not occupy more than a page or two, it will be useful in clarifying the ideas of the general reader. It is no light task to compress in this way the history of five or six millennia within the compass of some 250 pages; but Dr. Budge shows himself fully equal to it, and his narrative lacks nothing in interest. The main points in the extraordinarily dramatic history of the Nile Valley—to wit, the great advance of material culture in the Pyramid-building Age, the corresponding increase of prosperity and progress under the Twelfth Dynasty, the still mysterious eclipse of the Hyksos period and the glorious expulsion of the invaders, followed by the foreign conquests of the early kings of the Eighteenth Dynasty—are all well marked, and should give a clear picture even to one who here reads the story of Ancient Egypt for the first time. If any monotony be noticed in the long-drawn-out tragedy of decay under the priest-kings, and the successive conquests by the Ethiopians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Turks, it is more due to the facts than to Dr. Budge's manner of telling them.

In his choice of material Dr. Budge is always moderate and nearly always judicious. He will have nothing to do with the new-fangled system of chronology introduced shibboleth fashion by the German Egyptologists, and declares his adhesion to the earlier system of Brugsch. The only concession he will make in this respect is that he thinks the beginning of the Eighteenth Dynasty must be brought down from 1700 B.C. to 1600 B.C. on the evidence of contemporary cuneiform texts, and his deep acquaintance with the subject makes it practically certain that he is right here. His views on Egyptian religion are nearly always clear and well founded, although his dictum that the Egyptians during the Dynastic Period believed "in an almighty and benevolent Creator called 'Pautti,'" as well as in the existence of "two everlasting powers, the one good, the other evil," would have against it the overwhelming authority of Sir Gaston Maspero. That he has kept his reading on the whole subject well up to date is shown by his assignment of an Aryan origin to the Mitannian kings with whom the Pharaohs of the New Empire frequently allied themselves, and by his recognition of the fact that nothing

*A History of the Egyptian People.* By E. A. Wallis Budge. (Dent & Sons, 3s. 6d. net.)

*The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians* (Same author, publishers, and price.)



like public or congregational worship existed in Egypt before Ptolemaic times.

Our sole criticism concerning this part of Dr. Budge's work is that it is not always consistent with his earlier utterances, and that he gives no explanation of, or excuse for, the discrepancy. In his longer history he admits that the green slate objects which form almost the only material for the earliest history of Egypt were shields, a theory which is borne out by the fact that with those first discovered were found large mace-heads, also bearing reliefs of warlike scenes, the mace and the shield being the two weapons of the predynastic or protodynastic Egyptians. In this volume he returns to the earlier guess that they were "palettes" used for making cosmetics. He offers no reason for this change of view; but it seems to be taken almost verbatim from the 'Ancient History of the Near East' of Mr. H. R. Hall, also a British Museum official, which is among the books that he here recommends for the perusal of any reader desiring further acquaintance with the subject. As we pointed out in our review of that work, Mr. Hall is probably mistaken in this matter, since the actual "palettes" with which he would identify the carved slates were not found at Abydos, as he says, and the material pounded in them was not antimony, but malachite, or some other salt of copper. Antimony, in fact, could not be treated in the way Mr. Hall suggests, and it is the fact that it does form an ingredient in the *kohl*, or eye-paint, used in the East at the present day, which doubtless led to the confusion. Is it chivalry or departmental *esprit de corps* on the part of Dr. Budge which leads him thus to adopt his subordinate's mistake?

Apart from this the book is admirably adapted for its purpose, well illustrated, and well got-up.

Dr. Budge's other work, 'The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians,' is a gallant attempt to make intelligible to the general public the few and scanty remains of Egyptian religious and imaginative writing which have come down to us. In the extracts he gives from the Pyramid Texts, here appearing, we think, for the first time in English, and from the 'Book of the Dead,' on which he is one of the chief authorities, we get a first-hand statement of the Egyptian's views on religious matters; while in stories like those of the Westcar Papyrus we have the kind of fairy story familiar to readers of the 'Arabian Nights.' Of those in the first category it is doubtful whether the uninstructed reader to whom these volumes are addressed will be able to make much; but their publication may stimulate his curiosity, and thus lead him to further study. The fairy tales are delightful, and lose nothing in the telling. Our only regret is that he did not see his way to include among them the story of the Predestined Prince, the Capture of Joppa, and the quarrel between Sequenen-Ra and the Hyksos king. Both books as they stand, however, are interesting as well as instructive.

*Reminiscences of the South Seas.* By John La Farge. (Grant Richards, 16s. net.)

SINCE Stevenson died we have met with no book which gave so good a notion of the fascination of "the enchanted isles of Vivien" as this posthumous volume by John La Farge, a well-known American painter and worker in stained glass. La Farge fell under the spell of the South Sea islands as completely as do most travellers with a sense of beauty and a yearning for romance, and he has given admirable expression to it in these pages. The impression produced by his picturesque and distinguished style is strongly reinforced by admirable reproductions of nearly fifty of the exquisite drawings which he made during his trip to Hawaii, Samoa, Tahiti, and Fiji. Altogether this is emphatically a book to buy and to enjoy at leisure. The only complaint to be made against it will come from those who have the recollection of a few weeks spent among the islands, and find these pages begetting in them an almost intolerable desire to go back again and loiter among the cocoa-palms and shady banana trees, where the unceasing song of the surf upon the reef is borne on the heavenly breath of the trade-wind, and men and women alike still fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden age.

La Farge sailed from San Francisco on this island trip in August, 1890, when the islands were slightly less europeanized than they are at the present day. He was deeply interested in the study of native customs and ways of thought. As a good example of his style we may quote a passage in which he comments upon the singular readiness with which the Samoans—and the remark applies with equal force to the majority of the Polynesian races—accepted the Biblical teaching of the missionaries, and took the Scriptures to their heart with a completeness that can only be paralleled, though with far different results, among Cromwell and his Puritan contemporaries:—

"And then the Bible—I am not speaking of the New Testament—is so near them; they read so often their own story in the life of Israel of many centuries back. They are not separated from a civilization of that form by such and so many changes as our ancestors' minds have passed through. Their habit of life must even be said to antedate the Biblical. They do not have to make excuses for the conduct of God's chosen people. They can take all as it is written. They need not suppose some error in the account of the witch of Endor. In such a valley, buried under trees, or behind that headland where the palms toss in the roar of the trades, dwells some woman, wiser and more powerful in the solitude and in the night than we judge her by day. She can tell what things are happening elsewhere; what things are likely to come. She brings in the dead by the hand. She tells of what the dead are now doing, of their wars and their struggles in the empty outside world. What she revealed some nights ago, to a chosen few who say they were present, is murmured about the villages, and makes a feature of conversation not unlike society news. I have listened at

night, in out-of-the-way places, among preachers and people of confirmed Bible piety, to the last reports from the spirit world; to the news of war there; to the tale of great fights which had occurred on such a day of the moon, when the battleground of the reef was strewn with the corpses of the dead already dead to us. And I remember hearing once how some spirit ruling over a part of our island had declined to enter into war because he had not been attacked, and his religious principles, which were Christian, confined him to the defensive. Perhaps all these things meant more to my good friends than they did to me.... At any rate, it kept the land peopled with fears. It makes the terror of the forest more vivid and more reasonable.... And I own that I have never seen a nature which at night assumed more mystery, a more threatening quiet. The vegetation never rests. The plants are always growing. The sighing of the palms so deceptively like rain; the glitter of the great leaves of the banana, striking one against the other, with a half metallic clink; the fall of dead branches; the sudden drop of the coco-nut or the bread-fruit; the perpetual draught, carrying indefinite sounds from the untrodden interior; the echo of the surf from the reef, against the high mountains; the splash of the water on the shore; the flight of the 'flying fox' in the branches; the ghostlike step of the bare-footed passer-by; the impossibility of the eye carrying far through angles of tropical foliage—all these things make the night not a cessation of impressions, but a new mystery."

The author, who should have appealed to Stevenson in his Vailima seclusion as a kindred spirit, gives us only a tantalizing glimpse of him and his intercourse with Mataafa, the ex-King of Samoa:—

"It is always difficult for those of us who have the cosmopolitan instinct to realize how fundamental are the views of the Britisher. Mr. Stevenson had been explaining to us a difficulty I could hardly appreciate, and that was the question of whether he should call on Mataafa or wait until Mataafa called on him. I know how that would be settled in England. No one would expect the Queen or the Prince of Wales to call first, even though they cannot have for themselves the sense of dignity and sacredness which must envelope Mataafa. The Queen is the head of the Church and Defender of the Faith; but she is not so by blood, whether there be a Church or not. It is this peculiar element of something sacred, as it were of the son of a demigod, the natural intermediary between this world and the next, which is gently latent in the original idea of the aristocracy of these people. Even to Roman Paula, the spiritual daughter of St. Jerome, it must have been something beyond our ken to be a descendant of, let us say, Agamemnon or Achilles, or other sons of demigods. In this state of mind Mr. Stevenson came in upon us during one of Mataafa's visits, and succumbed at once to the delicate courtesy of the great chief. He managed so prettily to express his knowledge of Stevenson's distinction, of his being a writer of stories, and a wish to know him limited by the difficulties of his position."

It is amusing, for those who remember Stevenson's own constant complaint that he was always at loggerheads with the police and other official persons by reason of his lack of "respectability," to find him calmly set down as the typical



"Britisher," hidebound by etiquettes and conventions! We suspect, however, that there was some misunderstanding of the position on La Fargo's part, as a passage in a letter to Charles Baxter, dated December, 1889, shows clearly that Stevenson was acquainted with Mataafa at least a year before the date of the interview to which this extract refers.

In conclusion, we note that the recent turn of events gives a curious answer to a question asked by our author in discussing Samoan politics of twenty-four years ago. If the United States withdrew from the joint arrangement then existing, he says, "then, for the protection of German property, German forces could be landed in Samoa, the imperial flag be hoisted, and whoever would dare to haul it down?" It would have taken the most inspired of political prophets a long while to guess that the ultimate answer would be "New Zealand."

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK

### THEOLOGY.

**Butler (H. Montagu),** *LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS*, Second edition, 2/ net. Bowes & Bowes  
Short sermons intended as "Words of Good Cheer" for the Holy Communion.

**Clough (John E.),** *SOCIAL CHRISTIANITY IN THE ORIENT*, 6/6 Macmillan  
A study of the effects of the contact between Christianity and the religions of the East.

**Cook (Stanley A.),** *THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS*, 7/6 net. Black  
A psychological and historical analysis of three typical attitudes towards religion—the purely religious, the ordinary rationalistic, and the critical or scientific.

**Denison (Henry Philpotts),** *VISIONS OF GOD*, 5/ net. Robert Scott  
A study by a Prebendary of Wells on the question of the interdependence of the Incarnation and the Fall.

**Edghill (Mary),** *IDEALS AND REALITIES*, 1/6 net. Wells Gardner  
Some meditations on incidents recorded in the Scriptures, with their application to the lives of others. The Bishop of St. Albans has supplied the Introduction.

**Findlater (John),** *PERFECT LOVE*, 2/6 net. Leith, Leith Printing and Publishing Co.  
A study of John Wesley's teaching on Christian idealism, indicating its relation to some currents of modern thought.

**Horner (Gurney),** *THE UNIVERSAL POSTULATE*, 3/6 net. Hayman, Christy & Lilly  
An open letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**Jackson (George),** *IN A PREACHER'S STUDY*, 3/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton  
A collection of essays on theological subjects.

**Lees (Rev. E.),** *DUTY AND PRIVILEGE*, 1/ net. Skeffington  
A series of addresses on 'The Seven Aspects of the Holy Communion.'

**Miller (J. R.),** *PAUL'S MESSAGE FOR TO-DAY*, 3/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton  
A volume in the "Silent Times" Series.

**Pigott (Rev. H. M.),** *THE CHRISTIAN'S BOUNDEN SERVICE*, a Manual for "Them who come to the Lord's Supper," 1/ net. Heath & Cranton  
The author supplies "a form of preparation for Holy Communion along Prayer-Book lines."

**Pollock (Right Rev. Bertram),** *THE INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE*, 6d. John Murray  
The recast of a speech delivered by the Bishop of Norwich recommending caution in the subdivision of dioceses.

**Taylor (Mrs. Howard),** *THOUGH WAR SHOULD RISE*, 6d. net. China Inland Mission  
A little book containing short essays for devotional reading.

**Wicks (Henry J.),** *THE DOCTRINE OF GOD*, 10/ net. Hunter & Longhurst  
A critical study of the composition of the books of the Apocrypha arranged, as far as possible, in their chronological order.

### LAW.

**Jones (Charles),** *THE SOLICITOR'S CLERK*, Part II., 2/6 net. Eppingham Wilson  
Sixth edition, revised and enlarged.

### POETRY.

**Book of Georgian Verse**, chosen and edited with Notes by William Stanley Braithwaite, 5/ net. Duckworth  
A reissue.

**Book of Restoration Verse**, chosen and edited with Notes by William Stanley Braithwaite, 6/ net. Duckworth  
A reissue.

**Booth (William),** *THE SONGS OF A YEAR*, 6d. net. Nutt  
A booklet of verses, including topical, humorous, and personal pieces. They are reprinted from *The Liverpool Courier*, *The Daily Dispatch*, and other papers.

**Call (The) of the Open,** A LITTLE ANTHOLOGY OF CONTEMPORARY AND OTHER VERSE, compiled by Leonard Stowell, 2/6 net. Black  
This volume includes extracts from the work of many English twentieth-century writers, such as Mr. W. S. Blunt, Mr. Robert Service, and Mr. Laurence Housman, as well as translations from contemporary Continental writers. It is illustrated in colour.

**Chamberlen (Lawrence J.),** A METRICAL VERSION OF LORD LYTTON'S 'LADY OF LYONS,' 1/6 net. Heath & Cranton  
The book is illustrated by Mr. F. Meyerheim.

**College Chaucer (The),** edited by Henry Noble MacCracken, 6/6 net. Milford  
This volume contains "as much of Chaucer as can be given in a single volume," and is edited with a few notes and a full Glossary. The latter has been prepared with the collaboration of Mr. Thomas Goddard Wright.

**Giddings (Franklin Henry),** *PAGAN POEMS*, 4/6 net. Macmillan  
A book of verse with a title chosen to emphasize the inextinguishable "faith in the possibilities of life."

**Goldring (Maude),** *THE COUNTRY OF THE YOUNG*, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews  
The author celebrates the "Merrie England" which was haunted with fairies, and sings of the beauties of the country-side. Several of her pieces are written in the form of a dialogue.

**Hardy (Thomas),** *SATIRES OF CIRCUMSTANCE*, Lyrics and Reveries, with Miscellaneous Pieces, 4/6 net. Macmillan  
The volume includes a piece entitled 'The Convergence of the Twain' on the loss of the Titanic, 'God's Funeral,' 'The Satin Shoes,' and 'Poems of 1912-13.'

**Holden (E. M.),** *A SONG OF BIRTH AND DEATH*, 1/ net. Fifeild  
A collection of poems including 'To the Muse,' reprinted from *The Poetry Review*, and the long 'Song of Birth and Death.'

**Nature's Moods,** A LITTLE ANTHOLOGY OF VERSE, compiled by Leonard Stowell, 2/6 net. Black  
Some modern English and Continental writers are represented in this anthology. The book is illustrated with coloured plates.

**Noyes (Alfred),** *A TALE OF OLD JAPAN*, 2/ net. Blackwood  
This is reprinted from vol. ii. of Mr. Noyes's 'Collected Poems.' It contains an Introduction in memory of Samuel Coleridge Taylor, and coloured illustrations by Miss Kate Riches.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Reader's Index**, 1d. Stanley Russell  
The bi-monthly magazine of the Croydon Public Libraries.

**Russell Sage Foundation Library, Bulletin**, New York, the Library  
The Librarian's Report.

### PHILOSOPHY.

**Blair (David),** *THE MASTER-KEY*, a New Philosophy, 3/6 net. Wimbledon, Ashrama Agency  
The author arranges his subject under the headings 'Man's Place in the Universe,' 'Life on Nature,' 'Noumenal Life,' 'Religion,' 'European Theism,' and 'Ascetic Philosophies.'

**Mach (Ernst),** *THE ANALYSIS OF SENSATIONS AND THE RELATION OF THE PHYSICAL TO THE PSYCHICAL*, 6/6 net. Open Court Pub. Co.  
Miss C. M. Williams's translation from the first German edition appeared in 1897. Mr. Sydney Waterlow has revised and supplemented it from the fifth German edition.

**Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society**, 10/6 net. Williams & Norgate

The papers read before the Society during the Thirty-Fifth Session, 1913-14, together with an abstract of the minutes of the proceedings for the session and the Report of the Executive Committee.

**Snaith (John),** *THE PHILOSOPHY OF SPIRIT*, 12/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

Beginning with the immemorial question, "What is Truth?" the author expounds his own philosophy, and discusses the philosophical character of the Scriptures.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Betham-Edwards (M.),** *UNDER THE GERMAN BAN IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE*, 1/ net. Dent  
A study of the country and temperament of the "Lost Provinces," and of their bitter relations with the Prussian conqueror.

**De Morgan (Augustus),** *ESSAYS ON THE LIFE AND WORK OF NEWTON*, 5/ net. Open Court Publishing Co.  
These essays are edited, with Preface, notes, Appendixes, and Index, by Mr. Philip E. B. Jourdain.

**Great Peace Maker (A),** 10/ net. Heinemann  
The diary of James Gallatin, secretary to Albert Gallatin, the negotiator of the Treaty of Ghent, edited by Count Gallatin, and with an Introduction by Viscount Bryce.

**Haggard (Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P.),** *WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA*, 16/ net. Stanley Paul  
A sequel to the author's 'Remarkable Women of France,' which ended at the year 1748, and the conclusion of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

**Lescarbot (Marc),** *THE HISTORY OF NEW FRANCE*, Vol. III. Toronto, Champlain Society  
A translation, with notes and Appendixes by Prof. W. L. Grant, and an Introduction by Mr. H. P. Biggar.

**Parker (Eric),** *ETON IN THE 'EIGHTIES*, 7/6 net. Smith & Elder  
A description of Eton College, its daily life, special events, and individual customs, with some reminiscences of its masters and inmates in the eighties.

**Shakespeare (L. W.),** *HISTORY OF UPPER ASSAM, UPPER BURMAH, AND NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER*, 10/ net. Macmillan

The author is colonel of the 2nd Goorkhas, and has collected his material from all available sources during his service in India. The text is illustrated, and maps and an Index are included.

**Vincent (Leon H.),** *DANDIES AND MEN OF LETTERS*, 10/6 net. Duckworth

The volume includes essays on 'The Celebrated Mr. Brummell,' 'A Successful Bachelor (Henry Crabb Robinson),' Samuel Rogers, Thomas Love Peacock, and others.

**White (Maude Valérie),** *FRIENDS AND MEMORIES*, 12/6 net. Arnold

This memoir describes the author's student days in Heidelberg and Paris, and her subsequent friendships with many notable men and women.

### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Tremlett (Mrs. Horace),** *WITH THE TIN GODS*, 12/6 net. Lane

An account of a woman's journey through Nigeria.

### SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Teversham (Col. R. K.),** *THE SECOND PLAYER IN THE CHESS OPENINGS*, 2/ net. Heath & Cranton

This little book on chess is intended "to furnish the beginner, when second player, with a suitable line of defence to each of the first player's numerous attacks."

### LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Faguet (Emile),** *BALZAC*, 6/ net. Constable

This Life and appreciation of Balzac has been translated by Mr. Wilfrid Thorley, who supplies a few foot-notes.

**Faguet (Emile),** *FLAUBERT*, 6/ net. Constable  
Mrs. R. L. Devonshire is the translator of this work.

**Sommer (H. Oskar),** *THE STRUCTURE OF LE LIVRE D'ARTUS AND ITS FUNCTION IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE ARTHURIAN PROSE-ROMANCES*, 3/ net. Hachette

An article which was intended for *Romania*, but is now published separately in a revised and expanded form.

**Thompson (Prof. E. N. S.),** *ESSAYS ON MILTON*, 6/ net. Milford, for Yale University Press  
Essays intended as an introduction to a first serious study of the poetry and prose of Milton.



## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Ashton (Henry Allen), ONE CLEAR CALL, 1d.**  
Voluntary Publishing Association  
A review of the war and its causes, and an explanation of the great need for recruits.

**Barclay (Sir Thomas), LAW AND USAGE OF WAR, 5/ net.**  
Constable  
A treatise on the law and usage of land and maritime warfare and the Prize Acts.

**Can Germany Win? THE RESOURCES AND ASPIRATIONS OF ITS PEOPLE, by an American, 1/ net.**  
Pearson

The author feels that the British public do not yet realize the full strength of German arms, and that if England is to win she must rely on her own resources, and not those of her Allies.

**Dawbarn (C. Y. C.), SOME CONSIDERATIONS SUGGESTED BY THE PRESENT WAR.**

Liverpool, D. Marples  
An address read before the Liverpool Philomathic Society.

**French Lessons for Soldiers: THE ADVENTURES OF CORPORAL ATKINS, 3d.**

'Country Life' Office  
Some useful phrases for soldiers going to the front, with a Vocabulary, and parallel columns of the English, correct French spelling, and correct French pronunciation.

**Fursdon (F. R. M.), HOW TO SPEAK FRENCH, 4d. net.**  
Simpkin & Marshall

Ten practical lessons in French phrases for the use of soldiers going to the front.

**Gardner (Alice), OUR OUTLOOK AS CHANGED BY THE WAR, 2d.**  
Cambridge, Heffer

An address delivered at Newnham College on October 25th.

**Harrison (Austin), THE KAISER'S WAR, cloth, 2/6 net; paper, 2/ net.**  
Allen & Unwin

Six of the chapters are reproduced, with additions, from *The English Review*. Mr. Frederic Harrison contributes the Introduction.

**Jane (L. Cecil), THE NATIONS AT WAR, 2/6 net.**  
Dent

A forecast of the political and moral results of the great European war now raging, with a most optimistic view of the future.

**Johnston-Smith (Frederick James), THE UNION JACK, 6d.**  
Portsmouth, Holbrook & Son

A booklet dealing with the history of the construction of the Union Jack, with the object of promoting "patriotism, brotherhood, and loyalty." Twelve lyrics are added.

**Papers for War Time:—No. 5. THE DECISIVE HOUR: IS IT LOST? by J. H. Oldham; No. 6. ACTIVE SERVICE: THE SHARE OF THE NON-COMBATANT, by W. R. Maltby, 2d. each.**  
Milford

The former paper deals with the present situation on the Foreign Missionary Field, and the latter with the non-combatant's duty to serve the State.

**Peddie (J. Taylor), BRITISH INDUSTRY AND THE WAR, 1/ net.**  
Longmans

This book is published in the interests of the Institute of Industry and Commerce. It includes an article by Lord Aberconway on 'The Capture of German Trade,' and the speeches delivered at the inaugural meeting of the Institute last month.

**Stanford's War Map, No. 9: THE SEAT OF WAR IN TURKEY, 5/**

A coloured sheet showing details from the Strait of Otranto to the Caspian Sea in the North, and Tripoli to the Persian Gulf in the South.

**Trois Mois de Guerre, 25c.**  
Paris, Berger-Levrault

A pamphlet containing a résumé of the efforts of the Allied Armies and their opponents from August to October.

**Wheeler (Harold F. B.), THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN FRENCH, 2d.**  
Aldine Publishing Co.

A popular account of the career of General French. The narrative ends with a description of the battle of the Aisne.

## ECONOMICS.

**Brown (W. Jethro), THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF MONOPOLIES, 6/**  
John Murray  
A discussion of possible remedies for the evils of monopolies.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Questions of Public Policy, 5/ net.**  
Milford, for Yale University Press

A series of addresses delivered in the Page Lecture Series at Yale University by Jeremiah W. Jenks, A. Pratt Andrews, Emory R. Johnson, and Willard V. King.

## FICTION.

**Angelo (Florence), THE GREATNESS OF JOHN, 6/**  
Long

This story gives a picture of British military and civil society in India.

**Barclay (H. M.), LIGHT FROM ASIA, 3/6 net.**  
Heath & Cranton

The tale of an Englishman who embraced Buddhism, and so was separated from the girl he loved. While he was being initiated as a Buddhist priest the truth came to him that Christ, not Buddha, is the "Light of Asia," and eventually he returned to his betrothed.

**Cartin (Hugh), THE GRAND ASSIZE, 3/6 net.**  
Heinemann

This is the story of a judge and various prisoners who were brought before him for trial. He seeks to make them rise from their dead selves, instead of condemning them. It is in reality a parable dealing with the brotherhood of the righteous with those who have been found out.

**Drummond (Hamilton), LITTLE MADAME CLAUDE, 6/**  
Stanley Paul

An historical romance of the time of King Louis XII. dealing with the adventures which befell M. Charles de Vibert and Mlle. de Cartaret, and the intrigues of Anne of Brittany.

**Ervine (St. John G.), MRS. MARTIN'S MAN, 6/**  
Maunsel

A first novel by the author of the plays 'Mixed Marriages' and 'The Magnanimous Lover.'

**Prior (James), A WALKING GENTLEMAN, 7d. net.**  
Nelson

A cheap edition.

**Ramsey (Olivia), THE SECRET CALLING, 6/**  
Long

A love-story dealing with the fortunes of two girls. One of them falls in love with an artist, and the other rejects a brilliant marriage arranged for her, but both are finally won by the men who love them.

**Watts (Mary), RISE OF JENNIE CUSHING, 6/**  
Macmillan

See p. 533.

**Wayfarer's Library: THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH AND A CHRISTMAS CAROL, by Charles Dickens; THE MASTER BEGGARS OF BELGIUM, by L. Cope Cornford; A LADDER OF SWORDS, by Sir Gilbert Parker; THE GRANDCHILDREN OF THE GHETTO, by Israel Zangwill, 1/ net.**  
Dent

Cheap reprints.

**White (Percy), CAIRO, 6/**  
Constable

See p. 532.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**American Oxonian, 6/ per annum.**  
Indiana, Bloomington

Includes articles on 'The Lack of Competition for the Rhodes Scholarships' and 'Rhodes Scholars and the War.'

**Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal, OCTOBER, 1/6**  
Reading, Slaughter

This number contains articles on several Berkshire churches, and 'The History of the Parish of Beenharn,' by Miss Mary Sharp.

**Classical Review, NOVEMBER, 1/ net.** John Murray

Includes notes on the text of Plutarch on the Pythian oracles, the text of Marcus Aurelius, the Homeric Hymns, Legions and Auxilia, &c.

**Ecclesiastical Review, NOVEMBER, 15/ per annum.**  
Washbourne

Some of the features of this issue are 'Symbolism in Religious Teaching,' by the Rev. William Leen; 'Eleven Years after the Motu Proprio on Church Music,' by the Rev. L. Bonvin; and 'Sacramental Satisfaction,' by the Rev. Joseph MacCarthy.

**Irish Review, 6d.**  
Dublin, Irish Review Publishing Co.

This number includes a 'Manifesto to the Irish Volunteers,' a story by Lord Dunsany, an article on 'Gaelic Literature' by P. H. Pease, and some poetry.

**United Empire, NOVEMBER, 1/**  
Pitman

Some of the features in this issue are 'Our "Contemptible Little Army,"' by Mr. Ellis M. Cook; 'The Dominions and the Naval War: an Autonomist View,' by Mr. Richard Jebb; and 'The Campaign in Central Europe,' by Mr. A. Wyatt Tilby.

**United Service Magazine, NOVEMBER, 2/**  
Clowes

'The Soldier Sikh: his Awakening,' by Saint Nihal Singh; 'Military Reprisals,' by Col. R. H. Mackenzie; and 'Boat Actions and River Fights,' by Commander E. Hamilton Currey, are features of this number.

## GENERAL.

**Cust (Sybil), QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GENTLEWOMAN, AND OTHER SKETCHES, 5/ net.** Smith & Elder

A volume of miscellaneous essays on subjects ranging from Queen Elizabeth to a dormouse.

**Daily Mail Year-Book (The) for 1915, edited by David Williamson, 6d. net.**  
Associated Newspapers

The fifteenth year of issue. A special section is devoted to the war and things connected with it.

**Emery (Lucilius A.), CONCERNING JUSTICE, 6/**  
Milford, for Yale University Press

Being one of the Storrs Lectures delivered by Judge Emery at Yale University.

**Facts for Patriots, 3d. net.**  
National Food Reform Association

A booklet on the value of certain foods, with some recipes.

**Gales (R. L.), VANISHED COUNTRY FOLK, AND OTHER STUDIES IN ARCADY, 5/ net.**  
Simpkin & Marshall

A book of essays on various subjects from 'The Christianity of Cardinal Newman' to 'Lobster Catchers and Lobster Eaters.'

**Jeffrey (R. E.), PRACTICAL PUBLIC SPEAKING FOR PLATFORM AND PULPIT, 3/6 net.**  
Simpkin & Marshall

Hints on "how to conceive ideas, remember them, clothe them, arrange them, express them, and deliver them." The book includes a treatise on English Style and Pulpit Delivery.

**Marden (Orison Swett), THE SECRET OF ACHIEVEMENT, 3/6 net.**  
Rider

A study of the qualities essential to lofty achievement and the acquisition of practical power.

**Moreno (H. W. B.), TALES AND POEMS.**  
Delhi, Art Printing Works

A collection of short tales about Freemasonry, and a number of poems on miscellaneous subjects.

**Ryan (W. P.), THE CELT AND THE COSMOS, 1/ net.**  
Nutt

Some meditations on Celtic philosophy, with an essay on the clash between Celtic ideas and ecclesiasticism.

**Villars (Abbé N. de Montfaucon de), COMTE DE GABALIS, 7/6 net.**  
Rider

A new English rendering of the Abbé de Villars's masterpiece, with commentary and annotations.

## SCIENCE.

**Bean (W. J.), TREES AND SHRUBS HARDY IN THE BRITISH ISLES, 2 vols., 42/ net.** John Murray

A description and examination of the trees and shrubs, hardy and cultivated, in the British Isles, with illustrations and a Bibliography.

**Georgla (Ada E.), A MANUAL OF WEEDS, 8/6 net.**  
Macmillan

A book describing "all the most pernicious and troublesome plants" of Canada and the United States, and suggesting means of controlling them. It is illustrated with nearly four hundred drawings by Mr. F. Schuyler Mathews.

**Paterson (G. W. Lummis), ELECTRIC MINE SIGNALING INSTALLATIONS, 4/6 net.**  
Constable

"A practical treatise on the fitting-up and maintenance of electrical signalling apparatus in mines."

**Talbot (Frederick A.), THE OIL CONQUEST OF THE WORLD, 6/ net.**  
Heinemann

An account of the oil industry, written for the "average reader" rather than the technical student. It is illustrated with numerous photographs.

## FINE ARTS.

**Artist's Sketch-Book Series: HARROW, by Walter M. Keesey; WINDSOR AND ETON, by Fred Richards; NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, by Robert J. S. Bertram, 1/ net each.**  
Black

Each volume contains reproductions in facsimile of twenty-four pencil drawings.

**Bedford (Herbert), THE HEROINES OF GEORGE MEREDITH, 15/ net.**  
Hodder & Stoughton

The book contains twenty miniatures in colour. The letterpress describes the characters of Meredith's heroines and his "allegiance to feminism."

**Cornill (Carl Heinrich), THE CULTURE OF ANCIENT ISRAEL, 6/ net.**  
Open Court Publishing Co.

Five essays, of which two are translated from the German by Miss Lydia G. Robinson, two by Mr. W. H. Carruth, and one by Mr. A. H. Gunlogsen.

**Tennyson (Alfred, Lord), IDYLLS OF THE KING, 6/ net.**  
Hodder & Stoughton

An edition with coloured illustrations by Miss Eleanor Fortescue Brickdale.



## FICTION.

## SOCIAL STUDIES.

*Sinister Street.* By Compton Mackenzie.  
Vol. II. (Martin Secker, 6s.)

ANOTHER six hundred pages concerning Michael Fane! We will pay Mr. Mackenzie the compliment of believing he could have conveyed in half the number of pages all that is essential to the understanding of the two phases of his hero's life here treated. We can also affirm that there are few pages which do not carry the reader on with fresh zest. Book III. is a vivid presentment of Oxford life, though we are glad to know that, detailed as it is, it is not a complete picture. The hero is now more than ever the young man cursed with the knowledge that all possible precautions have been made against its ever becoming necessary for him to earn his own living. Occasionally, he is vaguely conscious of a desire to be something more than a consumer all his life; more often he is merely depressed by the futility of things as he sees them. He takes part with relish in drunken orgies, accompanied by a burst of destructiveness which would have been an "outrage" if carried out by a Suffragette or a German, but which many may consider creditable in his case; for at the bidding of his proctor he cheerfully provides the money for the wages of those who have to repair the damage. Never does he reflect that his recurring satiety is obtained at the cost of many others who have no such chances. His habit of Oxford attitudinizing is cleverly conveyed in one of the author's comments: he "consolated himself for the absence of subtlety or cleverness in such an answer by the fact that, at least, it was a direct statement of what he thought."

Once during his 'Varsity career he is shocked by the thought that he may have some direct responsibility for the death of his mother's friend, who had looked to him for sympathy in his failure to woo his sister.

In Book IV., entitled 'Romantic Education,' Mr. Mackenzie secures a striking contrast by plunging his hero into the nether world of London. "Down" from Oxford, and finding himself "at a loose end" common to this type of man, he turns into a music-hall, and there learns that the girl he had made love to six years before has become a prostitute. Infatuated with the power of his personality, he conceives the idea that he can save her by marrying her, thus securing the opportunity to make a bigger fool of himself than ever.

Throughout the two Books which compose this volume there are many flashes of intuition as to the contemporary leniency towards hypocrisy, but we doubt whether the author meant to make his hero quite so criminal a fool in his efforts to help his fellows as he will appear to those who have to combat the misspent efforts of such people.

The hero's friend is, on occasion, too obviously used as a stalking-horse to draw forth clever disquisition, and so has to appear more foolish than he really is.

Our grasp of one character at least (the hero's mother) is strengthened in this second volume:—

"Dearest boy, I'm on the committee of a society for the abatement of London street noises."

"So deeply occupied with reform," he said, patting her hand.

"One must do something," she smiled."

We thank Mr. Mackenzie for that. So far as his hero is concerned, we cannot sum him up any better than we did in reviewing the first volume:—

"His failing is the lack of a guiding principle sufficiently strong to counteract the relatively cheap allurements of life."

If he was, as is suggested, received into the Roman Catholic priesthood, that mighty organization may have converted a "waster" into a useful citizen. If so, it was an achievement more notable than any set down yet by Mr. Mackenzie.

If this delineation brings home to any their responsibility for imbuing our enemies with the idea that we are a decadent race, unworthy of our Christian ideals, then Mr. Mackenzie will serve a moral as well as an artistic purpose. We do not, however, expect so much from it. The author, with scathing irony, depicts his hero as himself resenting "life given for the sake of thousands more unworthy living comfortably at home."

In the writing we admire most the author's wealth and appositeness in the choice of words. On the other hand, some sentences are in need of revision.

*Tony Bellew.* By Margaret Peterson.  
(Melrose, 6s.)

'TONY BELLEW' is a distinctly interesting study, but we do not suppose that it will be fully appreciated except by those who have some personal knowledge of the theme treated—the influence of mixed blood, or, to use the well-known phrase, the touch of the "tar-brush."

The hero suffers from this unhappy influence: he is the son of a white man and a native girl, and is rescued by an English official from the death which the girl had brought upon herself and intended for him also. He is brought up by the official's wife as her own son; this is the last wish of her husband, who dies when the boy is only five years old. This is unfortunate, as the widow cannot find it in her to devote a mother's love to the luckless youth; indeed, she adopts an excessively stern attitude of conscientiousness, which develops into bitter hatred, revealed in its fullness when she tells the boy the truth about his birth at the moment when he is asking her consent to his engagement with an English girl.

The boy goes to India, to meet with further difficulties and find his own way out of them. Many will say that the author has chosen too easy a solution for these; but we are inclined to think that she has drawn her character truly.

*ThrAsian Sea.* By John Helston. (Eveleigh Nash, 6s.)

MR. HELSTON surmises in his Foreword that his "Socialist's study of the ideals and lives of, for the most part, middle-class people, may offend the susceptibilities of some." We fear this opinion will not be justified. The reason, as we see it, is contained in the author's artistry. He is not only able to perceive the blindness of the people he depicts, but he is also capable of setting it down so naturally as hardly to disturb their equanimity; at any rate, not sufficiently to create the mental discomfiture which must precede change. We ourselves still retain a doubt as to how nearly the author is himself affected by his instance of a window-cleaner whose own panes "escaped his notice altogether."

Can his apparent sympathy with a man who found contentment in relieving his fellows out of an income he did nothing to earn be all art? The book being written objectively, does the author expect that the majority of his readers will get further than a sentimental sympathy with his heroine? She is represented to be superior to the man she made her husband, but her small efforts to educate him were so superficial as to make her only success quite worthless. She asked no questions; rather she aided and abetted him in securing the money on which they were married, without any adequate return in service to his fellows. After marriage she joined him in gambling on the turf. True, her eyes were at last opened to the misery which is due to such sources of income.

But we willingly give Mr. Helston the benefit of the doubt. The public must be made to see the muddiness of the water which is drawn from the well of life before they will think about the pollution of the spring.

As to our own and others' enjoyment of the book there can be no question. All the imagery which the author's former work led us to expect is here added to a knowledge of sordid materialism which betokens a rare sense of proportion. The book is full of good characterization, and a genuine study of the social conscience of to-day.

*The Island of Love and Death.* By W. E. Bailey. (Eveleigh Nash, 6s.)

It is certainly true

That men may rise on stepping-stones  
Of their dead selves to higher things,

but Mr. Bailey has strained the idea almost to breaking-point. It is doubtful if any stepping-stones would bridge the gulf between the hero's "dead self" and that to which he ascends. To a total lack of education, an intercourse from childhood with none but natives in Singapore and sailors in the drinking dens of that town, and a mind broken by fear, he joins physical weakness and deformity. Out of these unpromising materials the author produces a "perfect knight," a musician, poet, and thinker, to whom a highly cultured, well-born Englishwoman



is willing to join her life, despite the fact that he has murdered her first husband, whom she passionately loved. The author does all within the power of a clever writer to make circumstances give probability to his story, but if the hero had been handicapped a little less heavily, or if the murder had been omitted, the story would have gained more credence.

### EGYPT AND AMERICA.

*Cairo.* By Percy White. (Constable & Co., 6s.)

MR. PERCY WHITE has written in a more serious vein than he usually employs, but he handles his 'Cairo' well. The episode of the Mecca and Medina Bank scandal has already been used as a separate story, but when once the author has ingeniously and somewhat arbitrarily arranged the connexion between that incident and the political and other intrigues, the double thread is deftly woven. His picture of cosmopolitan Cairene society, with its thirst for pleasure, its boredom, and its love of intrigue, is admirable, as is also the Eastern atmosphere: the essential corruption underlying the suavity of Oriental officialdom, the golden air and tourist-ridden monuments of Egypt, the incongruity of clanging electric cars in the main streets and the by-ways of two thousand years ago, the whirr of the luxurious limousine car and the hoarse shouts of the donkey-boys, the jingling spurs of the British cavalryman, and the unperturbed native. Mr. White has treated the difficult characters of Abdul Sayed, the Oxford-trained "Young Egyptian" leader, and the Englishwoman with marked success; either might so easily have become theatrical had they been handled with less restraint. Abdul Sayed's speech to the Young Egyptians at the beginning of the book contains some shrewd criticisms of the conservative character of British policy: "The English can imagine no other means of permanently ruling a people than by giving them votes."

We note a good deal of carelessness which might have been avoided: "araba" for *arabecah*, "arbargi" for *arbaghi*, are not excusable by any process of transliteration. Intending to write *hetairistic*, the author gives us "heteristic" and in another place "hetaristic." Why does he admit such misspellings as "aluring"? Lastly, why call a man "Andrew Kepple" on one page, and "Colquhoun Kepple" throughout the rest of the book?

We feel bound to mention these details because Mr. White is addicted to lapses of this kind; they are irritating, and give a slipshod appearance to work that is otherwise commendable.

*The Auction Block.* By Rex Beach. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

'THE AUCTION BLOCK' has real power. It is a study of luxurious living in New York, and it shows the inner working of the rich man's insatiate thirst for pleasure, satisfied—or, rather, maintained—by the wildest extravagance in festivities, night

rioting, drink of the utmost variety and extent, and women who go more than half-way to meet the desires which alone can give them some joy (or at least excitement) as well as livelihood.

The story has as its chief thread the career of one particular girl who marries the son of a wealthy man, breaks him of his habit of drink, and stimulates him to work and become prosperous in spite of the poverty imposed upon him by his parents' wrath. Eventually reconciliation with the parents is effected; but it is the writer of the story who brings this to pass, rather than any genuine and natural development. Indeed, this chief thread has no real importance for the reader as compared with the picture given of a state of society appalling in its corruption. The society is that touched upon in 'The Jungle,' and it deserves study—nay, exacts it. We talk about civilization, progress, reform, and the like; but these are mere catchwords in the face of unlimited wealth and the unbounded raw appetites which it serves. Any book which exposes the problem of this world clearly and fearlessly is of value. 'The Jungle' did excellent service in this way. 'The Auction Block' does not rank so high, but it is a fine work, and we trust that it will reach a wide public.

*Patrol of the Sun-Dance Trail.* By Ralph Connor. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

RALPH CONNOR'S latest work will be appreciated by his admirers on both sides of the Atlantic, for it is thoroughly typical, and full of those simple qualities upon which his popularity is based. Direct, strenuous, entirely devoid of psychological complications, the story is of Western Canadian life, and includes some spirited pictures of the work of the men of that splendid force the Royal North-West Mounted Police, in the days when the wandering Indian tribes of the West were still a terror to the New World's pioneers. There is the accustomed element of love-making. The plot is frankly conventional and undistinguished. But the author's vigorous treatment, his eminently healthy, cheerful outlook upon life, and his thorough familiarity with his background combine to make this volume as well worth reading as any he has given us. As one who has given some attention to the colloquial speech of Canadians in most portions of their wide domain, the reviewer is a little surprised to find how freely the writer of this story draws upon the colloquialisms of the United States for his Canadian characters.

### FANTASY AND FUN.

*The Phantom Peer: an Extravaganza.* By Edwin Pugh. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

FOR some tastes this extravaganza will prove altogether too extravagant to be entertaining; but others may be hugely amused by Mr. Pugh's absurd tale of an actor who, at the suggestion of an American millionaire, chose to impersonate an eccentric peer. A novel feature of the

story is the episode of the pretended peer's capture and imprisonment by a half-crazed set of fanatics styled the Rationals. They desire to punish him for the sins of the man he impersonates, and especially for his supposed contemptuous attacks upon militant women Suffragists. In their abode he is threatened with a spectacular kind of corporal chastisement, and gets an unpleasant taste of the trials of forcible feeding. Here and there the narrative has flashes of mischievous cleverness, but on the whole it does not reflect credit upon a writer capable of much better things.

*In the City of Under.* By Evelyne Rynd. (Arnold, 6s.)

IN this story an unusually fascinating idea is worked up with no little humour and ingenuity. The author imagines that Hermes assumed the shape of a hawk, who helped people to believe that "there's a way out of everything for everybody." It is a pity that some passages read like an imitation of Lewis Carroll's well-known caricatures of incompetence and absent-mindedness; but a happy vein of originality atones for any defect due to uninspired mirth. The story may be recommended for children, inasmuch as it relates how a child lifted himself and his family out of poverty by the good fortune attending his efforts to obtain employment; but many "grown-ups" with a taste for fantasy will welcome it as a change from more probable, but not more serious fiction.

*Once a Week.* By A. A. Milne. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

THIS book contains sketches which have appeared in *Punch* during the last two years above the welcome initials of "A. A. M." Here we have again our old friends the Rabbits, much of whose chaff centres round a new little rabbit, Dahlia's baby, and an account of a winter holiday spent by them in Switzerland. There are also the matrimonial and domestic adventures of a very young couple, and several burlesques and other trifles. The whole is too light and frothy to be taken in large quantities, and should be dipped into at intervals. Mr. Milne is particularly successful in a satirical vein, and there is nothing in the collection better than 'The Halo They Gave Themselves,' a parody of two popular novels, and a skit on 'The Newspaper Proprietor.'

*But She Meant Well.* By William Caine. (John Lane, 6s.)

THIS is a trifle light as gossamer—a series of escapades of a small child who, always with good intentions, performs a number of disastrous and annoying acts. The book contains neither plot nor characterization, and might, indeed, have been written for a child's "Library." The situations are amusing, but somewhat improbable and farcical. Provided the reader knows what he is about to receive, and desires that particular food, the book will afford entertainment.



## STUDIES OF WOMEN.

*Kate Mitchell.* By Myrtle B. S. Jackson. (Merrythought Press, 3s. 6d.)

IF we were to celebrate a centenary of novel-writing, taking (let us say) Walter Scott for 1815, we should remark on the difference in heroes and heroines, especially in love-making, and we might do worse than contrast the formal pomp of earlier declarations with some of the love-making in Miss Jackson's book. It is, indeed, almost her best point: her heroine, Kate Mitchell, is never more sympathetic, spontaneous, and charming than in her relations with Joseelyn Saunderson, weak even to ascetic, celibacy, but convinced at the last as to where his true happiness lies.

But Kate Mitchell is an admirable study throughout, and is all her chronicler postulates for her (which is the best tribute we can pay to her character-drawing). If all Higher Feminists were as attractive and efficient (a rare combination), their various "Causes" would soon be won. But variety reigns in that sphere as elsewhere, and the writer depicts it skilfully in such characters as Miss Sewell, desperately in earnest for ideal friendships, but too futile to achieve them; she was always in the background: "When was she ever given the front of anything? Even her dresses always fastened at the back." Then there is Miss Portlock, one of those "depressing disciplinarians who advocate the perpetual performance of the disagreeable just because it is disagreeable, as a means of self-culture."

The other characters are equally good in their different spheres. One is especially memorable, the expert cook Mrs. Barstoeck, greater than many mighty catering firms—she had taught the manager of Garrod's to make his first pastry—a personage in families of earls, archbishops, and viceroys.

There are one or two verbal peculiarities. What does the writer mean by "aeorists," and why does she use the word "locate" in an intransitive sense? Otherwise the style is thoroughly natural.

*A Royal Marriage.* By Sydney C. Grier. (Blackwood & Sons, 6s.)

THE author has so much good work to her credit that one is not surprised to find humour and animation among the actors and incidents of the present story. Yet the atmosphere of a small German Court in the eighteenth century is depressing, though the diction of the period and certain of its modes of thought are faithfully preserved. The young English princess newly married to an Electoral Prince, much governed by his father and his tyrannical Electress, needs good luck and the high spirit which never fails the author's heroines before she can cope with the conventions which curb her on every side, or obtain the full confidence she deserves from her perplexed and rather slow-witted husband. That studious and

unobservant young man is nearly parted from the wife he loves by his mother's persistent malevolence. The separate English household, with its unfamiliar customs, the princess's tendency to the open-air habits of her country, and other innocent freedoms are all made grounds of offence, until deliberate forgery among other means is used to destroy her character. The minor steps in the heroine's attempted ruin (which proceeds so far as actual imprisonment) are, perhaps, unduly elaborated, but they involve some dramatic scenes, besides humorous relief and play of character. A counterplot is afforded by the relations between the British envoy at the Court of Molzau and a devoted maid-of-honour.

*The Woman in the Bazaar.* By Alice Perrin. (Cassell & Co., 3s. 6d.)

THIS is an expansion of a story issued in serial form, and does not adequately represent the present level of its author's achievement. Still, it is a workmanlike and effective presentation of a painful theme—the future of a divorced woman abandoned by her lover. The principal male character is an Army captain who marries a country clergyman's unsophisticated daughter, takes her to India, and by his bad temper drives her into the arms of a profligate. His second marriage might also have terminated in a painful manner if he had not, at a critical moment, seen his abandoned first wife playing the part of a courtesan. The story holds both good satire and common sense, and a tiger-hunting episode is horribly effective. A specimen of the double affirmative—"taciturn silence"—occurs on p. 93.

*The Rise of Jennie Cushing.* By Mary S. Watts. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

MISS WATTS has achieved a notable piece of work in the character of Jennie Cushing. Jennie has the rare virtue of being consistent throughout the varied phases of her career: as a nameless waif of the slums, a Reform School child, a hired girl on a farm, a fashionable manieurist, and an artist's model and mistress. Even as the secretary of a Suffragette leader she never does anything unexpected or contrary to her nature. Probably temperament alone would have enabled her to become "competent," but the unchildish wisdom acquired in her vagrant days taught her to be practical. Jennie was too self-reliant and honest, too cool and absorbed in her own plans, to fall into the usual faults of girls in her position; she knew too much to fall in love lightly, but when love came, her passion and surrender were complete. The last view of her, as the successful organizer of a model "Child's Home," is an impressive piece of work.

The author shows a good deal of quiet humour; and the American setting of the book is natural, though it involves the use of several words which may be strange to English readers.

*The Taste of Brine.* By Mrs. Hubert Barclay. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

MRS. BARCLAY lacks the courage of her convictions. The book opens with the promise of a hero with a past, a very decided past, including "hard labour," and a record as "a rotter" even during childhood. The heroine, evidently meant to be a "womanly woman," and lacking character or individuality, is apparently destined to lift him from the Slough of Despond, and shed the rosy light of hope over his future. But the courage of the author wanes, or perhaps she realizes her limitations in picturing a sin-stained soul; for "the past" diminishes into a nervous boy's escapade, ridiculously punished, and "the rotter" into a child nicknamed "Sainty." The task, not of regenerating a soul, but of talking common sense to a young man fond of posing, becomes within the scope of the heroine, and, incidentally, the powers of the author. The merit of a book like this lies in the fact that it affords a relaxation from thought.

*Ways of Miss Barbara.* By Agnes and Egerton Castle. (Smith & Elder, 6s.)

THE chronicle of Miss Barbara's ways (considered mainly in relation to her sentimental experience) is sufficiently diverting, and though to some extent a sequel, it does not depend for its interest on an acquaintance with earlier volumes of the same series. There is a certain conventionality about the adventures befalling the heroine—they include a gentleman highwayman and the dark alleys at Vauxhall; and the same may be said of her character. She belongs to the high-spirited, harum-scarum type of eighteenth-century girl, and lives up to her part rather more consistently than is natural. Yet grace and charm—a little artificial, perhaps—are undoubtedly hers, and the social life of the period—at least under one aspect—is cleverly suggested. We notice as an anachronism the reference to Sunday School children at a time when Robert Raikes's great work must have been still in the future.

*The Nightingale.* By Nancy Moore. (Constable & Co., 6s.)

LIKE Spenser's Gloriana, the nightingale, though continually discussed, is neither seen nor heard throughout this record of the adventures encountered by a young American woman travelling in search of health. Being a creature of impulse, she sails for Europe without any notice to her adored and adoring family; but her experiences, which comprise the acquisition of a second-hand ear and an Italian maid, are, if unexciting, entirely innocuous. Her solitary tour reaches its goal in England (where local colour is supplied by a plumber who describes his bath-taps as "faucets"), and the conclusion witnesses her reunion with her husband—a scene of ecstasy, slightly clouded on his side, we should suppose, by the prospect of perusing the diaries kept during her travels.



## CRIME AND ADVENTURE.

*The House in the Downs.* By H. B. Marriott Watson. (Dent & Sons, 6s.)

STIRRING beyond even the wont of smuggling stories is Mr. Marriott Watson's well-written romance of "freetrading" on the south coast of England in the days when Napoleon seemed likely to make a serious attempt to invade this country. The hero is a secret-service man of aristocratic family; and in doing the dangerous work of a spy upon Napoleon he incurs the suspicion of an interesting band of smugglers. His life is repeatedly saved by one or other of two girls; and the pathos of an unrequited love sobers the reader's pleasure in the bliss which the novelist confers on him. The maiden of "eldritch beauty" who loves and loses is an original creation worth two or three conventionally charming heroines. At least one of the hero's escapes is not quite convincing, but the vigour and picturesqueness of the story make amends for any deficiency.

*Spacious Days.* By Ralph Durand. (John Murray, 6s.)

IT is early as yet to discuss the effects of the war upon the writing of fiction, but it would, perhaps, be safe to assume that already the European crisis has materially influenced the publishers in their selection of stories for issue this season. In many cases work of a serious sort is being withheld to make way for books supposed to be better suited to the prevailing taste, as shaped by the events of the past three months. It would seem to be generally supposed that the kind of fiction best calculated to fit the taste of the moment is the story of adventure and incident, as distinguished from psychology and characterization. Of this class Mr. Durand's book is a pleasing specimen. It cannot be said to contain any study of character, but it certainly is rich in movement, colour, and incident. The author has made a genuine effort to present the atmosphere of Elizabethan days, and his occasional use of expressions generally regarded as modern is clearly not the result of carelessness. Altogether this is a story to be recommended, though we cannot endorse the view that in this time of national crisis the public has no appetite for the quiet novel of character.

*Duke of Oblivion.* By John Reed Scott. (Lippincott Co., 6s.)

THIS brightly written story, in which an American yachting party discovers a little English community on a mysterious island in the Caribbean Sea, is handicapped by its lengthy start. Far too much space is devoted to the preparations for the cruise and the amorous small-talk of the hero and heroine. Not until the eighty-seventh page is reached do the adventures begin, and then the narrative takes an exceedingly brisk turn. On the island, which lies hidden behind a permanent veil of thick fog created by a warm current, are the numerous descendants of the

family and servants of an English noble, man who found a refuge there towards the close of the eighteenth century. Something more, no doubt, might have been made of the customs of a community which has had no communication with the outside world for a hundred years and more. That, however, is not the author's way. The ruling duke, recognizing that his little state is urgently in need of new blood, insists upon the visitors remaining on the island and marrying the persons whom he chooses. It is with the ingenious devices and heroic efforts of the little party to escape from the well-guarded shores that the story is concerned, and an exciting and agreeable narrative it is, though occasionally the quality of the unexpected is missing.

*Sir Vincent's Patient.* By Headon Hill. (Ward & Lock, 6s.)

HEADON HILL has selected as a motive for crime, the temptation of an inheritance. He imagines a potent gang of criminals headed by a physician of title and eminence, and he sets forth their machinations, and the counter-strokes that foil these, with considerable lucidity and skill. His language is at moments a little exaggerated, especially in the slang or dialect used by various characters, but his book makes excellent reading as a whole.

*The Miracle Man.* By Frank L. Packard. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

A GANG of ne'er-do-wells in New York, seeking for new fields of enterprise, imagine that they have found their ideal in the form of a Patriarch in a lonely country village. The Patriarch has achieved several faith-cures, and his faith-healing only requires systematic organization and advertisement. They begin their campaign with all due zeal and science, providing a "faked" cure, an unbeliever rapidly converted, and a charming damsel who adopts at once the part of ministering angel to the failing Patriarch. But a genuine faith-cure upsets their plans; the damsel lives up to her mission, and the "faked" cure turns virtuous. Last of all the converted unbeliever (the master-mind who had planned the whole campaign) also sees the error of his ways after the Patriarch's death, and marries the damsel.

The story is ingeniously put together and pleasantly told, but by far the best part is the description in the first two chapters of the rogues' abode; this has a wealth and vivacity of slang and thieves' patter which are most enlightening. But that enlightenment has, perforce, to dwindle and give place to the exigencies of the plot as it develops.

*The White Lie.* By William Le Queux. (Ward & Lock, 6s.)

MR. LE QUEUX raises our hopes by some sixty pages that fringe on State secrets. But just as we were hoping for some really choice developments,

"the Cabinet Minister responded [on the telephone] to an urgent call from the House

of Commons in London, where an important and heated debate regarding our foreign relations was in progress."

Then we heard no more either of Minister or debate; it all ended in smoke without fire. The remaining 240 pp. are devoted to mere crime. It is a disappointment. This is not to say that the recital of the crime is dull—far from it; but Mr. Le Queux's gifts are so pre-eminently marked out for Foreign Office mysteries and espionage *in excelsis* that we lament his descent to burglary and even murder. Seriously, there is no doubt that Mr. Le Queux can spin his yarn with an ease and a vigour that carry off the obvious faults; and, however wild may be his speculations about the greater secrets, they always afford interesting reading, if only for their improbability. Crimes are commonplace compared with them.

*My Lady of the Yellow Domino.* By Arthur W. Marchmont. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

THIS story introduces us to a Prince who is a candidate for the new Albanian throne, and expecting to marry, for political reasons, the Countess Eulene of Makra. He is staying in London with an English friend, and his cause leads to incessant intrigue. The "lucky Englishman," as he is called, is led by chance and deliberate plotting into a series of dangers, his life being attempted several times. Apparently he enjoys this sort of thing, for he makes no serious effort to free himself from his awkward position. He is certainly "lucky," for his stupidity in not seeing the traps laid for him is beyond belief.

This sort of difficulty, however, does not matter much in a tale of adventure, if the excitement is abundant and the threads of the story are neatly entangled and straightened out. Mr. Marchmont is successful in doing this, also in adding a romantic interest.

*The Man Inside.* By Natalie S. Lincoln. (Appletons, 6s.)

THIS is a murder mystery of a type familiar enough to most readers of fiction to make it, perhaps, unnecessary for us to warn them against deciding too hastily on the criminal. In the diplomatic circles of Washington, which form the *mise en scène*, any one may turn out to be an international spy, an Anarchist, or a fugitive from European justice, however engaging his or her manners; so we decided, after finishing the first few chapters, to await the novelist's ultimatum, and repress our hope that the ballot for the position of chief villain would not alight on the beautiful girl who was in her right place as the unjustly accused heroine.

As suspicion falls in turn on almost every character, with the exception of the detectives, there is a great deal to be cleared up and explained away in the concluding chapters, and some of the excuses offered seem to us rather paltry.



## Literary Gossip.

THE death of Lord Roberts last Saturday is a national loss. He was vigorous till the end, and at the age of 82 he was in France renewing acquaintance with his Indian comrades at the front. His ideas of national training, which *The Athenæum* has always advocated, were persistently disregarded; but none the less he kept himself fit to serve his country, and after his great services in the Boer War he persevered in doing all he could to help the Army. Of late he had used his influence in appeals to the people for aid to our soldiers, and expositions of the national cause, and the need for that self-sacrifice of which he was himself a fine example. Not a great writer, he had the touch of sentiment which appeals to the people. In his 'Forty-One Years in India' (1897) his campaigns are related with a welcome breadth and clearness. His monograph on 'The Rise of Wellington' (1895) is a narrative rather than a critical essay.

WE welcome the news that Dr. Mahaffy has been appointed Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, though the choice was a foregone conclusion. A scholar of international reputation, and an excellent writer and linguist, Dr. Mahaffy has a vivid interest in the problems of the day as well as the learning of the past.

THE Glasgow memorial to Carlyle is now taking shape. The design chosen by the Committee is that of a block of rough-hewn granite, standing from 15 ft. to 20 ft. high, with a bust of Carlyle carved on it. The suggested site is on the main road through Kelvingrove Park.

THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION have issued a useful pamphlet on 'History and the Present War,' which offers a short bibliography for the use of teachers of history and, we presume, lecturers. The information is not confined to history, and includes poetry. We are told—on the authority of a German newspaper—that "the first two months of the war have produced in Germany over one million poems." Our own bards have been fairly busy, but we cannot credit them with anything like an average of over sixteen thousand sets of verses every day.

LAST TUESDAY Prof. G. S. Gordon presented M. Verhaeren for his degree at Leeds, with an appreciation of him as the representative poet of Belgium, "born and bred in the heart of Flanders." The fifth book of 'Toute la Flandre,' he said, "concluded a cycle of national poetry such as no other country of the modern world can parallel." Its author was essentially concerned with the realities of life and the beauty of fact. His favourite words for Flanders were "tenace" and "féconde."

THE second number of *The American Oxonian*, the official organ of the "Alumni Association of American Rhodes Scholars," has an interesting examination of 'The Lack of Competition for the Rhodes Scholarships.' Selectors and ex-scholars both agree that ignorance and

misconception are the chief reasons for this failure. "The scheme," says the editorial comment, "has not yet got properly started in this country, and cannot until it is better known."

The magazine should do notable work in bringing the advantage and significance of Rhodes's scheme before American boys and teachers. The prevailing type of scholarship in the United States, which is Teutonic, would bear modification through Oxonian influences.

'THE ROYAL NAVY LIST' is for the future to be published annually, and the first issue will be ready in December. This year's number will contain a Supplement devoted to services during the present war of both officers and ships.

THE well-known American author Mr. H. W. Mabie has ready a book on 'Japan To-day and To-morrow,' which will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan shortly.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS will publish shortly the 'Lectures on the Origins of the Present War' now being delivered in the University by Dr. J. Holland Rose.

MR. H. C. LUKACH, who in the spring of last year issued, under the title of 'The Fringe of the East,' a narrative of travel in Turkey, is about to give us a second volume dealing with the same country. It will be named 'The City of Dancing Dervishes,' will be thoroughly illustrated, and, as was the case with the earlier book, will be published by Messrs. Macmillan.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish about the end of this month 'The Orchard Pavilion,' by Mr. A. C. Benson. The little book was designed and executed, and indeed printed, before the storm-cloud of war had appeared on the horizon. It is not written in the key which the author would now choose, but it is still, he believes, substantially true.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish shortly a volume by Canon Carnegie, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, entitled 'Democracy and Christian Doctrine: an Essay in Reinterpretation.'

MR. MURRAY will publish next Thursday the third volume of 'The Life of Lord Beaconsfield.' This, the first to be undertaken by Mr. G. E. Buckle, formerly editor of *The Times*, contains the fragments of the last written work of W. F. Monypenny, and, covering the years 1846-55, shows Disraeli on the full tide of his Parliamentary career—as Leader of the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the bright particular star of the Opposition.

MESSRS. SIDGWICK & JACKSON will publish immediately, under the title of 'Vain Oblations,' a volume of stories by Mrs. Katharine F. Gerould, who, we learn, has achieved a sudden and remarkable reputation in the United States.

The same firm have in hand 'Child Training,' by Mrs. Arthur H. D. Acland, a volume of suggestions for parents and teachers, which is the result of many years' observation and study of children.

MESSRS. HEADLEY are publishing at the beginning of December '1914 Illustrated,' in which the principal episodes of the war will be described. We are glad to learn that picturesque rumours and fantastic fictions will be avoided. Special articles will be contributed by Sir Edward Cook, Mr. H. G. Wells, and other well-known writers.

MR. ARTHUR BENSON has revised and added to his Introduction to 'Ionica,' now included in Messrs. Allen & Unwin's "Pocket Sesame Library." They are also adding shortly Erasmus's 'In Praise of Folly,' with Holbein's designs, to the same Library.

*The Cornhill Magazine* for December opens with an article by Admiral Sir Edward Seymour on 'Naval Warfare To-day.' An account of 'The Battlefield between the Marne and the Aisne' is given by Mr. Robert C. Witt, who spent the latter half of September tramping the country over which the armies had just passed. In 'Our City and the War' Lady Charnwood tells of Belgian wounded and their English friends. Mr. A. C. Benson in 'Escapes' writes of the motives of life; Dr. S. Squire Sprigge 'On Unbending over a Novel.' Mr. Frank Mulgrew reconstructs from old documents 'A Real Dotheboys Hall,' showing that Dickens was not guilty of exaggeration. 'With Widgeon and Mallard' is a sporting article by Mr. H. Hesketh Prichard. Mr. Alexis Roche contributes a second episode of 'Journeys with Jerry the Jarvey.' Short stories are 'Martha,' by Katharine Tynan, and 'The Woman,' by Mr. A. A. Milne; while Mr. Shelland Bradley in 'Concerning Snakes' tells the tale of a marvellous piece of Indian jugglery—or hypnotism.

NOTEWORTHY contributions in the Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine* are a complete unpublished story, 'The Waif Woman,' by Stevenson; a further article on Mr. Richard Harding Davis's experiences as a war correspondent; a paper on the War by Mr. Villard of *The New York Evening Post*; and a story of London by Mr. John Galsworthy, entitled 'A Simple Tale,' fully illustrated.

THE December number of *Chambers's Journal*, besides extra Christmas features, will include 'Education and Foreign Methods,' by Sir Thomas Barelly; 'Old Scottish Prophecies,' by Mr. James Ferguson; 'The Cost of Radium,' by Mr. G. B. Barham; 'Romance,' by Mr. A. J. Dawson; and 'Castell Huistean,' by Lady Napier of Magdala.

WE regret to notice the death, at the age of 53, of Mr. Arthur Morris Binstead, the editor of *Town Topics*, which he founded after he left *The Sporting Times*. Mr. Binstead was the cleverest and most original of the writers who deal with sport and the Bohemian side of London life, and anything bearing his pen-name "Pitcher" was sure to be marked by his ingenious fantasy of phrase. His book 'Pink 'un and a Pelican: Some Random Reminiscences, Sporting and Otherwise,' is the most amusing of its kind.



## SCIENCE

*The Principle of Relativity.* By E. Cunningham. (Cambridge University Press, 9s. net.)

ALTHOUGH the definite statement of the Principle of Relativity is a comparatively recent contribution to physical science, the underlying problem is really as old as the theory of the ether itself.

When the emission theory of light prevailed, the physical phenomena then known could easily be explained, and without too deep a study of the nature of the corpuscles supposed to be shot out by the luminous body. But with the rise of the wave theory of light and the conception of a luminiferous ether, various difficulties and questions forced themselves upon the observer. What, for instance, is this ether? and what is its relation to matter? How is it influenced by the motion of matter through it? The natural conception is of a fluid which may or may not penetrate into the interstices of matter. Some thinkers were for excluding it entirely from the space occupied by matter, a view which necessitated its being pushed away as bodies moved through it. Others adopted a modification of this view, allowing that it might penetrate into the interstices of matter, but suffered some modification in the process.

Thus the extreme position on the one hand is that the ether is comparable with a fluid to which matter is impervious, but which is pushed along at the bounding surface of any material body. An analogy in ordinary life would be a solid ball moving through water. This view was taken by Cauchy, Arago, and Stokes.

On the other hand lies the extreme position that the ether is stagnant or immobile, that the passage of matter through it produces no disturbance of it as a whole, like the wind blowing through the leaves of a tree. Although this view was hinted at, at first it only came gradually into general acceptance, and this probably because the early conception of the ether was really that of a particular form of matter.

Experiments were devised to test the correctness of the one or the other view, and gradually the evidence accumulated told in favour of the second. The next problem was to determine, if possible, the velocity of the ether relatively to the ether. So far the experiments had involved the velocities to the first order, and hence the results only concerned the relative velocity of the apparatus to the ether.

In 1887 Michelson devised his famous experiment (afterwards repeated with greater accuracy by Morley) in which the velocities were involved to the second order, and which, therefore, promised a possibility of determining the velocity of the ether relative to the ether, assuming this velocity to be of the same order as

that of the ether relative to the sun. In spite of the greatest care no measurable effect was obtained, and it seemed at first as though the theory was inadequate. Fitzgerald threw out the suggestion that, if the ether percolated through matter, it might very well affect the apparatus and change its dimensions when rotated, the change being just sufficient to compensate the looked-for effect. This suggestion was carried no further at the time, and it was left to Lorentz to reaffirm it independently in 1895, giving at the same time some plausible reason for its occurrence.

Briefly, the steps in his argument were as follows. Taking the Maxwellian equations of the electro-magnetic field referred to fixed axes, he transferred them to parallel axes moving with a constant velocity. Then he found what modifications were necessary in order that the solutions of the equations referred to the new axes should be similar to those referred to the old, and one of the results that came out was that the distance between two "rigidly attached" points contracted when the line joining them moved in its own direction.

It was at this stage that the theory of Relativity took its present form with the introduction by Einstein of an entirely novel point of view. He assumed fundamentally that the velocity of light is equal and constant in all directions, and investigated what amount of arbitrariness in the space and time variables is consistent with this assumption. The analysis shows that this amount is exactly that indicated in the Lorentz transformations. His conclusion, then, was that, if light is the only source of communication between distant points by means of which a standard of simultaneity for events at different places can be set up, there is still that arbitrariness in the measures of space and time suggested by the Lorentz equations; or, briefly, that it is impossible to determine an absolute velocity by ordinary experimental methods.

An additional impetus was given to the study of the subject by the introduction by Minkowski of his four-dimensional calculus, in which the time is counted as a dimension along with the ordinary three dimensions of space.

Simultaneously, the ordinary theories of the dynamics of particles, of electrons, of continuous material media, &c., have been revised in the light of this new theory, while metaphysicians have examined the philosophic possibility of its truth.

Until now no connected account of the whole of the work done on the subject has appeared in English, and we welcome Mr. Cunningham's book as a clear exposition of it. Naturally the subject, though it interests both philosophers and physicists, is mainly mathematical. Mr. Cunningham has avoided the strictly controversial side of the question, and has wisely devoted himself to the mathematical working out of the theory and its amplifications. In

dealing with the theories of Einstein and Minkowski the vectorial notation is used, but, as a concession to English students, the corresponding exposition in Cartesian co-ordinates is given in footnotes.

To the mathematical physicist the book offers an admirable survey of the subject, while the average student may read with advantage all of it except the more involved analysis.

## SOCIETIES.

MATHEMATICAL.—Nov. 12.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. A. E. H. Love, retiring President, and subsequently Prof. Sir Joseph Larmor, newly elected President, in the chair.—Mr. J. P. Clatworthy was elected a Member.

The President alluded to the death of Mr. G. S. Carr, who had been a Member for over forty years. He then presented the De Morgan Medal to Sir Joseph Larmor, and gave a short account of his researches in mathematics and mathematical physics.

After the election of the Council and officers for the ensuing session, Sir Joseph Larmor took the chair, and called upon the retiring President to give his Presidential Address.

Prof. Love took 'Mathematical Research' as the topic of his address, which will be printed in the *Proceedings* of the Society. He pointed out (giving many illustrations from the classical memoirs of mathematics) the qualities which are requisite to produce a piece of mathematical research. In addition to having technical skill and a knowledge of past work in the same field, the investigator should possess the power of exposition, and should aim at combining conciseness with lucidity. The ideal investigation asks a perfectly definite question, and obtains an equally definite answer, expressed in the simplest and briefest form.

The following papers were then communicated: 'Note on an Extension of Sylow's Theorem,' by Prof. G. A. Miller; 'The Conformal Representation of the Various Triangles bounded by the Arcs of Three Intersecting Circles,' by Mr. J. Hodgkinson; 'The Dynamical Theory of the Tides in a Zonal Basin,' by Mr. G. R. Goldsbrough; 'The Modulus of an Analytic Function,' by Mr. G. H. Hardy; 'On the Modification of a Train of Waves as it advances into Shallow Water,' and 'On a Configuration of 21 Points and 21 Lines which arises from the complete Quadrilateral, and determines the Group of 168 Plane Collineations,' by Prof. W. Burnside; 'On Convex Closed Surfaces,' by Prof. Tadahiko Kubota; and 'On Integrals and Derivates with regard to a Function,' by Prof. W. H. Young.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Landscapes,' Lecture VI., Dr. J. D. Falconer.
- Royal Academy, 4.—'Methods of Wall Painting,' Prof. A. P. Laurie.
- King's College, Strand, 5.30.—'L'Histoire du Goût en France,' Lecture VII., Dr. G. Rudler.
- Faraday, 8.—Discussion on 'The Hardening of Metals.'
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The History and Practice of the Art of Printing,' Lecture I., Mr. R. A. Peckie. (Cantor Lecture.)
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Our Wheat Supply,' Mr. E. Savill.
- Geographical, 8.30.—'The Mental Training of a Traveller,' Viscount Bryce.
- Tues. Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Landscapes,' Lecture VI., Dr. J. D. Falconer.
- Colonial Institute, 4.—'The Expansion of Britain's Imperial Relations with the Oversea Dominions resulting from the War,' Mr. H. A. Ellis.
- Zoological, 5.30.—Exhibition of Tests of Arenaceous Foraminifera to introduce a Discussion on the Interpretation of these Structures. Lecturers, E. Heron-Allen and A. Earland: (1) 'A New Fossil Reptile from South Africa,' (2) 'Notes on some Carnivorous Therapsids,' and (3) 'Eumotocaurus africanus, Seeley, and the Ancestry of the Chelonii,' Mr. D. M. S. Watson; 'Polychaeta from the N.E. Pacific,' The Chetostomids; Mr. A. A. S. P. Laurie.
- London School of Economics, 8.—'The State Regulation of Wages,' Lecture VI., Mr. Tawney.
- Wed. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Theory of Colour and its Application to Painting,' Prof. A. P. Laurie.
- British Academy, 5.—'Some Results of Research in the History of Literature in England,' Mr. A. F. Leach.
- King's College, Strand, 5.15.—'Islamic Culture in India,' Syed Ameer Ali.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The Supply of Chemicals to Great Britain and her Dependencies,' Sir W. A. Tilden.
- Society of Literature, 8.30.—'The Influence of European Thought on Brazilian Literature,' Senhor Manoel O. Lima.
- THURS. Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Power Plant Testing,' Mr. W. M. Selvey.
- Fri. University College, 3.—'Greek Art: the Sidon Sarcophagi: the Pergamene Altar,' Prof. F. A. Gardner.
- Royal Academy, 4.—'The Chemistry of Building Materials,' Prof. A. P. Laurie.
- University Hall, Gordon Square, 5.—'Confucianism and its Rivals,' Lecture VII., Prof. H. A. Giles.
- Theological and Philosophical.—'The Law of Gravitation,' Mr. E. Rabone.
- SAT. Bedford College, 3.—'Nursing our Soldiers and Sailors back to Health,' Dr. A. T. Nankivell. (Chadwick Public Lecture.)
- Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Landscapes,' Lecture VII., Dr. J. D. Falconer.



## FINE ARTS

*Cathedrals and Cloisters of Northern France.*

By E. Whitlock Rose. With Illustrations from Original Photographs, by Vida Hunt Francis. 2 vols. (Putnam's Sons, 11. 1s. net.)

We think it was Stevenson who said that cathedrals were "the favourite kind of mountain scenery of some people." To that large class and to many others these volumes should make a strong appeal. They are full of perfect photographs taken by a lady who has given herself the trouble to climb to out-of-the-way vantage points in order to show us things which even those who think they know the cathedrals have usually missed. What, for instance, could be better than the view of the flying buttresses at Evreux?

Miss Rose in her text and in her pictures often shows us (what is to many English people the most attractive point about Continental churches) the way in which the Church takes its part in the everyday life of the people. In her pages we can see what T. E. Brown meant when, speaking of Italy, he wrote of the

"carts and booths right up against the walls, no mutual avoidance, quite the opposite, a sweet cosiness of benediction, a localization of peace in the midst of turmoil; a man lighting his pipe, I will not say immediately, from the lamp that stands at the feet of the Madonna; bright laughing girls.... And every now and then a good wife passes beneath the belfry, sets down her basket, and says a prayer and dreams a dream. Ah! It is delicious."

It is this atmosphere that we breathe in Miss Rose's pages.

In recent times French cathedrals and ancient walls have suffered so heavily at the hand of the architect that any book which preserves a permanent record of them before they have all been overdone by the restorer or destroyed by the Germans deserves a welcome; and Miss Rose will make many friends, and will certainly lead some readers to pause the next time they are flying through France, and give a day to such places as Langres, "the little hilltop city," which is seldom seen, yet easily visited by the traveller on his way to Switzerland.

Those who have been attracted by Les Baux and Pompeii may wish to see what little is left of Théroutanne, and the author's remarks about that ruined city are excellent, even if their connexion with 'Cathedrals and Cloisters' is not very close.

Of Arras and Saint-Omer Miss Rose writes with abundant knowledge, but when she was at work she did not foresee war. It is odd in a book published at this moment to read that in all Artois there is no excursion more charming than the walk through a village in a district which has now been the scene of most stubborn fighting for many days. In other parts of the book war has made the

volumes seem curiously out of date, as where a walled town, with its old castle, suggests that "everything speaks of peace."

If Miss Rose's book provides much that we can praise, we are bound to say that its contents do not justify her title. She has spent years on writing a work that professes to deal with the 'Cathedrals and Cloisters of Northern France.' How is it possible to defend the omission from such volumes of the cathedrals of Caen, Chartres, Orleans, Tours, Sens, Paris, Beauvais, Amiens, Abbeville, Rouen, Bourges, and Rheims? Or why should Metz and Strasburg be included? An unsatisfactory reason is given for the inclusion of the two cathedrals of Alsace-Lorraine; and Rouen, Bourges, and Rheims are (according to an advertisement) included in the author's volumes on the Isle of France. But then it is equally puzzling to understand why Rouen, Bourges, Rheims, Troyes, Amiens, and other places should figure in a work devoted to the Isle of France, as they are none of them in that ancient province.

The sketch-map is clear, and would have been perfect if the crosses on it which denote cathedral towns had been properly marked, or if there had been a note to explain that the author marked only those which she here describes. As it is, Boulogne appears as a cathedral town, and Amiens does not.

The two volumes should be a delight to travellers in France when the war is over, and they would have been even more useful if they had been printed on lighter paper.

*A Simple Guide to Pictures.* By Mrs. Henry Head. (Chatto & Windus, 5s. net.)

THERE can be no gainsaying the simplicity of Mrs. Head's 'A Simple Guide to Pictures,' for it is the outstanding feature of the book. Her Introduction starts as follows:—

"Fairy godmothers came to the cradle of the little Princess in our story-books, bringing fairy gifts for future blessing, as we all know well. But our cradles were no less fortunate, for to each one of us, born into this happy world, were given five priceless gifts, quite fairy-like if we come to think of them—seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, and tasting."

After an amplification of this, she attacks her main theme:—

"Let me tell you, to begin with, what, so far as we know, are the first pictures ever made in our Continent. To do this we must go back to the days when the Greeks were masters of the world. With them the love of beauty went side by side with success in conquest, and when you go to Athens you will see still standing the temples built by them in those far-off days of triumph, when victories were celebrated, of which we read in ancient books. Such victories the Greeks carved in marble, and these carved pictures we may still see and marvel at."

We do not know if it is Mrs. Head's

cult of simplicity which leads her to believe that the earliest graphic art in the Continent of Europe was produced when the Greeks were "masters of the world," and that temples in Athens or, indeed, anywhere else were erected to celebrate victories, and that Greek sculpture was mainly employed in carving its victories in marble; nor do we know if we must attribute to this same cult sundry other strange statements. Thus on p. 212 we learn that the grouping in Watteau's pictures was probably the outcome of the "Rococo" fashion of the day, which preferred the rounded or shell-like shape. Again on p. 30 we are told that we remember Piero della Francesca best by his portraits. P. 217, moreover, informs us that the real problem of every picture is the question of light falling on the things around us. To the cult of simplicity, however, we must certainly attribute the consistent "nursery" tone of Mrs. Head's style, which seems intended for extremely young children.

We fear that, in spite of all efforts to conceal her erudition, Mrs. Head is too scholastic for her audience. We cannot, for example, imagine how children, still sufficiently near the "play-garden" stage of their education to welcome Mrs. Head's opening paragraph, can appreciate and differentiate between Cimabue, Leonardo, Mantegna, Dürer, Memline, El Greco, Breughel, and Hogarth, as well as Rembrandt, Titian, Reynolds, and Van Dyck. Nor do we understand how the chronological chart at the beginning of the book can help the infant mind towards that understanding of pictorial conventions and that warm love of beauty and truth which Mrs. Head advocates passionately in her final pages. Nor, indeed, if the book fell into the hands of an older student, can we believe that he would learn much about Botticelli and Goya from the three and a half pages of large type which are respectively devoted to them. We note some curious omissions in the list of painters mentioned—Vermeer of Delft, for example, and Ruysdael; and the list stops with Lawrence, and does not contain Turner and Constable. Surely it would have been wise to include painters whose works are to-day everywhere to be seen in endless reproductions.

The illustrations, though nearly all in colour, are excellent; indeed, some of the plates are the best achievements of colour-printing we have come across lately. As regards the choice of subjects, we do not understand why there are no reproductions of works by Titian and Michelangelo; or why a man's head in a private collection in Cologne, attributed to Memline, is used to represent that master; or why Velasquez's early 'The Omelette Woman,' in Sir Frederick Cook's collection, and the poor 'Infanta Margerita' in Vienna, should have been selected. On the other hand, we welcome Boucher's 'Le Déjeuner' and Van Dyck's 'King Charles and his Family' from the Duke of Richmond's collection.



## OLD EMBROIDERIES OF THE GREEK ISLANDS AND TURKEY.

THE name of Greece is associated so intimately with a very early art that perhaps the title of this show at the Burlington Fine Arts Club will raise extravagant expectations as to the antiquity and primitive virtue of the art displayed. Here we are, for the most part, in the eighteenth century or thereabouts. During that period traditional artistry still permeated the everyday life of almost every country in a way which, in some cases, is delightful indeed in comparison with the standards of the century which followed; yet, whether in East or West, art but lingered pleasantly, repeating with diminished conviction familiar themes. It is not a period when we can fairly look for extreme purity of style, but it is astonishing how rarely these embroideries show the muddled efforts of the unintelligent copyist compromising between two motives.

"In the Greek Islands [we are assured by the author of the admirably written catalogue] the art of embroidery is now dead.....That it lived so long in some islands is due to their having been till recently under Turkish rule, and to their isolation from the blessings of civilization."

It is a melancholy reflection that this isolation seems on the point of being withdrawn from Turkey itself, and that the beautiful art shown in the embroideries from Asia Minor may before long vanish as completely. On the whole, the Turkish and Persian elements of design appear to us the more native and contemporary in the way in which they are handled in these embroideries: witness the superb vigour of the early table-cover (54), or the bold meander of No. 64. Such freehand drawing betrays the quality of the individual artist, and the hanging over the mantelpiece (42), taken as it is at first sight, is distinctly inferior to No. 64 in its quality of line. The more geometrical forms of the pieces showing Levantine tradition seem the result of careful copying, as in the samplers of our great-grandmothers. On the other hand, they were more capable of being copied; and from scrupulous hands we get fine results, as in the noble "queen" patterns of the *Southern Sporades Bed Tent* (67). Fine as are these units of form, however, we can accord to the colour of this piece only a certain negative refinement, while the artichoke design of No. 54 is inspired by the zest of a born colourist. In the torn forms of these blue leaves, in the sparks of blue of No. 97, and the swift spirals of the same hue in No. 64 we find a colour usually quiet and retiring endowed with an angry vehemence by the policy of loosing sudden sallies of blue in a scheme where reds dominate, but reds confined within suave forms and led up to by muted notes of their own colour. This reversal of the usual parts played by the two colours gives a deep richness which might be sombre but for the ingenuity with which every device is utilized for exasperating contrasts. A similar uncanny double impression is found in the colour-scheme, at once sombre and biting, of No. 131: to use colour in such wilful dynamic fashion requires a touch of genius. On the other hand, No. 51 looks out of place among its surroundings, its tawdry magnificence recalling the Orient as it is interpreted in our own theatre. Much to be preferred is the steady hold on colour science of No. 43, with its simple alternation of a dominant red with similar quantities of blue and green, or the even simpler red pattern, perfectly proportioned for its pitch of colour, of No. 22. Among the frocks, No. 44 is highly successful on lines similar to the last-named—a magnificent costume; while the

sumptuous elegance of No. 84 is in its more sophisticated and discrete fashion an even more finished work of art. Is it by a stroke of prophecy that the "Sultan" represented on No. 84 is endowed with a moustache of a type famous in Europe to-day?

### OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Dudley Galleries Mr. George F. Nicholls's water-colours of Oxford colleges and illustrations to Gray's 'Elegy' are thoroughly typical examples of the modern practice in this (may we say?) medium. They are also, perhaps, typically British in the way in which they settle almost every question by a compromise.

Of Mr. Haselden's cartoons this cannot be said. The telling of the story in the most direct way possible is his business, and this fact, added to his complete scorn for any aesthetic adornment, is a great source of strength. In such a sequence as the well-known presentment of the Kaiser as an eagle (54) his draughtsmanship shows a great advance on his earlier efforts. On the other hand, in his subject-matter he is, perhaps, a little too bent on telling his public what they would like to hear, and on insinuating a cowardice in the enemy less than complimentary to the prowess of our own army. Moreover, the kind of humour displayed in such a drawing as *German Culture in War* (28) is hardly suited to so ghastly a theme. Here we see the work of an imagination which either does not believe that such things have occurred (in which case it was immoral to have published the drawing), or, more probably, fails to realize their actuality because the artist's own experience has been so different. Mr. Haselden is more in his element in exploiting the great events of suburban everyday life.

### Fine Art Gossip.

M. RODIN has presented to the British nation the fine collection of his sculptures recently on view at the South Kensington Museum, "as a little token of admiration for your heroes." Mr. Pease, the Minister of Education, has written, in the name of the Government, to M. Rodin that he accepts "this priceless gift with the greatest pleasure," especially because it is a tribute of admiration for our soldiers at the front.

The collection is representative, and includes many famous masterpieces.

An exhibition of water-colours and black-and-white work is now on view at the United Arts Club, Dublin. Amongst the exhibitors are Mr. Dermot O'Brien, Mr. Crampton Walker, Mr. Percy French, and Miss May Guinness.

No. 18 of the *Journal* of the Imperial Arts League opens with a brief article on 'Artists and the War.' 'The Work of the League' shows in some typical cases the practical assistance it has given in claiming for artists their due rights, particularly in the matter of reproductions. 'Copyright in Photographs' explains the law on a point which often gets the easily persuaded sitter into difficulties. 'A Word to Art Students,' by 'An Old Student,' is striking; but when he warns off his juniors from abnormal developments of to-day and yesterday because they sprang from Germany, and the "decadent philosophy" which has had "blood-stained fruition," he seems to us to be more patriotic than convincing.

## MUSIC

*The Promenade Ticket: a Lay Record of Concert-Going.* By A. H. Sidgwick. (Arnold, 3s. 6d. net.)

ALREADY we are beginning to realize that the war is destined to clear the air of all manner of effete fads and superstitions, and to sweep into eternity many things that we have hitherto endured with, perhaps, too much complacency. Musical criticism may well be one of these—musical criticism, that is, of what we may call the old "Monday Pop." programme type: "The first subject is in the key of C, three-four time, and is entrusted to the first violin," specimens of which still greet us in the pages of some of our contemporaries. Musical criticism of another sort we must and shall have, and we hoped, in opening 'The Promenade Ticket,' to find that Mr. A. H. Sidgwick had given us in his 'Lay Record of Concert-Going' a foretaste of the musical criticism of the future. That hope, however, has not been realized.

The scheme of the little book seemed promising. A season ticket for the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts is shared by a group of young people who are under an engagement to record their impressions of the music that they hear for the benefit of an elderly amateur in the country. But the thing is handled stiffly, and the characters in this comedy exhibit few signs of life. The two girls are mere dolls who, when subjected to the proper amount of pressure, squeak "Brahms" and "Folk-Song" respectively. The breezy Philistine of the party is frankly insufferable, and the soulful hero, who does most of the work, is a sad prig. His priggishness would not matter if he had anything to say, but the one thing that his impressions are not is impressionistic. They follow the beaten track. For the most part they are hardly more than echoes of the "Monday Pop." programme methods to which we have referred:—

"The time slackens a trifle, and then recovers. The wood-wind repeats the utterance more quietly, and with a melancholy colour stealing in. And then the horns, calm and splendid as ever, deliver two little dropping phrases, and come softly down the scale, alternating with chords on the strings."

No, the musical critic of the future will not write like that. He will tell us a little more about what the music means to himself, if not what it meant to the composer. The poetic basis of music has, no doubt, been responsible in these latter days for a deplorable amount of "gush," but it cannot be ignored, if music is to be treated, not only as a science, but also as an art. The day is past when music could be regarded as a "melodious noise" and nothing more, and our critics in the future will have to find in it more than ingenious arabesques, or they will speak to deaf ears.



## BRIGHTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THURSDAY, the 12th inst., was a busy day at Brighton, for there were two concerts. That in the afternoon opened with tone-pictures illustrating two scenes from Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur,' by Miss Edith Swepstone, under whose direction they were given. The music of the first sought to convey an impression of the atmosphere of mystery connected with the lake into which was cast the sword Excalibur; that of the second the sorrow of the last parting of Launcelot and Guinevere. It was, therefore, programme music of the right kind. The composer was more successful in the second, though the treatment of the thematic material lacked strength.

Sir Charles Villiers Stanford conducted his Irish Rhapsody, No. 4, but, as this clever work was recently produced in London, it will suffice to record a fresh success.

Mr. Lyell-Taylor conducted Tschai-kowsky's 'Symphonie Pathétique.' There were displays of energy at fitting moments; for the rest, however, one felt that the work had been so thoroughly rehearsed that the players only needed quiet guidance. Mr. Lyell-Taylor knows his score by heart, and when conductors can trust their memories, they get into closer touch with the performers. The reading of the Symphony was sound and effective. Miss Alice Lakin sang the 'Farewell' from Tschai-kowsky's 'Joan of Arc' with success.

At the evening concert Sir Hubert Parry produced his Symphony Poem in two connected movements (written specially for the Festival). The first is entitled 'A Lament,' the second 'Consolation,' and the work was "inspired by the tremendous events through which we are passing." As the first is based on two themes, 'Death' and 'Fate,' while the second depicts the 'Joy of Life,' the programme, so to speak, is quite clear, and its striking contrasts are well brought out in the music. The latter is stately, and at times very solemn. At a first hearing, however, it sounds somewhat disappointing, on account of its simplicity. It seems as if such important themes as those in the first part would require, and well bear, more imposing treatment. But very likely, as the music becomes familiar, it may grow in impressiveness. To mistake simplicity for weakness would, in Sir Hubert's case, be unjust. The performance was under the direction of the composer.

Sir Frederick Bridge conducted his 'Choral Ballad of the Clampherdown,' in which the choir sang with splendid spirit. Another work which pleased greatly was the Overture to Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opera 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' conducted by the composer.

After the interval the Introduction and third act of 'Lohengrin' were given, with Misses Mabel Bartlett and Marguerite Pitcher, and Messrs. John Booth and Frederic Austin, in the solo parts.

The programme on Saturday morning consisted of the second and third acts from

'Parsifal,' with Mr. John Coates (Parsifal), Mr. Thorpe Bates (Amfortas), Mr. Robert Radford (Gurnemanz), Mr. Dawson Freer (Klingsor), and last, but not least, Miss Carrie Tubb (Kundry). Some musicians may object to excerpts from operas and music-dramas of Wagner in the concert-room, but the general public appear to regard them with great satisfaction. Anyhow, at Brighton they were eminently successful. In these excerpts, also in 'The Messiah,' which on Saturday evening ended the week's music, choir and orchestra rendered valuable service. Mr. Lyell-Taylor may be congratulated on the artistic result of this Festival.

## Musical Gossip.

THERE was a large audience at the sixth Classical Concert at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday. The programme included Bach's A major Sonata for violin and pianoforte and Brahms's Sonata for pianoforte and violoncello. Miss Fanny Davies was assisted in the first by Miss Jelly d'Aranyi, and in the second by Madame Guilhaumina Suggia. Both works were effectively interpreted by the three artists. The Brahms Sonata was evidently much enjoyed. Its first movement is fine, though rather long; but the delicate Allegretto and spirited Finale do not err in this respect—rather the reverse. Miss Fanny Davies, besides taking part in Beethoven's highly poetical Trio in E flat, Op. 70, No. 2, played with skill and taste a group of light solos. The first was Beethoven's Variations on 'Rule, Britannia,' of which the best part is the air; the last was Henselt's "Si oiseau j'étais," still the most popular of his many Études.

At the Symphony Concert last Saturday at Queen's Hall there was an excellent programme. The absence of novelties may be regretted by some, and it would be fatal to progress if it indicated a resolve to be satisfied with such attractive works as we possess until they cease to draw. A chance, though the present is not a time suitable for experiments, should be given to new music which seems to have a future. Even among old works by the great composers there are not a few which would virtually be novelties, and, bearing great names, would be accepted without cavil or criticism. Saturday's programme opened with Weber's 'Freischütz' Overture, which of late has been somewhat neglected; and Sir Henry J. Wood secured a fine performance of it. Miss Isolde Menges's reading of Tschai-kowsky's Violin Concerto was very good, but it just lacked that dash and brilliancy which with this able artist is only a question of a short time. Dr. Walford Davies's pleasant 'Conversations' were repeated, he himself being at the pianoforte. The concert ended with a noble reading of the 'Eroica' Symphony.

A CONCERT organized by the official committee of help for the Belgian victims was given at Queen's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. It opened with the Belgian National Hymn, which was sung with great spirit and fine declamation by M. Dua. Madame Hendricks in "Che farò" and Madame Carlhant in Massenet's "Pleurez mes vœux" were both successful. Of the same composer's 'Pensée d'Automne' M. Bouilliez's interpretation was thoroughly artistic: he also possesses an excellent voice. M. Lauweryns rendered effective service at the

pianoforte. During the interval Miss Phyllis Saxon cleverly impersonated Belgium and her sad fate in an appropriate dance.

AN interesting pianoforte recital was given by Dr. Esposito at the Royal Dublin Society on Monday. The programme included Rameau's Gavotte and Variations in a minor and the 'Davidsbündler' of Schumann.

THE principal feature of the second concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society next Tuesday will be a performance of Berlioz's 'Te Deum,' which has not been heard in London for many years. The Hallé Choir will come to London for the concert, which Mr. Thomas Beecham will conduct. The programme will contain one novelty, Arnold Bax's 'Fatherland,' a choral setting of a poem by the Finnish poet Runeberg. The other orchestral numbers will be Mr. Balfour Gardiner's 'In Maytime,' which was produced at a Promenade Concert a few weeks ago, the Concerto Grosso in E minor of Handel, and César Franck's 'Le Chasseur Maudit.'

It had been intended to include the first performance of a new choral work by Mr. Frederick Delius, but this was found to be impossible, owing to delay in obtaining the parts from France. The work will, however, be produced at one of the later concerts of the season.

A SPECIAL CONCERT will be given at Queen's Hall by the London Choral Society, together with the band of the Coldstream Guards, on Wednesday, December 9th, in aid of Princess Mary's Fund for providing soldiers and sailors with Christmas gifts. The conductors will be Mr. Arthur Fagge and Capt. J. Mackenzie Rogan.

MISS JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY is giving two special matinées at the Little Theatre, on Saturday next, and Thursday, December 3rd, in aid of the Queen's Work for Women Fund.

A CONCERT will be given next month by the Brighton Municipal Orchestra, the proceeds of which will be handed over to *The Daily Telegraph* Belgian Fund. Arrangements are being made to secure some of the best artists.

NEXT THURSDAY EVENING at the Surrey Masonic Hall the William Blake Society of Arts and Letters has arranged a concert "in aid of war relief." The second part will be devoted to patriotic songs. The whole of the 'Songs of Innocence' will be sung in the first part. Blake's 'War Song,' which he wrote at 20, will be heard in a setting by Prof. Vernon Drew; and Sir Vincent Caillard will figure as a composer.

SOME time ago the National Federation of Music Clubs in America offered a prize of ten thousand dollars for an opera in English by an American composer, and it has been won by Dr. Horatio William Parker. Fifty-six scores were submitted, the fortunate one being 'Fairylund,' libretto by Mr. Brian Hooker. This work will be produced next summer at Los Angeles. The composer is Professor of Music at Yale University. His oratorio 'Hora Novissima,' produced at New York in 1893, was given under his direction at Worcester (England) in 1899. Four years later he was again in Europe, when the third part of his 'Legend of St. Christopher' was performed at Worcester, and a few months later the whole work at Bristol.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Scn.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MOX.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
TCES.	Royal Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Royal Engineers' String Band, 3, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.



## Dramatic Gossip.

MR. CELLIER AND FLORENCE GLOSSOP HARRIS have done well in presenting 'The Merchant of Venice' at the Prince's Theatre, and we trust their effort will meet with a better response than that of Monday afternoon. Their chief intention, we believe, is to provide Shakespeare representations for the benefit of schools, and the general arrangements, the staging, and the acting certainly fulfil that purpose, but without in any way detracting from the play itself.

Mr. Cellier gave a fine rendering of Shylock, and Florence Glossop Harris was attractive as Portia. Mr. Frank Cochrane extracted plenty of amusement from the part of Gratiano, and sang "Tell me where is Fancy bred" with much charm.

The other parts were generally well played and clearly delivered. Mr. Edward Montagu as the Prince of Morocco deserving special mention for his elocution.

'KING HENRY IV. (PART I.)' which was revived at His Majesty's Theatre last Saturday, is admirably suited to the temper of the public. Mr. Matheson Lang as the gallant Harry Hotspur was the hero of the evening. In a part which might easily have been exaggerated, he acted with a satirical humour and romantic fervour which displayed the graces, without hiding the faults, of one who "did all the chivalry of England move to do brave acts." Mr. Owen Nares was a high-spirited but slight figure as Prince Hal, and had an attractively impish shadow in the Pains of Mr. Charles Quartermaine.

Mr. Basil Gill acted the part of the King with quiet dignity, and Mr. Arthur Whitby was excellent as the unctuous Bardolph, Knight of the Burning Lamp. Sir Herbert Tree had not quite that exuberant joviality which is necessary to reconcile a modern audience to Falstaff's grossness. His mutilation of Hotspur's dead body might surely have been omitted from the last act.

There was a confusing mistake on the programme, where Act I. sc. v.—the dialogue between Hotspur and his wife in Warkworth Castle—was described as taking place in "a Room in the Palace."

H. J. BYRON's great success, 'Our Boys,' is now being produced at the Vaudeville, and Mr. Hawtrey will shortly revive 'A Message from Mars' at the Apollo. Such typical English pieces, if overlaid with sentiment, are certainly preferable to the French farces and musical comedies to which the harassed manager frequently resorts in days of stress.

CHRISTMAS is to have abundance of pantomimes in spite of the war. At Drury Lane there will be a revised edition of 'The Sleeping Beauty,' at the Lyceum 'Jack and the Beanstalk,' and at the Aldwych 'Cinderella.' 'The Cockyolly Bird,' too, will resume its lively pranks at the Little Theatre.

In cases where revision of a pantomime is being made, we hope that it will take the form of reduction. These performances are, as a rule, far too long for children, and too many episodes are introduced which have nothing to do with the story, though they may exhibit the powers of some music-hall comedian. We prefer the old-fashioned simple fun, which has no smart innuendo about it.

An attractive announcement for the near future is the production of Mr. Hardy's 'Dynasts' at the Kingsway by Lillah

McCarthy and Mr. Granville Barker. Mr. Cecil Sharp is providing incidental music, and Mr. Hardy himself is assisting at the rehearsals, so that we may expect the local colour and dialect to be satisfactory.

REPORTS had told us that the Germans were laying claim to Shakespeare. A recent performance of 'Twelfth Night' at Leipzig emphasized that idea by some extra lines put into the mouth of the Fool, dwelling on England's decadence, and unworthiness, in view of recent events, to possess one of her chief glories.

Something outside Shakespeare's text was certainly needed, for the available quotations in his dramas are so apt as to be inept. 'The Merry Wives' supplies "The Germans desire to have three of your horses"; "Like three German devils, three Doctor Faustuses"; and "Do not say they be fled; Germans are honest men"; while '2 Henry IV.' mentions "The story of the Prodigal, or the German hunting in water-work." This last phrase would have pleased Furness, who held that Shakespeare was equal to any modern occasion.

THE death of Mr. Howard Russell, in his 80th year, will remind veteran playgoers of many a sensation at the old Victoria, where he began playing melodramatic parts in 1867. Later, at Drury Lane, he figured in more serious plays, acting the King to Fechter's Hamlet; but he was most effective in the Adelphi melodramas, where he shared the applause bestowed on the radiant William Terriss.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. A. B.—A. H. M. E.—S. E. W.—W. M.—E. U.—Received.

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As if some lesser God had made the world  
Attain the unattainable  
Behold this ruin ! 'twas a skull  
Better an old man's darling  
Black is the raven, black is the rook  
Born of butchers, but of bishops bred  
Build a bridge of gold  
But for the grace of God there goes John  
Bradford  
But when shall we lay the ghost of the  
brute ?  
Could a man be secure  
Do the work that 's nearest  
Dutton slew Dutton  
Ego sum Rex Romanus et supra gram-  
maticam  
Equal to either fate  
Even the gods cannot alter the past  
Fair Eve knelt close to the guarded gate  
Fighting like devils for conciliation  
From what small causes great events do  
spring  
Genius is a promontory jutting out into  
the infinite  
God called up from dreams  
Great fleas have little fleas  
Habacuc est capable de tout  
He who knows not, and knows that he  
knows not  
Hempseed I sow

I counted two-and-seventy stenches  
I shall pass through this world but once  
Idols of the market-place  
If lusty love should go in search of beauty  
In marriage are two happy things allowed  
In matters of commerce the fault of the  
Dutch  
Is he gone to a land of no laughter ?  
La vie est vaine  
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Les beaux esprits se rencontrent  
Love in phantastick triumph sat  
Mr. Pillblister and Betsy his sister  
Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois  
dans mon verre  
Music of the spheres  
Needles and pins, needles and pins  
Nor think the doom of man reversed for  
thee  
O for a booke and a shadie nooke !  
Oh tell me whence Love cometh  
On entre, on crie  
Pay all their debts with the roll of his drum  
Pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his  
teeth  
Pitt had a great future behind him  
Plus je connais les hommes  
Popery, tyranny, and wooden shoes  
Praises let Britons sing  
Prefaces to books are like signs to public-  
houses  
Quam nihil ad genium  
Quoth William Penn to Martyr Charles  
Still like the hindmost chariot wheel is  
cursed  
Swayed by every wind that blows

The East bowed low before the blast  
The farmers of Aylesbury gathered to dine  
The hand that rocks the cradle  
The heart two chambers hath  
The King of France and forty thousand  
men  
The toad beneath the harrow knows  
The virtue lies in the struggle  
The world's a bubble  
There are only two secrets a man cannot  
keep  
There is a lady sweet and kind  
There is a sweetness in autumnal days  
There is on earth a yet auguster thing  
There is so much good in the worst of us  
These are the Britons, a barbarous race  
They say that war is hell, a thing accurst  
This too shall pass away  
Though lost to sight, to memory dear  
Tire le rideau, la farce est jouée  
To see the children sporting on the shore  
Two men look out through the same bars  
Two shall be born a whole wide world  
apart  
Upon the hills of Breedon  
Vivit post funera virtus  
Walking in style by the banks of the Nile  
Warm summer sun, shine friendly here  
What dire offence from am'rous causes  
springs !  
Wherever God erects a house of prayer  
With equal good nature, good grace, and  
good looks  
Write me as one who loves his fellow-  
men  
Ye shepherds, tell me ! Have you seen

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The contrast to this "privilege of the poor" is its reasonable alternative, bankruptcy, which is a "privilege of the rich." There is clearly a great advantage for a person overwhelmed with debt in being able to liquidate his affairs and start afresh; but the poor cannot avail themselves of this course, not only because the amount of indebtedness must reach 50*l.*, but also because 10*l.* down is required to start the process. This question of money lies at the root of many other advantages of the rich and handicaps of the poor.

The most important, perhaps, and the most urgent question, is that of Divorce, about which there is such a wide consensus of opinion that some change towards equality in the near future may be reasonably expected. The findings of the majority of the Royal Commission upon this subject should be fresh in people's minds, and need not be referred to here. The author deals with this and similar subjects in a trenchant and persuasive manner which leaves nothing to be desired.

But we must pass to the questions of crime and its punishment, because it is in that sphere that the presumption of equality is maintained most strongly and breaks down most completely. The reason for this is, not any conscious favouritism of the governing class, but the practical impossibility of treating people with equality who live under such different conditions so long as law remains as it is. Take punishment by fines, for example, and consider how much five shillings means to the poor, and how insignificant a sum it is to the rich. Or consider the offences of drunkenness, gambling, palmistry, and, strangest of all, blasphemy. In practice the law takes notice of these offences only in the case of poor people, because their leisure is, for the most part, spent in public places, so that in committing the offences in question they cannot fail to make themselves a nuisance to their neighbours. But those who are well off may, owing to the conditions of their lives, commit each offence in turn to a much greater degree, and remain untroubled by the law. There is no consistency in this, and there is much to be said also for the author's contention that cheating in many complicated forms is carried on with impunity by rich people, who ought to be punished with even greater severity than the simply dishonest poor. Further, a good illustration of practical inequality is found in the punishment of flogging, which at the discretion of the judge may be ordered for certain grave offences, but has never yet been inflicted upon a rich man. It is argued, of course, that a rich man has been brought up too delicately to stand it, and that imprisonment for such people is a greater punishment than it is to the poor. It may be so, but it might quite as reasonably be urged that imprisonment for a poor man is worse because his wife and children are thereby deprived of their means of subsistence.

Differences of this nature can be multiplied indefinitely, but the reader must study them for himself if he wishes to reach anything like a satisfactory conclusion. They go to the very root of punishment, and raise the important question whether criminality would not be more equitably dealt with if it were treated more frequently as a form of disease.

A very interesting chapter is devoted to landlord and tenant and the right of distress. It is full of information and suggestion upon the question of the housing of the poor, which the author has studied to much advantage. In cases of distress and execution the author



would like to see enacted a "homestead law," greatly enlarging existing exemptions from execution of the tools and chattels of a working-man. It appears that in America and Canada these homestead laws work well, and any law which would enable the poor to preserve the few things which they call "the home" would be universally welcomed.

Upon the contrast of rich and poor suggested by public-houses the judge remarks that "the Law has nothing to say to Bacchus. The law is after old Silenus." He would have public-houses, like public institutions, governed by the men who use them. As it is, the rich have legislated for the working-man's public-house with two different objects in view. The brewers have sought to obtain the monopoly of selling beer to him and nothing else, while the teetotal magistracy have sought to make the public-house as dreary and miserable as possible in order to punish the wicked man who wants to drink beer at all. The result is a place where it is considered degrading for a wife to join her husband, and, as the author says,

"the rich lawgivers put the true stamp on their own invention by enacting that it is an unfit place for little children to enter."

Private enterprise by the People's Refreshment House Association has proved for many years what can be done by avoiding extreme views and recognizing the necessity of providing on rational lines an attractive meeting-place for the poor of both sexes.

It is not possible in a single article to deal with many other matters which the reader will find illuminated for him in this book. The wheels of reform often move cautiously and are provokingly slow, but the contrast between the criminal law of our times and that of our forefathers a hundred years ago is remarkable, and of late years, owing to the wider enfranchisement of the people, considerable progress has been made, and at a not unreasonable rate. Instances are the Children's Act, the Probation of Offenders Act, and the Inebriates Act. Many valuable reforms have been instituted in the administration of prisons; and some signs of grace are to be discovered even in magisterial practice.

The author has directed attention to many black spots in our social system, but the picture, as a whole, is growing brighter every day. When women are enfranchised we may hope to see the laws more speedily humanized. The needs of to-day are more consideration of the home, a profounder study of the far-reaching effects of punishment, and a natural co-operation of men and women in every sphere of public life. When this has been accomplished the negative commandments headed by "Thou shalt not," which press unduly upon the poor, may be expected to diminish, and the positive commandments headed by "Thou shalt," which bring pressure upon the rich, may be expected to increase, so that eventually the equality of treatment may be reached which everybody professes to desire.

*Satires of Circumstance.* By Thomas Hardy. (Macmillan & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

THE name 'Satires of Circumstance' is applied by Mr. Hardy in strictness to a series of fifteen pieces in this volume, in which he selects for poetic representation events or coincidences that show with poignant clearness the helplessness of human love, trust, hope, before the play of mechanical forces. One example will suffice. A drain has been constructed through a cemetery, necessitating the removal of a number of coffins; unaware of this, two mothers whose children have been buried in the same grave, now dismantled, dispute as to which of them has the right to lay flowers upon it. The sexton moralizes:—

As well cry over a new-laid drain  
As anything else to ease your pain.

The idea—flavoured, we think, distinctly with embittered sentimentalism—is not confined to the poems specifically named; the *Lyrics*, *Reveries*, and *Miscellaneous Pieces*, of which the remainder of the volume is composed, are almost all in the same strain, and we are reminded that the central thought of Mr. Hardy's last volume, 'Time's Laughing Stocks,' was identical. The thought is so tenuous, if only by reason of its familiarity, that a lesser craftsman might well have despaired of presenting it effectively within the severe limits of high lyrical relief. Even Mr. Hardy is by no means uniformly successful; less so, we think, in this volume than in the last, perhaps because the moral, or want of moral, is now dwelt upon rather more heavily. However, in such poems as 'The Complaint to Man' and 'God's Funeral' the author finds scope for a larger, a more philosophic irony; we learn, too, that though he holds the foundations of deistic belief to have been finally undermined, he can still find some hope for the future of humanity:—

Still how to bear such loss I deemed  
The insistent question for each animate mind,  
And gazing, to my growing sight there seemed  
A pale yet positive gleam low down behind...  
too pale a gleam, alas! to be perceived  
by the mourners at the great funeral.

We gather that all, or nearly all, the pieces here collected have been written in the few years that have elapsed since 'Time's Laughing Stocks' appeared. Some of them we recall in the *Saturday Review* and elsewhere. A score of poems, dating from the year 1912-13, are thrown together in a section inscribed with the words "*Veteris vestigia flammæ*"—a compelling motto. Indeed, it is not without pride that we salute this fresh display of prowess from the Nestor of contemporary literature. Among incidental pieces a poem commemorating the death of Swinburne, one called forth by the loss of the Titanic, and the recently composed 'Marching Song for Kitchener's Army,' will be particularly remembered and re-read with pleasure.

*The Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.*—Vol. III. 1846-55. By William Flavelle Monypenny and George Earle Buckle. (John Murray, 12s. net.)

IN a businesslike Preface Mr. Buckle informs his readers that, with the exception of an admirable analysis of 'Tancred' by the lamented Mr. Monypenny, forming the basis of chap. ii., this volume is practically by his own hand. We shall take leave, therefore, to treat him as the author of this interesting study, covering nine momentous years in Disraeli's life. Mr. Buckle takes up Disraeli at the resignation of Peel, and leaves him at the moment when Derby's hesitations enabled Palmerston to become the inevitable and to form his first Ministry. During this period the author of 'Tancred' contrived to shed the political adventurer and to get himself regarded as a serious statesman. But the process was slow, and the difficulties he had to surmount are strikingly set forth in these pages. We are bound to add that some of those difficulties were of his own creation.

Mr. Buckle does not supply much to fill out our knowledge of the relations between Disraeli and Lord George Bentinck. He relies chiefly on the well-known biography of the latter by the former, and incidentally discusses with acuteness a point which has puzzled some critics, namely, why throughout that biography Lord Stanley, or, as we may call him, Lord Derby, is virtually ignored. Mr. Buckle shows that at that time, though the pair were in frequent consultation, "no confidential intimacy," to use Disraeli's own words, existed between him and Derby. It was difficult either to praise or criticize. Besides, Disraeli was intent on persuading Stanley to abandon Protection, and so the moment was hardly opportune for emphasizing his share in the struggle to maintain it. A certain mutual shyness, probably coming rather close to dislike, existed, no doubt, between them. Derby's letter of December, 1848, asking Disraeli to give way to Herries—the letter at which Charles Greville had a peep—is that of a man hard put to it for phraseology. "Flummery," as Greville called it, the communication certainly was, and Disraeli promptly met it by threatening to retire from public life altogether. Mr. Buckle remarks that Derby does not seem in the least to have realized Disraeli's legitimate aspirations. On the other hand, he had to keep his party together, and they only swallowed his lieutenant with extreme reluctance.

Disraeli, in spite of Mr. Buckle's investigations, remains more or less impenetrable. How far was he aware of his unpopularity? how far did he scorn it? Those questions cannot be certainly answered, but it must be remembered that Disraeli was an extraordinarily sanguine man who saw everything in rose colour, his own political position included. His confidants were his wife and his sister Sarah, and one or two distinguished ladies, notably the Lady Londonderry of



the day. From none of them did he get very much by way of criticism. We hear little in this volume of Lord John Manners, who was out of Parliament for several years. But the first of Disraeli's "young men" appears in Lord Henry Lennox, who was later to develop into a not particularly distinguished Chief Commissioner of Public Works. With this band of sympathizers about him Disraeli seems to have gone serenely on his way. Lord Henry permitted himself great flippancies at the expense of Conservative dignitaries—Granby's "pertinacious dunderheadism," and "Walpole! the dear and gentle Spencer!"—and Disraeli obviously relished such exuberances. They were not without justification, for never in the whole course of our political history has a party borne a closer resemblance to a horde of men with muskets which they did not know how to fire. Walpole could put up Sir William Yonge, and Pitt had a ready speaker at hand in Dundas; but Disraeli, whether in Opposition or in place without power, had no debater of weight to set against Russell, Gladstone, Graham, and Palmerston.

At the same time, we cannot help perceiving that, though the instincts of the country gentlemen may have been bovine, they were not devoid of a certain native shrewdness. If they distrusted Disraeli, it must be admitted that Disraeli was completely mystifying them. The steps by which he lured his party away from Protection are clearly explained by Mr. Buckle, and his suppression of an agitation conducted by one G. F. Young in particular was wonderfully adroit. Still, he had for some years no alternative policy to suggest, but toyed now with a sinking fund for agriculture, now with a redistribution of taxation. Derby, meanwhile, was asked to believe either that Disraeli was wrongly reported, or that his meaning was misunderstood. It was all very clever, but not in the least straightforward. Disraeli's intrigues with the Radicals, which appear to have considerably annoyed Derby, belong to the same sort of political conjuring. Palmerston would have been a legitimate ally of the Conservatives, and, thanks to Disraeli's magnanimous offer to resign the leadership, he nearly became one; Bright would not.

Disraeli's use of the Protestant outcry during the crisis of the "Papal aggressions" is also to seek on the score of political honesty. He wrote a good deal about the Church of England, but he never understood it, either at that time, or afterwards when he plunged into the Public Worship Regulation Bill. He simply seized the emergency to take the wind out of Russell's sails, and, while he pumped up indignation in public, he wrote jestingly to Lord Londonderry: "Even the peasants think that they are going to be burned alive and taken up to Smithfield instead of their pigs." Derby complained later: "I fear you will burn your fingers with that infernal 'Protestantism'"; but then Derby was a sound Churchman. Mr. Buckle, who seems rather inclined to slur over Disraeli's flightiness as a Protestant hero, has a much stronger case when he

deals with Reform. We quite agree with him that no adequate reason existed for regarding that measure as a Whig monopoly, and with true originality of thought Disraeli would have given it an Imperial significance by admitting Colonial representation in the House of Commons. The outburst recorded by Lord Malmesbury against "those wretched colonies" was, of course, an irresponsible fling which has been taken far too seriously. Disraeli's ideas were admittedly "crude," and they came in for some searching criticism from Derby. He thought that the Colonies would bring a third element into the House, and heal "that too obvious division and rivalry between town and country," but he made no serious attempt to fit them into a Free Trade system. Still, he looked a good deal further ahead than the Whigs, who were content with giving them Constitutions, and then leaving them to shift for themselves. He had a strong sympathizer in Lord Stanley, Derby's son.

This volume is by no means all politics, and for that many of Mr. Buckle's readers will be grateful to him. We get a most lively account of the purchase of Hughenden, effected mainly by a loan of 25,000*l.* from the Bentincks, with a consequent relapse into the clutches of the moneylenders from whom his marriage had almost extricated him. Disraeli's unracial indifference to debt is one of his most curious characteristics. He may have caught it from the Dandies, and become used to it as Derby was reconciled to the gout. Of the building itself he grandiloquently wrote, "We have restored the house to what it was before the Civil Wars." Another acceptable peep into Disraeli's private affairs concerns his friendship with Mrs. Brydges Willyams, born Mendez da Costa, who left him some 30,000*l.* Pure hero-worship animated the lady, but on his side no trace of fortune-hunting is to be discovered, in spite of a florid style of correspondence, in which "magic beverage" resolves itself into mutton-broth, and "Dionysian festivals" into harvest homes. Disraeli throughout his life was a singularly disinterested man.

Mr. Buckle, it is hardly necessary to say, writes most agreeably and with a reasonable amount of discrimination, though he seems to stand rather in awe of his subject, and a lighter touch might have been profitable here and there. As an example, there is the squabble between Gladstone and Disraeli over the furniture in No. 10, Downing Street, which Lord Morley dismissed in a few lines, and with a *tantane animis*! Mr. Buckle solemnly parades the whole correspondence, and it is certainly trivial. His rate of progress, too, is of a leisurely kind, and we find difficulty in guessing how the remaining crowded years of Disraeli's life are to be compressed within a fourth or even a fifth volume. But that is a matter for Mr. Buckle and his publisher. His readers will be content to wait in sure hope that the future instalments of this biography, however numerous, will reach the high standard he has set himself in succession to Mr. Monypenny.

## SHAKESPEARIAN RESEARCH.

THE flood of works on Shakespeare has not abated of late years. Biographies, criticisms, and conjectures have been offered to the public by a crowd of authors, and they regard their "proofs" as indisputable, when the ordinary reader can see nothing but a maze of possibilities which, at best, do not amount to probabilities. We have been told that Lord Rutland is Shakespeare, that the poet of the dramas was a neuropath with erotic mania, and that 'Othello' is really a treatise on the Anglican doctrine of the Sacrament as propounded by Hooker. Some of the writers who put forward these startling propositions show a good deal of ingenuity; but hardly ever do they produce any new facts to justify their theories. If we ask why this is, the answer is clear: They have never made any research concerning Shakespeare; they confine themselves to turning to their own purpose facts, or supposed facts, which they have derived from others.

Real study in the contemporary records of Shakespeare's day is a qualification that very few writers on Shakespeare can boast, and it is for this reason that all the work of Mrs. Stopes deserves careful attention. She has been for years one of the most persistent and laborious of searchers. Since the 'Outlines' of Halliwell-Phillipps there have been no books like hers for solid facts about Shakespeare's life and times. The latest of them, 'Shakespeare's Environment,' is, like that on 'Shakespeare's Warwickshire Contemporaries' a few years since, full of little discoveries—points which may appear trivial, but are significant in filling out the whole picture of Shakespeare, and, incidentally, in correcting here and there the misconceptions of previous scholars, or the gay ignorance of those who conceive that there is a good deal of talent in a guess. A large part of the present book has appeared in our own columns—some of it, indeed, this year; but this fact should not prevent us from giving Mrs. Stopes full credit for her labours as an unwearied investigator in documents difficult to read, which may, after all, only reveal a blank so far as Shakespeare is concerned. Mrs. Stopes has, we dare say, before now found her matter calmly "conveyed" without acknowledgment by others who take their good things where they find them. That is too commonly the history of the genuine worker in this glib age of "blazoning pens."

In this volume Mrs. Stopes adds a note to her articles on 'Burbage's Theatre' and 'The Transportation of Burbage's Theatre,' which explains that the articles with other matter were expanded into a volume published, after some delay, in 1913:—

"Later in the same year came out Dr. Wallace's 'Nebraska University Studies,' where he gives many of the documents in

*Shakespeare's Environment.* By Mrs. C. C. Stopes. (Bell & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)



*extenso*, along with some interesting depictions from the Unealed Court of Requests which he was permitted to see in advance of others. He has chosen to add a note that 'he told me,' in 1908, of all these papers above-mentioned. He is mistaken. If he ever told anybody it must have been somebody else. Neither then, nor at any time, did he ever tell me anything that I wished to know. I had all my papers before he began his work, which I can prove."

Prof. Wallace's methods of research and acknowledgment are not so clear as they might be, as readers of the controversy between him and Prof. Feuillerat in these columns two years ago may remember.

The more important part of Mrs. Stopes's volume consists of articles founded on the reading of registers and similar documents. In 'The Snitterfield Property,' 'Shakespeare and Asbies,' and 'Mary Arden's Arms,' she deals carefully with vital details in the poet's inheritance. Misfortune brings out the man of genius, and, if all had gone well with Shakespeare's inheritance, he might never have left Stratford to become the wonder of the world. Here Mrs. Stopes has to correct Halliwell-Phillipps, who, having the field to himself, was somewhat casual, and in the next article she refutes his generalization that Stratford was a "bookless neighbourhood," by bringing forward examples to the contrary. The existence of the Grammar School alone, with a succession of able teachers, should have prevented this rash statement. Again, the Baconians have been vastly delighted by the existence of the long word "Honoricabilitudininitatibus" in 'Love's Labour's Lost' (V. i. 43) and the Northumberland MS., as if it were a great rarity. Mrs. Stopes has discovered it in the registers of Pillerton, close to Stratford.

'The True Story of the Stratford Bust' deals with the admitted and remarkable discrepancy between the monument practically as it is and the representation of it in Dugdale's 'Antiquities of Warwickshire.' Was Dugdale culpably careless in his details? or was his rendering substantially accurate, the differences being due to the repairs which were necessitated by the ruinous state of the monument, and were made in 1746-9? Andrew Lang in 'Shakespeare, Bacon, and the Great Unknown' (1912), inclines to the first view; Mrs. Stopes to the second. Lang's evidence of Dugdale's carelessness in reproducing another monument is not, as Mrs. Stopes points out, a proof that he was equally casual about Shakespeare. On the other hand, Mrs. Stopes has to credit the restorer with an amount of definite alteration, both in the face and other details of the monument, which does not seem probable. Would a restorer be allowed to make the sweeping changes indicated on p. 109?

Other interesting little bits of research reveal the elaborate dresses worn by Jane, who was Fool to Queen Mary, and the first use of the word Piccadilly, which was supposed to be in Gerard's 'Herbal' of 1597. Mrs. Stopes points out that it first appears in the edition of 1633, and has

found it used at least ten years earlier in describing the property of one "Robert Baker, Gent., of Piccadilly Hall, St. Martin-in-the-Fields." Piccadilly, like the course of empire, has travelled westward.

The volume also enters the field of inferential biography in discussing the Sonnets, the story of which seems to the present reviewer beyond recovery in detail, unless some new and welcome facts come to light. It is not a pleasant story, however one takes it, but it is surely no mere fantasy of fiction. We can find its parallel in what we know of Catullus, his friend, and a woman playing with hearts. Mrs. Stopes regards the drama of these wonderful poems as real, but heightened by the extravagant language of the time. For "W. H." she selects William Harvey, who is credited with suggesting to Shakespeare the task of advising the young friend (Southampton) to marry, and preparing the Sonnets later for publication. Southampton is suitable in many ways, though we cannot liken his long curling locks, or anybody else's, to "buds of marjoram."

Mrs. Stopes also republishes a reply in *Broad Views* to a Baconian argument, delivering many shrewd blows. She is an old opponent of this strange body of thinkers, who, we presume, fortify themselves, like Wordsworth, by reading only their own writings. We are sometimes accused of culpable indifference to their views; but of late they cannot complain of lack of attention. Mr. J. M. Robertson has produced a long and severe indictment which remains unanswered. The differences of style and education between the two great men have left plenty of evidence for those who want it.

Mrs. Stopes's opening paper, an impromptu lecture on Shakespeare's advantages, is an effective counterblast to those who discredit Shakespeare on account of his environment in early life. Here, indeed, she has more freedom of style than in the papers concerned with research, which are not easy reading. We note also an interesting paper on 'Sixteenth-Century Women Students,' which shows the high standard of learning achieved by many great ladies. Such studies became fashionable, Mrs. Stopes suggests, through the influence of Queen Katharine of Aragon, followed by two other English queens, Mary and Elizabeth, who understood and, perhaps, enjoyed Latin. We must allow something for the flattering accounts of their teachers. In the lists of books here some commas are missing, for surely "Prudentius Sydonius" (p. 309) represents two Christian poets, just as "Cyril Chrysostom" (p. 321) represents two divines.

'Notes Terminal,' which, with a tolerable Index, conclude the book, add some postscripts of importance concerning several of the articles.

We note for a second edition that the familiar tag from 'King John' which ends the Preface is badly misquoted. Even Mrs. Stopes does not always verify her references.

*A Wanderer in Venice.* By E. V. Lucas. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

WITH the single exception of Florence, Venice is responsible for a larger output of English guide-books than any other town in Italy. Yet the delightful volume before us, which is better illustrated than any other we remember at the price, will hardly receive more than its due if it surpasses them all in popularity. It cannot, of course, supersede the indispensable Baedeker. Even to Mr. Lucas this has been, as he tells us (in the Arab idiom), both his father and his mother; for he makes no claim to profound research or exhaustive information. But he may certainly claim as his own the discovery of the strange likeness to Anatole France of the figure in red leaning over St. Mark's death-bed in the mosaic over the second door in the cathedral.

Mr. Lucas takes Venice as he finds it. He does not denounce every foreigner there besides himself as a tourist, and exclaim against his presence as an outrage on his own superiority. He can watch a football match between those ancient rivals, Venice and Genoa, upon the island of St. Elena, or the "merry, plump German ladies, who send up the horizon every time they enter the water," gambolling on the Lido, with hardly less pleasure than the gala procession of gondolas at the opening of the Art Exhibition in the Public Gardens. His method may be informal, but it is based on solid foundations. He knows his Venice, and is well read in the literature of the subject. It is as refreshing as it is characteristic to find him preferring the inimitable Coryat and Mr. W. D. Howells to all his predecessors. He has no desire to lecture you. He recommends you to approach Venice over the lagoons from Fusina or Chioggia, leaving the train at Padua, instead of travelling all the way by rail; but he does not insist. Once he has got you there, he just slips his arm through yours and starts upon his way: and who could resist such a companion? He enters fully into the life of the town itself, taking you to the restaurants and the markets, and recommending you the characteristic dishes of the place. He is fascinated by the crowd listening to the band on a fine evening in St. Mark's Square, and gladly discusses the peculiarities of the gondoliers, the women, or the street arabs, while he has an especially kindly eye for the idiosyncrasies of the sacristans of the many churches he knows well. He can linger willingly to read the elaborate death-notices affixed by sorrowing relatives to the shop-windows of their district. Nor is he ashamed to confess when he is bored, even although it is the interior of the Doge's Palace that causes him weariness. More important still, he is careful to give the minutest directions how to get from place to place in a city where it is infinitely more difficult to find one's way, even with a map, than in any other of the reviewer's acquaintance. Yet he fully appreciates the charm of being lost there. But, above all things,



he is never in a hurry, and that is essential in Venice.

The one period in Venetian history that seems to have no attractions for Mr. Lucas is the eighteenth century. The Museo Civico, with its Longhis and its Goldoni room, its costumes, and its Grimani puppets, leaves him cold. It was a time of decadence, of course, but the city was never more gay than just before its final overthrow. Those who find it more easy to conjure up the past from books than from pictures have ampler opportunities for reconstructing its life at this time than at any other. Goldoni was, after all, the one great Venetian man of letters. His plays may not read well in translations, but those in dialect afford a unique insight into the popular life of Venice. Comedies like 'Le Baruffe Chiozotte' or 'La Putta Onorata' are classics of their kind, and Mr. Howells certainly did not find him dull. Nor can this charge be brought against memoir-writers like Casanova or Gozzi or Da Ponte.

Mr. Lucas points out that the horses over St. Mark's and the Colleoni statue are the only steeds the poorer Venetians have a chance of seeing. This is probably true, but it has always struck us that the authorities did their best to supply the deficiency by setting up an altogether disproportionate number of equestrian statues in the churches. However, if Venice has no horses, she has many hunchbacks besides the famous Rialto *gobbo* to bring her luck. On a bright Easter morning one sees an astonishing number of them, obviously conscious of the pleasure with which their appearance is welcomed by the prudent housewife who endeavours to touch their backs without too much ostentation. But it seems strange that the dogs of which the great painters were so fond have now almost vanished from the streets.

Venice, however, obviously appeals to Mr. Lucas primarily as a lover of art. The wonders of her pictures and her buildings fill by far the greater number of his pages, though he is by no means unmindful of her literary associations, and has much to tell us of Byron and Browning. But he expressly bids us remember that

"one does not go to Venice to see pictures. One goes to see Venice; that is to say, an unbelievable and wonderful city of spires and palaces, whose streets are water and whose sunsets are liquid gold."

Even his afternoon at Chioggia sent him back with a guilty conscience for having deserted her so long. To Mr. Lucas she is not the centre of a once mighty empire. History plays but a small part in the book before us, and this is undoubtedly the right way in which to approach her. Those who come to the city of the lagoons expecting to read in her life of to-day the secret of her past greatness are bound to go away disappointed. They see in her a mere façade, a body from which all life has flown. But to any one who, like Mr. Lucas, loves her for what she is rather than for what she has been, above all to the artist, she offers a beauty unique and perfect of its kind.

## VIEWS ON THE WAR.

WE may suppose that the average Englishman is at times a trifle confused by the mass of "war opinions" hurled at his head every day of the week. What he will make of Mr. Bernard Shaw's latest *pronunciamento* we cannot tell. It would be a mistake to dismiss it all as nonsense, for there are some good things in these 26½ pages of supplement to *The New Statesman*. The defects in Army pay, separation allowance, pensions, and the like are noted; and a strong point is made of the obligation upon us to see that the soldier does not suffer under the peace he achieves. Our obligation to the soldier and his family must be hammered into the nation until they really do perceive that it is a national disgrace, a blot on English honour, to allow a veteran to starve on ninepence a day. Mr. Shaw also strongly deprecates "amateur anarchy and incompetence," and all the Red Cross and other charity carried on for the sake of *réclame*. That, again, needs emphasizing. People of title and position (old or new) do not seem to realize that the poor have their pride and their sensitiveness, or that self-advertisement does not necessarily connote utility—more often the reverse.

Mr. Shaw is sensible also about our debt to Belgium, as he is about our determination to show Germany that "she shall not trample upon us or our friends if we can help it." He does well to quote a friend's remark that, if St. George does not conquer the dragon, the world will be "no place for a gentleman." Lastly, he does well to say that after this war all the prestige of war should be abolished.

Of course, all this ought to have been acknowledged by the nation as a whole ever since the war began, but Mr. Shaw deserves the credit of having restated it. The rest of the essay has little real importance. Mr. Shaw talks about the Army on p. 14 almost as though our officers spent much of their time in bullying their men, and provoking the latter to hit back and get two years' hard labour; he postulates a trade-union system as the remedy. From a German dictionary he discovers that "Junker" can be applied to the English as well as to the Prussians: Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Winston Churchill are all "Junkers," and the Foreign Office is a Junker Club. All the English Junkers, he suggests, have been "spoiling for a fight" ever since 'The Battle of Dorking' was published.

The Belgian atrocities he finds unimportant; they are normal to every war.

*Commonsense about the War.* By G. Bernard Shaw. (Special War Supplement to *The New Statesman*, Saturday, November 14th.)

*The Barbarism of Berlin.* By G. K. Chesterton. (Cassell & Co., 6d. net.)

*Can Germany Win?* By an American. (Pearson, 1s.)

*Everyman.* (Special Belgian Relief Number, November, edited by Dr. Charles Sarolea, 1s.)

But then Mr. Shaw always must put forward some peculiar point of view; else why should he say that the way to end a war is for the soldiers to shoot their officers, and the way to end a nation is to kill the women? These methods are obvious (at least they should be) to readers of *The New Statesman*.

He also talks about Russian ideals and iniquities, and the negotiations to be undertaken when peace is made.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Bernard Shaw, though he has written much and spoken much, has not *done* things. Three months' training with the Territorials would have taught him many truths about England and the English, just as one year's service in the Irrigation Department in Egypt would have shown him a different view of the Denshawi incident from that expressed in his Preface to 'John Bull and His Other Island.'

He would have done better on the whole to reprint from 'Cashel Byron' his ideas about National Training; those were clear and sensible, but belong to a time when Mr. Shaw was not so anxious to be witty and original at all costs.

*The Outlook* once called Mr. G. K. Chesterton "Super-Shaw," and the former's 'Barbarism of Berlin' fulfils the name: it is distinctly a reply to Mr. Shaw. He begins by pronouncing the war to be "sincere," thereby touching the heart of the matter. He notes what promises are, and how the whole world would fall to pieces if they were made and not kept; even in games there are rules, and the rules, as he says, are binding on both sides alike. This, moreover, gives him his point of view for Prussia; that same sense of the responsibility of a promise "distinguishes us, I will not say from savages, but from brutes and reptiles." "Will the leviathan make a pact with thee?" "The promise," he reminds us, "like the wheel, is unknown in Nature, and is the first mark of man: in the beginning was the Word." The two pages on this point are admirable.

Mr. Chesterton, perhaps alone to-day, recalls the true meaning of "barbarian," though he should have added that we find that meaning among the Greeks and Romans. He points out the inevitable corollary: the complaint by the Germans that we bring "savages" into our army. That explains their pathetic criticism of the French 75 mm. gun: they want to hold the steel, not to face it; to conquer, not to be conquered; to ride roughshod over all rules; to adopt the characteristics of all nations. The Chinaman must not try to be a German, but the German must take over the characteristics of the Chinaman at his worst. Naturally, under such conditions of understanding, "honour" to the Prussian really means "prestige." In a word, the Prussian is a serious but inconsistent animal.

Perhaps Mr. Chesterton's best point concerns the subtlety of the English. Germany thought that, "because our politics have become largely financial, they had become wholly financial"; "that, because our aristocrats had become



pretty cynical, they had become wholly corrupt." This English subtlety—or, rather, the silence that hides thought—has trapped many, and, for that matter, no one more pitifully than Mr. Bernard Shaw: he and all who think they understand England should read the Kipling lines:—

Being void of all expression, they confide their views to none,  
But sometimes, in a smoking-room, one learns why things are done;

a sentiment also to be found among Stalky & Co., who

"were learning, at the expense of a fellow-countryman, the lesson of their race, which is to put away all emotions and entrap the alien at the proper time."

The American writer of 'Can Germany Win?' might also find much food for thought if he were to make as careful a study of England as he has of Germany. He would find much to surprise and even dismay him: professional football in full swing, and engaging the attention of hundreds of thousands, making a concession to recruiting agents, who succeed in securing one solitary patriot from three big League crowds; Bumbledom, revived by workhouse guardians and London County Council bigwigs, who deprive pauper children of their Christmas egg—"to bring the war home to them"; shop advertisements that talk of the salvation of the Empire and the value of their latest "special line" of goods; spying on the North-East coast; Irish recruiting and *Irish Freedom*—he could make a tale of anomalies, nearly as long as his list of German qualities and resources.

As to these he is interesting. He points out that Germany has done her utmost to prepare for the war down to the last detail, and that she is determined to carry it through. He quotes General Stone for the German hatred of England. He shows (what we have always maintained) that the Kaiser is by no means a mere mountebank, but a formidable leader possessed of the full confidence of his people. He expounds the Gospel of Frightfulness as held by the Prussians, and their theory that the State is above all else: "Deutschland über alles." The "alles" means far more than mere foes; it means contracts, treaties, morality, religion—everything, in fact. He compares the German War Loan methods with the ways of the islanders who took in one another's washing, but we prefer the analogy of the half-crown tip to the scout in 'Charley's Aunt,' as being more exact.

In a word, he maintains that England is still blind to the danger of Germany united against her, though he would have strengthened his cause by pointing out how Germany united against Napoleon in 1813. The fight must be stern and long, but he thinks the Allies should win in the end.

He distrusts Russia; for she, according to him, will not strike home at Germany before she has done with Austria and settled the Slav question. Many people hold that view; not knowing Russia, they cannot but fear and distrust her.

We are inclined to think that her temperament (which is, in a sense, the temperament of the artist) will and must save her from a Teutonic future, even as it is now saving her from her own past. Last of all, he encourages England to pursue her policy of Imperialism in its highest sense—to insist on peace, and brush aside all the sentimentalism of party politics.

From all such discourses, opinions, and prophecies it is, after all, a comfort to turn to a record—especially such a record as Dr. Charles Sarolea has produced in his Special Belgian Relief Number of *Everyman*. Here he has gathered a fine selection of articles, poems, cartoons, and photographs that bring before us the war in Belgium as it really has been. He reprints his own prophecy of 1912, now almost literally fulfilled; and has secured contributions from M. Maeterlinck, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Count Goblet d'Alviella, Mr. J. H. Whitehouse, M.P. (admirable on his subject), and M. Paul de St. Victor, who supplies an interesting study of "William the Fat"—practically the founder of Junker militarism. Of the poems, Mr. Belloc's 'Sedan' is the finest, achieving as it does the impression of Rodin's 'France':

The Republic, splendid in the sky,  
And round her terrible head the morning stars.  
Touchstone's 'Dreams' was also well worth reprinting for its scathing presentment of Dr. Moll on Atrocities.

Even the advertisements are in keeping, in that they are wholly inoffensive and devoid of war-profiteering. The best is that of the Belgian Reconstruction League, to which we wish all success.

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*In Dickens's London.* Pictures and Text by F. Hopkinson Smith. (Smith, Elder & Co., 15s. net.)

If Mr. Hopkinson Smith had been content to provide the charcoal drawings which, apart from the lengthy extracts from Dickens that they illustrate, constitute the chief feature of this attractively printed volume, the apology he makes for adding to "the overwhelming mass of printed matter laudatory of the genius of Charles Dickens" might not have been needed. His full-page pictures have a nice artistic quality, though, as a necessary result, perhaps, of his medium, most of the outdoor scenes give the impression that the artist sketched them after a heavy shower of rain. Not much is left of the London that Dickens drew, and the little that remains may vanish before long:—

What 's not destroyed by Time's devouring hand?  
Where 's Troy, and where 's the Maypole in the Strand?

Pease, cabbages, and turnips once grew where  
Now stands New Bond Street and a newer square;  
Such piles of buildings now rise up and down,  
London itself seems going out of town.

It is well, therefore, that an American artist, inspired by a proper love of Dickens, should bring his easel and stool and charcoal box across the Atlantic to assist in

"recording, before it is too late, the aspect of some of the few remaining inns, bridges,

streets, courts, and houses in which he and his characters played their parts."

Here are "The George Inn" in the Borough—Dickens calls it "The White Hart"—where Mr. Pickwick first met Sam Weller; "The George and Vulture" in St. Michael's Alley, from which Mr. Pickwick started on his mission to Mr. Winkle's father; and "The Ship and Shovel," concerning which Mr. Hopkinson Smith cherishes the conviction, merely because it is in the immediate vicinity of Guy's Hospital, that it must have been one of Bob Sawyer's resorts, though Dickens—a grave omission this—does not make the slightest allusion to it. The only other inn in this pictorial record is "The Bull" at Rochester, which, whatever the future may have in store in the shape of metropolitan expansion, is, happily, not at present in a position to claim a fitting place in a book on Dickens's London. Equally irrelevant is the sketch of the familiar exterior of the house at Gadshill, the present owner of which, in declining to permit Mr. Hopkinson Smith to make a drawing of the library, asserted a modest claim to privacy which seems to have violated all the notions of private property which are acquired in crossing the Atlantic.

Only one of the London residences is pictured, and that is the house in Doughty Street where Dickens spent the earlier years of his married life, and where Mr. Hopkinson Smith was privileged to lay his "loyal fingers" upon the knocker—long since detached in fear of thieves—that hung upon the front door when the novelist lived there. The house in Devonshire Terrace, though a much more picturesque building, is omitted, yet we are informed that "charcoal demands, above all else, the quality of the picturesque." Some of the most successful drawings are devoted to churches. They include St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where David Copperfield met Peggotty in his search for Little Emily; St. John's Church, Westminster, past which Martha, followed by Peggotty and David, hurried on her way to the river; and St. George's Church, Southwark, where, in the vestry, Little Dorrit fell asleep.

A few scenes appear to be included because they have "the quality of the picturesque" rather than any intimate association with Dickens. London Bridge, for instance, as seen by an American artist to-day, does not gain much in interest because Nancy, followed by Noah Claypole, crossed it; nor is Covent Garden Market rendered more impressive because Tom Pinch and his sister were wont to buy their vegetables there. Much more appropriate, of course, is the admirable drawing of the Temple fountain, which Mr. Hopkinson Smith managed to miss—it is a curious confession for so eager a pilgrim—when he paid an earlier visit to the Temple to prepare a similar work on Thackeray. He might have made a better use of the Inns of Court. There is, for instance, the Middle Temple Hall, where Dickens, like Thackeray, ate his dinners as a student. Dr. Blake Odgers,



in a recent lecture which has been printed, stated that Mr. John Digby, one of the senior Benchers of the Inn, remembers dining in the famous old Hall with Dickens and Thackeray, though not, as Dr. Blake Odgers, with lawyer-like precision, was careful to add, with both at once. Gray's Inn, where Dickens served as an office boy, and where Traddles had his chambers at the top of a "crazy old staircase," is neglected; and so is Lincoln's Inn, where, in the old Hall, Jarndyce v. Jarndyce dragged its slow length along.

Not in its omissions, however, does the chief defect of the book lie. The text, apart from the extracts from the novels, is in need of the apology with which the introductory note opens. It is strewn with such American terms as "plank-shadding" and "Johnny-eaking," of which we confess a European ignorance. But that is not by any means its worst drawback. Though not without a certain liveliness and geniality, it is, for the most part, trivial and irrelevant, and not infrequently is wanting in good taste. Mr. Hopkinson Smith is quite as much concerned in relating how he journeys to the various haunts of Dickens and his characters, in chronicling his conversations with the policemen and other unimportant persons whom he meets on his way, as in recording his impressions of the bits of Dickens's London he has chosen to portray. Thus we read:—

"It was on one of these June afternoons, and at an hour when the traffic was thickest, that I halted my cab at one end of London Bridge, touched my hat to the officer in charge, and began my story, opening up with some light, desultory talk on a variety of subjects, punctured [sic] at the critical moment by the tender of one of my choicest—one with a red-and-gold band—which he thrust between the front buttons of his coat—cigars being fragile and pockets ungetatable in a tight-fitting uniform."

That is the style in which these trivialities are recorded. The time devoted to their composition might profitably have been spent on the production of a few more sketches or of an Index.

*The Heart of East Anglia: the Story of Norwich from Earliest to Latest Times.*  
By Ian C. Hannah. (Heath, Cranton & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

THE cultivation of the historical sense through the channels of local patriotism becomes a more important and valuable branch of education as each year leaves us more cosmopolitan than it found us. That city which to Borrow was the most curious specimen extant of the genuine old English town is an admirable subject for a writer who can combine topographical knowledge and enthusiasm with a wide historical outlook. Such a writer we are rejoiced to greet in Mr. Hannah, who has given us a model treatise in historical topography.

As he remarks, there is a singular solidarity about the capital of East Anglia,

and no city which is more interested in its past; so that he has had no lack of material for his story. But the mere antiquary, even if ardent and accurate, is as likely as not to be overwhelmed with such affluence, and his readers are liable not to be able to see the wood for the trees. Mr. Hannah, however, knows how to keep things to scale, and never loses himself in a maze of detail. His minute architectural knowledge, amply displayed in the text, notably that of the chapters on the building of the Cathedral and the city churches, is allowed an overflow into a pool of notes; whilst the orderly lucidity of the general narrative remains unbroken by pedantic discussions concerning vexed points of minor archæological or purely local import.

Scrupulous acknowledgment of indebtedness to the research of others is constantly made; yet the author as often gives evidence of independent judgment. For instance, he remarks that the resemblance between Fécamp Abbey and Norwich Cathedral is much less striking than has frequently been supposed; and he characterizes the prevalent tendency to assume that the Saxons knew nothing of spade-work as "clearly an exaggeration." Some may think that Mr. Hannah's spelling ("clearstory," "quire") savours occasionally of affectation; but none may impugn his accuracy or fairness of judgment. We have noticed but one slip—where the Norwich charter is said to have been surrendered to James II. "in 1682" (p. 242).

Mr. Hannah's residence in the East prompts him to observe more than once the resemblance between the conditions in Asiatic towns of to-day and those of European cities like Norwich in mediæval times. He compares the situation of the Norfolk capital, on low land by a river with hills standing round, to that of Seoul; and a clause in an agreement between Norwich City and Carrow Priory, allowing the latter to keep off trespassing earts by making excavations, reminds him of similar "farmers' hints" to keep off crops on Chinese highways. In his chapter on the government of the city the author points out the curious fact that in the early stages of Norwich municipal government the predecessors of the mayor and sheriffs were chosen indirectly, and did not immediately proceed to take office, as is the case to-day in an American Presidential election.

An interesting chapter is devoted to the stormy relations between the Norwich citizens and the Cathedral Priory, which had jurisdiction over a considerable part of the town. The climax was reached in 1272, when "certain of the town mounted the tower of St. George's, Tombland, and certain of the eowl that of the Cathedral," and proceeded to a duel with crossbows and other weapons. Curiously enough, it was the most Catholic Philip and Mary who ultimately secured to the townsmen the full fruits of the suppression of their ecclesiastical rival.

For several centuries Norwich flourished greatly as the centre of the weaving trade,

established at Worstead by Edward III., and revived by the Spanish persecution of the Netherlands in the reign of Philip II. By the end of the seventeenth century it was decaying, despite the immigration following on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. A century before the Norwich traders had emerged successful from legal warfare with the City of London itself, provoked by their prosperity. To-day weaving is but a cottage industry in the place, and Norwich is "emphatically a mixed industry town." The visitor to Norwich cannot fail to be struck with the over-supply of churches, which often seem to jostle one another within a small area.

The chief reason for their great number is, probably enough, attributed here to "the ambition of individuals to set up a sort of family shrine." The Cathedral is a splendid, but almost solitary example of Norman; and it is a singular fact that the greater number of the existing churches owe their origin to the fifteenth century and early part of the sixteenth, most unquiet times, whilst examples of Early English are "almost wholly non-existent."

Mr. Hannah naturally draws largely upon the Paston Letters, and he also cites with much humorous appreciation the less-known writings of Bishop Herbert de Losinga. Writing of Elizabethan Norwich, he notices the presence of five of the Norwich city waits with Drake's expedition after the Armada, adding the recent conjecture that the failure of two of them to return may be referred to in 'The Babes in the Wood,' where we are told that

in a voyage to Portugal  
Two of his sons did dye.

The significance of Norwich as a cradle of Puritanism is exhibited in the account of the Old Meeting House and of the foundation of the new Norwich in Connecticut; but the Republican authorities offended the city by interfering with its government, though they refused to accord the request of the rival town of Yarmouth for "part of the lead and other useful materials of that vast and altogether useless Cathedral in Norwich," to be employed in the construction of a workhouse for their own "almost starved poore."

Of the twelve worthies of Norwich celebrated here, Sir Thomas Browne, Crome the painter, Taylor the Unitarian scholar, and Elizabeth Fry (born Gurney) have the strongest local associations. Nelson went to school in Norwich; but neither he, nor Coke, nor Suckling had much to do with the place. Harriet Martineau is made too much of in comparison with her brother James, who was much more than "a noted Unitarian divine." Archbishop Parker, however, has some title to local commemoration; and the memory of Surrey the poet survives in place-names.

A word should be said in conclusion in commendation of the well-chosen illustrations.



*Cicero of Arpinum, a Political and Literary Biography: being a Contribution to the History of Ancient Civilization and a Guide to the Study of Cicero's Writings.* By E. G. Sihler. (New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Milford, 10s. 6d. net.)

IN this full treatment of the orator and his surroundings Prof. Sihler has made a valuable contribution to Ciceronian literature. But though he knows the details of the political chicanery of the time perfectly, and gives us the squabbles and intrigues of Rome almost from day to day with amazing mastery, we cannot call his book an adequate handling of his great subject. His estimate of Cicero is, we think, perfectly sound. He has taken the middle course between German malevolence and European panegyric, and thus he has given us the real man. But it is only the politician and the man of letters from the outside that we find in his volume. He claims that it is also "a guide to the study of Cicero's writings," and so it is, as far as an analysis of the contents of these speeches and essays is required; but the Cicero who has affected the world of letters is neither the politician nor the philosopher, but the great stylist, and we cannot find that the Professor has thrown any light on that aspect of his work. We should have expected chapters like those in Blass's 'Attische Beredsamkeit' on the various niceties or subtleties of rhythm and period, on the preferences of Cicero for certain of his Greek masters, on the wideness of his vocabulary, and the like.

The very style of the Professor's book shows that he has no taste for such investigations, for it is anything but Ciceronian. No doubt he will repudiate this assertion strongly, and with partial truth. For there are, as writers, two Ciceros: the man of the orations, and the man of the letters. These latter our author has at his fingers' ends, and they are composed in a simple, chatty style, with short sentences and many quotations from Greek conversation. Prof. Sihler writes after this fashion. It is not unlike Macaulay's prose—a series of short phrases separated by full stops in almost every line, like a *staccato* passage with frequent rests in music. But that is not the style for which Cicero has always been cited as a splendid model. No, it is the "Tandem aliquando, Quirites, Lucium Catilinam, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriæ nefarie molientem," &c., of the orations, or the "Quam gravis vero, quam magnifica quam constans conficitur persona sapientis".... "Rectius enim appellabitur rex quam Tarquinius, qui nec se nec suos regere potuit, rectius magister populi quam Sulla, qui triumphiferorum vitiorum luxuriæ, avaritiæ, crudelitatis, magister fuit, rectius Dives quam Crassus," and so on, of the philosophic dialogues. That was the great periodic style which mastered Europe down to the pomposity of Johnson's 'Rasselas.' But how splendid this style

may be was shown in the eighteenth century by Gibbon, in the nineteenth by Ruskin. There is not a word of this in the book before us, which reminds us somewhat of Froude's volume on Erasmus, in which the Erasmian Latin is transmuted into Froudian English. We do not for one moment intend to belittle Froude's prose. But it is not Erasmian, and consequently not Ciceronian.

As regards Prof. Sihler's prose, we have already described it generally. But we must add that there is for us too strong an American flavour in it, which, however sound English it may be, can hardly rank as Ciceronian. Here is a sentence by no means elegant: "This was a time when huge corruption funds were the chief commendation of many candidates." We do not like "a dangerous person—one who would bear watching." We have split infinitives; we have "reliable," "resurrected," and other trifles which offend the fastidious. We are not even content with the author's range of reading. On Cicero's relation to the Greeks of his day there is a special chapter in Dr. Mahaffy's 'Silver Age of the Greek World' which gives the results of a research wholly beyond the ken of Gaston Boissier. The present book, however, has not one word about it. Yet it is not only very interesting, but also very illuminating as to the Roman feeling of the day.

The analyses of the philosophical dogmas are in general good and clear. But is it a clear statement to say "Faults are equal to each other," though it is the Stoic doctrine? Surely some more explanation is needed for even the American reader. [The point of it is that all sins are equal in one respect, viz., they are all violations of the moral law. It is not at all so violent a paradox as the Biblical "He that keepeth the whole law, and offendeth [keeps offending] in one point, is guilty of all." Thus if the most worthy, excellent, and charitable citizen kept on committing adultery, all his virtues would have no meaning. They are only the favourable accidents of life in the case of a man who, when he encounters temptation, violates the moral law.]

We turn back to the valuable features of the book, which are, indeed, far more numerous than the flaws; but why does the Professor constantly call Cæsar "the Regent," and Antony his Viceroy? We may fairly suppose that a democrat from America is as ignorant of the use of such titles as we are of the titles of the French or German nobility. On the reading of Cæsar's character he is sound and convincing. The age of Cicero, far from being a period of ancient history, is as modern as the most advanced political life in an American city. There were bosses and caucuses and mugwumps, and whatever else marks a corrupt and decadent society. Hence the Professor is more at home than most European students in unravelling the tagged web of Cicero's political *péripiéties*. We congratulate him on the completion of his long labour of love.

*History of Scotland.* By R. S. Rait. "Home University Library." (Williams & Norgate, 1s. net.)

THIS is a more considerable book than might be suggested by the impression of its title and its size. It is no "fierce abridgment" of a history of Scotland, but an attempt to estimate as well as to distinguish the main factors in Scottish national development; and the author has succeeded in "drawing attention to some fresh points of view." The subjects selected for discussion are the nation, its Crown, its Parliament and its Church, its social organization, and its agriculture and commerce. Each of these is treated historically; but narrative and exposition are skilfully interwoven, and nowhere with better results than in the chapter on the Church. Prof. Rait makes it clear that Episcopacy in Scotland owed what strength it possessed to its being superimposed on a Presbyterian basis; and he might, we think, have gone even further and maintained that it was little more than a device favoured by moderate Presbyterians for keeping their wilder brethren in check. He has devoted to social and economic conditions more than a third of his space; and the treatment of these and of constitutional topics will be a revelation to readers—not a few—who regard Scottish history as a mere record of wars, feuds, and raids. As an illustration of the frankness with which feudalism was borrowed from England, we are told that David I. granted the lands of Annandale to Robert de Bruce on condition that they should be held subject to the same customs as prevailed in the adjoining lordships of Carlisle and Cumberland. In the legal sphere a similar process was at work, and Prof. Rait points out as "a strange historical paradox" that, whilst the inhabitants of North Britain were kept apart from England by a predominance of Celtic blood, it was the adoption of English law that welded them all—"Angle, Briton, Scot, and even Scandinavian"—into a united kingdom. It is rather a striking fact that, though serfdom had died out in Scotland at least two centuries before it became extinct in England, the Scottish colliers, who were little better than slaves, were not emancipated till 1799.

We may mention, though the point is a small one, that the proposal of Duncan Forbes to raise Highland regiments was not "neglected" in his own day. The Black Watch was raised in 1740, and another Highland corps was in process of formation when the Jacobite rising put an end for the time to this scheme. Quern stones for grinding corn continued to be used in the Highlands long after "the days of Dr. Johnson's tour." In Dr. Colville's 'By-Ways of History,' published in 1897, we read: "In the north querns are still in use, and a livelihood is earned by making and selling them."

Appended to the work are a chronological table and a Bibliography, in which we note the omission of H. G. Graham's 'Social Life.'



*Emile Verhaeren.* By Stefan Zweig.  
(Constable & Co., 6s. net.)

NOTHING could be more apposite than the appearance at this time of a study of the Belgian poet Verhaeren, and the fact that this study—a panegyric—is from the pen of a German writer makes it, not indeed more appropriate, but more notable. Belgium is described by Herr Zweig, himself a lyric poet of some note, as “the meeting-place of the roads of Europe”; he regards its life as “a miniature by infinitely varied synthesis of the life of Europe”; and the distinction of Verhaeren in his eyes is that he has for the first time felt and expressed for Europe, as Whitman did for America, the whole circuit of contemporary interests and activities. “The whole of Europe speaks with his voice, . . . and already from the whole of Europe comes the answer”: from the whole of Europe, and, above all, from Germany. There, Herr Zweig tells us, the Belgian poet is already as popular as any native, and “people are already forgetting to look upon him as a foreigner. Verhaeren is to-day part and parcel of German culture.” O luckless words! innocent extravagance of admiration turned by hard facts to bitter irony!

Verhaeren's spiritual progress, as Herr Zweig reveals it, is essentially of the Nietzschean type; he illustrates its psychological stages repeatedly by quotations from that master, while at the central crisis “Nietzsche's great saying is fulfilled,” that “for a dionysiac task a hammer's hardness, the pleasure in destruction itself, is most decidedly one of the preliminary conditions.” Certainly we may trace, through all the nobility and idealism of the great Belgian, too ready an acceptance of violence and tumult; the maturity of his self-conquest rests complacently upon experiences gained through a policy of reckless, ungoverned assault. What of the sufferers by those assaults?

Seize, dix-sept et dix-huit ans !  
O ce désir d'être avant âge et le vrai temps  
Celui  
Dont chacun dit

Il boit à larges brocs et met à mal les filles !

Thus Verhaeren describes, in his old age, the youth to which he tenderly looks back. And if Herr Zweig is well informed—if Verhaeren has, indeed, been popularly assimilated in Germany—some at least of the seed of which the harvest is to-day reaped in Belgium must have fallen from the hands of her own poet.

Herr Zweig's monograph is difficult to read, partly because the rhetorical German prose of which it consists seldom translates well into English (though Mr. Jethro Bithell has certainly done his best), but mainly because he is too much of an enthusiast and disciple to produce a discriminating and intelligible picture. His devotion touches, indeed, at times the point of absurdity. He discovers in the fact that his hero is subject to hay-fever (the point is developed in a chapter entitled ‘The Art of Verhaeren's Life’) “a symbol of the elemental and physical way that Verhaeren feels Nature”;

“for it is, if I may say so, an elemental illness that, when pollen flies along the breeze, when spring lies out in sultry heat across the fields, a man's eyes should be filled with tears, his senses irritated, and his head oppressed.”

After a passage such as this we are not surprised when Herr Zweig informs us that Verhaeren attains at his highest to the same truth as Maeterlinck; “only Maeterlinck has found it by listening to the mysticism of silence, Verhaeren by listening to the noise of life.” The identification is unfortunate, and it drives home our suspicion that the critic is out of his depth in many of the ideas in which he strives to disport himself. He shows no ease or serenity; all is forced, inflated, overstrung.

Verhaeren is to some extent responsible for this attitude in his follower. “Toute la vie est dans l'essor” is a motto easily misinterpreted; and the chapters ‘The New Pathos’ (where pathos means passion) and ‘The Ethics of Fervour’ suggest at once the tendencies to which it naturally leads. Believing that we only live when we are in ecstasy, we soon begin to induce ecstasies when they cease to arrive spontaneously. Verhaeren does not seem fully aware of the obvious dangers that beset this path.

Il faut dans tes élans te dépasser sans cesse  
Être ton propre étonnement

is a characteristic exhortation. Yet nothing is more remarkable in his work—his mature work, that is—than the completeness with which it is lifted above the effort and the conflict; and it is a serious fault in Herr Zweig's account that he fails to give this achievement its relative weight. The new faith which Verhaeren would embody in his poetry is one

Qui fait du monde l'homme et de l'homme le monde,  
Et lentement s'impose et se condense en loi;

and this recognition of an ultimate and sustaining calm, though little made prominent, is implied in his artistic control, his poetic architecture—an architecture in not a few respects reminding us of that of George Meredith, with whose metaphysical conceptions Verhaeren has also much in common.

Verhaeren is undoubtedly a great craftsman, a considerable poet; but he is not the Whitman of Europe because, deeply indebted as he is to Whitman, he lacks Whitman's truest and deepest source of inspiration. To the American poet religion was the future; to the European it is the past. His *nouvelle foi*, centred in man, denies the central principle of the spiritual life, and, while it may purify the thought of those to whom religion has been superstition, it provides no basis for a recovery by minds so purified of the ultimate spiritual values of which their superstitious faith was at least a symbol. Heroically Verhaeren celebrates a part of life as if it were the whole. But his ecstasies are unsatisfying because they are self-sustained—because they leave the source of all ecstasy unrecognized. Not on such a foundation will the united Europe, of which he nobly dreams, be consummated.

*Cannes and its Surroundings.* Illustrated and described by Amy M. Benecke.  
(Allen & Unwin, 3s. 6d. net.)

“Tout est aimable, coquet, romanesque, poétique, et une peu fade sur ce délicieux rivage de Cannes.” The author of ‘Sur l'Eau’ looked on Cannes with the eye of a born seaman, and more than one of Miss Benecke's water-colours will show how truly, in half-a-dozen adjectives, he has hit off the leading characteristics of the place. An appreciation of colour is, indeed, one of the requisites for the enjoyment of Cannes, for intrinsically it is a rather dull spot, and, like all the towns to the east of the Estérels, is apt to act prejudicially on the nerves and liver.

The population of Cannes is made up of French and English, with a few Russians as a makeweight. The merit of discovering Cannes is in dispute between the two principal nationalities. The British claim Lord Brougham as their Columbus; the French, Prosper Mérimée. Of these two, perhaps Mérimée has the better right to the title. Brougham, to the twentieth century, is little more than the vague shadow of a dull and prosaic past; the great writer who bridged the gulf that divided the “classic” from the “romantic” is still a living force, if we may judge from the numerous works that in recent years have been devoted to him. Mérimée first visited Cannes in the winter of 1835 in company with his friend Fauriel, the historian; twenty-two years afterwards he again made a journey to the south, and was so struck with the beauty of Cannes and its surroundings that he declared it was a place “où on devait vieillir moins vite, mourir plus tard.” M. Augustin Filon has described the place as it appeared to him in the early sixties:

“Un vieux village provençal serrait ses rues étroites, pour s'abriter du mistral, au pied de son promontoire dont le profil seul est resté le même. A droite et à gauche, deux plages de sable, deux golfes solitaires où le flot mourait doucement dans la langueur et le silence, comme aux premiers jours du monde.”

At Cannes Mérimée wintered for many years, and it was there that, stricken with the terrible calamities of the war, he returned to die in the autumn of 1870.

Of Miss Benecke's book we may say that, without perhaps rising above the literary level of the instructive guide-book, it forms a pleasant commentary on the water-colours and “black-and-whites” that are its principal features. In her drawings Miss Benecke shows a fine sense of colour and atmosphere, and a study of her sketches may, perhaps, stimulate visitors to follow the advice that the author of ‘Carmen’ gave to his friend Madame de Beaulaincourt:—

“Prenez des turquoises et des lapis-lazuli; voilà pour le fond du ciel. Mettez-moi dessus de la poudre de diamants avec des feux de Bengale: ce sera pour deux ou trois petits nuages au-dessus de notre montagne. Quant à la mer, prenez . . . ou plutôt ne prenez pas autre chose que le chemin de fer pour venir la voir.”



## FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

MR. GORDON HOME confesses that

"the more one knows of France and the French at first hand, and the more one reads the ideas and opinions of other people concerning this great people, so does one feel less and less able to write down any definite statements about the country and its inhabitants."

He has, therefore, to take refuge in generalizations. In these he is fairly successful, though he does not go to any great depth. He might, for example, have supplemented his remarks on French character in the first chapter by pointing out that the French, as a whole, take life with their eyes wide open, whereas the English are, as it were, afflicted with chronic cataract.

Nor does he carry out his comparisons to the full. In a French bedroom the writing-table is "not necessarily provided with adequate writing materials." A reference to the works of Surtees will prove the same thing of England—at least in the "fifties": Mr. Sponge had to cut the Puffington quills with Jack Spraggon's razor.

Baths may not exist in every French house, but there is always a cheap and clean *établissement* round the corner of the street; "Those Scotch are everywhere," as the Cockney said when he saw the prevalence of the word "Bains."

Marriage—Mr. Home should have emphasized the point—is in France a settlement for life, not a romance; else why the *contrat*, that most careful surety for material arrangements?

As to education, without doubting Mr. Home's knowledge, we may suppose that there has been a distinct movement within the last few years towards athleticism and the spirit of the English public school. But it should be remembered that English schools of the better class have been, and still are, really private foundations, whereas French schools are, in spirit if not in fact, Government institutions.

Mr. Home would probably be the last to claim that his book is a standard work. On the whole, it is a sound guide, with plenty of information, though we cannot always admire the style in which the information is presented.

The illustrations, if occasionally casual in their placing, are good, and convey a reasonable impression of various aspects of French life and scenery.

Miss Mitton's book on 'Austria-Hungary' is, in a sense, more successful. Conscious of the extent and variety of her theme, she does not tempt ambition too far. She prefers general scenic description, combined with interesting historical touches where they are most effective. In fact,

*France.* By Gordon Home. With 32 Coloured Illustrations. (A. & C. Black, 10s. net.)

*Austria-Hungary.* By G. E. Mitton. With 32 Coloured Illustrations. (Same publishers, 10s. net.)

the book is calculated to tempt visitors to many places at present inaccessible, except, we may suppose, by kind permission of the Russian army. The chapters on Hungary are excellent.

The Austrian Danube has, deservedly, a chapter to itself, which contains more than one amusing story. That on Schneider-schlossel merits quotation in full:—

"The unfortunate tailor attempted to throw a dead goat over a precipice, but lost his balance and fell himself instead. His mangled body, smashed up by the razor-edged rocks, was washed down the stream. The country folk asserted that the goat was no animal at all but the fiend himself playing the part of a dead goat to tempt the tailor to his doom. To confirm this it appeared that several of them had seen the goat leaping up the precipices alive after the catastrophe. The bishop's chaplain thereupon sprinkled holy water over the precipice. Now it happened that the tailor had been doing some work for the bishop, and after his death it was discovered that he had stolen at least a third of the glorious brocade which had been given him to make the robe. Now, of course, the judgment which had fallen on him was explained, for it was his impious theft which had given the evil one this power over him. The offerings of the pious to the bishop that year were doubled!"

Miss Mitton, when mentioning Tilly in connexion with Tillysberg, should have added to that general's claims on history the sack of Magdeburg. She does well to commemorate St. Florian, put to death in the reign of Diocletian

"by being flung into a river with a stone tied round his neck, hence his peculiar fame for assistance in putting out fires. The invocation to him ran: 'O Florian, martyr and saint! Keep us, we beseech thee, by night and by day from all harm by fire or other casualties of this life.'"

We trust that insurance companies will no longer neglect to enshrine St. Florian as their patron.

Vienna and the Viennese are briefly but adequately sketched, with an apposite remark on the contrast between Austrian and English nobility, though as far as the "brewer-barons" and their like are concerned, it might well have been expanded and strengthened.

Enough is said about Bohemia, Tyrol, the Dolomites, and Illyria to make us wish for much more: the fact is that every one of these regions is worth a whole volume to itself. For the Dolomites Miss Mitton does well to quote G. C. Churchill's excellent work 'The Dolomite Mountains' and Amelia Edwards's 'Midsummer Ramble in the Dolomites.' Miss Mitton's quotations and additions give a most picturesque impression of a wonderful land.

Many of the illustrations are admirable. 'The Castle, Schoenbrunn,' 'Kufstein,' 'Cortina and Mte. Cristallo,' 'King Laurin's Rose Garden' (where the peculiar Dolomite tint is well caught), and 'Clissa' are among the best; while there is a delicate and telling sketch of the Barbara-Kapelle in Cracow and a most effective picture of 'Cottages in the Alfeld.'

## DOWDEN'S LETTERS AND POEMS.

A SUCCESSION of volumes of letters and poems has made the gentle and lovable character of Edward Dowden as well known to readers since his death as in his lifetime to his close friends. No other of his correspondents evoked from him so much of his most intimate and most charming self as E. D. W., at first a student in his classes, and finally his second wife. This second series of his letters to her covers, like the first, the whole period of their correspondence, and, while no one would suppose that it was made up of second choices, it naturally and inevitably conveys no new or additional impression of the nature which the first series fully revealed. Readers to whom the first gave pleasure may here obtain one of life's rarest gifts—the same pleasure repeated.

Of 'A Woman's Reliquary,' the lyrical offering of 101 poems addressed by Dowden to E. D. W. after she became his wife, we have already expressed our judgment and recognition. We now gladly welcome a more popular edition of the work. It was characteristic of Dowden, with the wonderful faculty he had of humility in devotion and with his great power of sustained spiritual feeling, to reserve for poetry—poetry, to which he had at one time hoped to dedicate himself, and which he had so regretfully given up—a field into which the Muse least readily enters and from which she earliest departs. That he was under no illusions as to the difficulties of his task we may infer from some remarks on Patmore in one of the letters now before us:—

"Coventry Patmore is an old favourite of mine. His 'Angel in the House' is a record of pure curiosities of love.... But as I was brutal enough to say to Aubrey de Vere (before the Odes came), I always found in Coventry's love a certain *spooniness*, and absence of manly strength; he decks a certain mortal like a shrine and does worship of a ritualistic kind before it; and that I could conceive a harder and better comradeship."

Patmore undoubtedly increased the difficulties of poetry of this genre by the form he adopted—half-narrative, half-reflective. Dowden more wisely concentrates effort upon a series of symbolic objects, ideas, moments, leaving the continuous and inexpressible background of harmonious life and happiness to be implied. He figures also this happiness and harmony in the perfection of the lyrical form and finish to which he brings his work; for in all the 101 pieces there does not occur one unrhymed line. How little his attitude as a husband was conventional may be gathered from the stanzas, entitled 'Madonna,' which are also adequately representative of the tone and atmosphere of the work and its poetical attainment.

*Fragments from Old Letters: E. D. to E. D. W., 1869-1892.* Second Series. (Dent & Sons, 4s. 6d. net.)

*A Woman's Reliquary.* By E. D. New Edition. (Same publishers and price.)



## FICTION.

*Blindstone.* By R. A. Foster-Melliar. (Hurst & Blackett, 6s.)

MR. FOSTER-MELLIAR is undoubtedly clever and hardworking: he does not deal in mere plots and types, but in definite characters, working out their own good or ill on varying scales, much as things happen in real life. He is just as careful over his minor characters as over his protagonists—almost too careful, perhaps; he fills in every little line in his search for final conviction. This will be to the average reader tedious; most people like to "get on with the story," and do not give much credit for the illumination of lesser figures.

The chief character, Richard Trevail, is an uncomfortable personage: headstrong and hasty, he allows his higher instincts of chivalry to become almost brutal in the shocks they inflict on others; he will not compromise or extenuate. He gives his name, by marrying her, to a girl who is in sore need of that protection from her own lapse; but he never dreams of giving her the companionship or sympathy which that first gift should have entailed, and which in reality she deserves. To his own predestined and ultimate lady-love he is equally outright in quixotic self-denial that punishes her as well as himself, and only at the end does she succeed in bringing him to his senses after much unnecessary suffering to both. He is just that "blindstone" which takes long to kindle, but, once kindled, cannot be quenched.

In some ways the book has a resemblance to Mr. Charles Marriott's work 'The Column,' but Mr. Foster-Melliar does not allow himself to elaborate his language, and is clear and outspoken.

'Blindstone' is not a book to be read with ease for the story in it. Possibly the author will in his next attempt—this is his first—improve the occasional crudity of his proportions. He has decided talent and insight, with a strong preference for realism.

*Ad Lucem.* By Mary A. Woods. (Letchworth, Garden City Press, 6s.)

'AD LUCEM' implies in its author insight into character, earnestness, and appreciative knowledge of a section of our social system. Indeed, it is as a "document" of current history that it deserves notice. It depicts the ways and thoughts of the brand-new cultured members of the middle order. One feels the presentiment is true. Its detailed veracity reminds us, by contrast, of Jane Austen. Anything more alien to the complacent good breeding of educated people in the first half of last century cannot be imagined than the strenuous propaganda nowadays of new-found "culture." No one in the present book would, a few generations ago, have been reckoned either a lady or a gentleman. Yet they are highly informed, and their public activities compensate for the lack of family refinement. The leader of the group is impelled by a kind

of unconscious altruism to set up an art school, and, though herself unable to draw, gives lectures on the Beautiful. We learn how this pursuit, with all the unintentional personal complications it involves, leads to the development of character. Unfortunately, perhaps, the heroine dies, after she has selected as her mate the less admirable of her adorers.

*Blantyre — Alien.* By Alan Sullivan. (Dent & Sons, 6s.)

THIS story belongs to a class which has become familiar in the United States. Canada has not, as yet, produced many such books. Mr. Alan Sullivan may or may not be a Canadian, but he writes as one having an intimate knowledge of certain aspects of life in the eastern portions of the Dominion, and with a partiality which suggests that he does so as a native of the land. The book is undeniably clever and distinctly interesting. It is concerned with social problems and tendencies, and, too, with national work in Canada. But its problems and tendencies are remote from the home-steading prairie life which many recent books have depicted. Blantyre is not racially or politically an alien. He is an Irish doctor of old family, who marries a beautiful Canadian girl, and buys a practice in the eastern Canadian city which for her is home. Catholic as Canada is, she cannot assimilate Blantyre. It is his fate to be uncompromisingly non-adaptable—to remain always an alien. The exhilaration which the Canadian climate, apart from other influences, brings to most settlers in the Dominion, never comes to him. His pulses beat too slowly for the life of the New World. If the author succeeds in overcoming a certain tendency to literary self-consciousness, and studies more the strength and virtues of simplicity, he may achieve distinction, and prove to be one of the writers for whom Canada is waiting.

*The Clean Heart.* By A. S. M. Hutchinson. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

'THE CLEAN HEART' is too spasmodic and jerky in style; there is far too much of the present tense, too much effort to make the passing impression at all costs, and as a result the book becomes wearisome. This is the more regrettable because it has much good work in it, and the main idea is admirable: an over-taxed writer who throws up everything—his work, his future, even his identity—and searches the land for rest and forgetfulness. Here is occasion for meetings with every sort of interesting and amusing character. The author does profit by this; but the egregious Mr. Puddlebox, a weird declamatory person; the ancient sea captain in the workhouse; Mr. Pennyquick, master of a school which he is far too dissipated to conduct—these and other types might have been developed to a higher point. Mr. Wells has done that kind of thing almost to perfection in 'Mr. Polly,' but then Mr. Wells can be a stylist when he chooses, and he has a gift

for narration. That gift in Mr. Hutchinson is unchastened as yet, and he may, with more care and, let us say, consideration for his readers, produce a really memorable work.

*The Great Release.* By K. Keith. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

'THE GREAT RELEASE' has many merits, but originality is not one of them. The opening chapters describing the lonely, imaginative child, with his fears of the dark and his drunken nurse, remind us of 'Sinister Street.' The child's fight with and conquest of his fear are carefully done and convincingly. Aunt Georgina, who taught young mothers how to bring up babies, and was President of the "Society for the Suppression of Sulphurous Speech," is a lifelike person. There is a decided falling-off in the latter half of the book: characters irrelevant to the plot are introduced and occupy much space, while the interest of the story wanes.

Mr. Keith needs to pay more attention to his style; his sentences are often involved, and his pronouns tangled, while he shows a tendency to repetition. We are surprised to find the birth of aviation and the vogue of the "Tango" regarded as contemporaneous, and dated presumably a quarter of a century ago.

*Playing with Fire.* By Amelia E. Barr. (Appleton, 6s.)

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S novel 'The Inside of the Cup' has roused many echoes. Mrs. Barr treats the same subject in a much less detailed manner. She has pictured the stern Calvinistic spirit of a Glasgow minister of half a century ago, and has attempted to portray his struggle with his conscience and his estrangement from his family when doubt creeps in. The result is not altogether successful, but the Calvinistic atmosphere is delicately caught. We doubt whether the author intended her well-read minister to make the mistake of mentioning Mark Tapley as a character in 'Nicholas Nickleby.'

*Molly's Husband.* By Richard Marsh. (Cassell & Co., 6s.)

MOLLY and her husband, though in many particulars dissimilar, have yet this essential factor in common with each other and with the remaining characters in the book—that they are not so much individuals as puppets working out the author's purpose through the mazes of an intricate story. That story opens with something of the constructive skill which we expect from Mr. Marsh, but falls rather flat as it proceeds, partly through its improbability, and partly through lack of the human element. There is no mention of aeroplanes, but bombs play a conspicuous part. The heroine is nobly born—the granddaughter, or mayhap the daughter, of a peer. Her experiences include a position as nursery governess beyond the dreams even of a Brontë.



*The Shy Age.* By Jessie Pope. (Grant Richards, 6s.)

WHETHER she depends upon information or imagination, Miss Jessie Pope certainly succeeds in depicting the "shy age"—the male, rising fourteen, confiding, but seldom to the opposite sex, and then only because "he quite forgot that I was one" of the young ladies for whom he had no use. She gives us eleven admirable stories, of which, perhaps, the best are 'Matchmaking,' 'Boybaiting,' and 'Pearl Diving'; but she excels chiefly in recording that unconscious humour which is a feature of boyhood. The remark "Of course, if your people are decent, and want to get rid of you at any price," will touch many a parent's heart.

The freedom of a city defined thus, "It means that you can get anything you want in that city free of charge," makes us envious of such monarchs, politicians, and others as enjoy that privilege. Perhaps the best case of humour was not wholly unconscious:—

"Our housemaster was a crank, to start with, and had written a book called 'Public Example and Private Endeavour,' which meant in his case that every one who didn't agree with his private opinions ought to make a public example of."

Miss Pope's youthful raconteur is a pleasingly natural boy who has a knack of getting into and out of amusing scrapes, and her chronicle of these does him and them full justice.

*The Way of Sinners.* By Marie Connor Leighton. (Ward & Lock, 6s.)

THE protagonist of this decidedly lurid romance is a female millionaire richer than the Rothschilds, and equipped with a siren smile which was equally effective upon men and women. She always covered her pitilessness with a sheath of velvety softness, as she knew that this was the best way to get on in the world. The story relates how she wreaked her vengeance upon those who tried to get rid of her while she was confined in a home for inebriates. The all-pervasive atmosphere of murder and blackmail is scarcely alleviated by a somewhat unconvincing love-story and a leavening of domestic pathos. It may truly be affirmed that there is a thrill in every chapter. But we are in the end a little in doubt whether the lady can be allowed to rank as an orthodox villain of melodrama, since after all she showed herself to be not devoid of one of the strongest instincts of humanity.

*Cordelia Blossom.* By George Randolph Chester. (Allen & Unwin, 6s.)

"WHEREVER there are two or more women, there is social activity and a contest for supremacy," remarks a subsidiary character in Mr. Chester's book. Mrs. Cordelia Blossom and her friend Georgia Fleecer accomplish all their social ambitions by an adroit use of the political activities of their respective

husbands, and on the testimony of Jim Fleecer, the notorious boss, they "ran the city." He added that he could "run the earth" if he had the use of their brains—"but I couldn't boss it, I guess." The contrast between the cruder methods of the boss and his organization and the subtle diplomacy of the women is ably indicated; and the simple-minded Colonel who blunders into political success by sheer dogged honesty is a delightful creation. If there is a certain hard glitter about the dialogue on the social side which is rather wearying at times, ample relief is to be found in the humours of the Colonel's political campaign for the mayoralty, and in the interest excited by his successful stand against the intervention of the State troops in the city strike. Admirers of 'Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford' will certainly appreciate the book; they may even like Mr. Henry Raleigh's illustrations.

*The Woman who Looked Back.* By M. Hamilton. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6s.)

THIS carefully elaborated study of a woman inherently incapable of fixing her affection definitely upon one man could hardly have come from any masculine brain. Yet there is a sub-acid flavour about the book which is not usually associated with the work of feminine novelists. There are situations of undeniable power in the story, and the balance between the sexes is kept tolerably even. Of the two men between whom the woman hesitates, one is an amiable, but reserved and slow-moving Irish gentleman who lacks imagination. His rival, an Anglo-Indian officer, is more showy and articulate, but a thoroughgoing hedonist. The lady is ultimately drawn back to the former by love for her children, one of whom, a girl of seven, plays a strikingly effective part in the action. Another creation of some vividness is Aunt Eliza's Irish maid, who was all for nature. Conventional domesticity is somewhat ruthlessly handled in the persons of the Manor House cousins, and the closing passages of the book are perhaps a trifle stagey. Probably Sara's verdict on herself—"a weak, feeble-willed creature who gave her world for the moon, and then found she did not want it"—was not inadequate.

*The Wolves and the Lamb.* By J. S. Fletcher. (Ward & Lock, 6s.)

IN this story a young man who has just inherited a great fortune comes from Trinidad to England to consult his father's friend on financial arrangements and the like. The friend dies just on his arrival, and he falls into the hands of the other partner in the firm. The latter, aided by a lady secretary, proceeds to exploit him, but he is rescued eventually from their joint designs; the ending is distinctly dramatic. The story is well told, and the different stages of sensational development are cleverly arranged. The character-drawing is quite as good as can be expected in a work of the kind.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

### THEOLOGY.

**Black (Rev. James), THE BURTHEN OF THE WEEKS,** 6/ Hodder & Stoughton  
A volume of sermons.

**Cheyne (Thomas Kelly), RECONCILIATION OF RACES AND RELIGIONS,** 6/ net. Black  
A study of the best aspects of the great religions of the world, with suggestions as to what might with advantage be borrowed by one great religion from another. Special attention is given to the origin and expansion of the Bahai Movement.

**Edinburgh (Bishop of), LIFE, DEATH, AND IMMORTALITY,** being a Brief Word of Comfort to the Bereaved during this Time of War, 2d. Robert Scott

This paper is reprinted from *The Guardian*, and is incorporated in 'The Gospel of Hope.'

**Family Prayers for a Week,** 1d. R.T.S.  
Prayers suitable for the morning and evening of every day in the week.

**Funk (Francis Xavier), A MANUAL OF CHURCH HISTORY,** translated from the German by P. Pereballi, and edited by W. H. Kent, 2 vols., 7/6 net each. Burns & Oates

This manual covers the whole period of ecclesiastical history from the foundation of the Church to the twentieth century. Chronological and synoptical tables and an Index are added.

**Hill (A. C.), THE SWORD OF THE LORD,** 6/ Hodder & Stoughton  
A volume of essays on practical ethics.

**Knight (G. H.), THESE THIRTEEN,** 3/6 Hodder & Stoughton

Devotional thoughts on some texts of the Scriptures which present the Christian duty, the Christian privilege, or the Christian danger in a "threefold" way.

**Lejeune (Abbé P.), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MYSTICAL LIFE,** 3/6 net. Washbourne  
A translation from the French by Mr. Basil Levett.

**Leviticus (The Book of),** 3s. net. Cambridge University Press  
An addition to the "Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges," with Introduction and Notes by Prof. A. T. Chapman and Dr. A. W. Streane.

**Memorials of the late Rev. P. W. Minto of Cannes,** 3/6 net. Blackwood

A selection from the sermons of the Rev. P. W. Minto, with a biographical introduction by the Rev. W. L. Watkinson.

**Way of Life (The),** 1d. R.T.S.  
A booklet containing well-known texts, with hymns illustrating the texts.

### POETRY.

**Battle and the Breeze Reciter, AN INSPIRATION FOR THE TIMES,** edited by Alfred H. Miles, 6d. net. Goschen

A collection of patriotic songs, including several on the present war.

**Browning (Robert and Elizabeth Barrett), NEW POEMS,** edited by Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, 5/ net. Smith & Elder

Many of the poems in this volume came to light at the sale of the Browning Collections in May last year, and some have since been published in *The Cornhill Magazine*. Sir Frederic Kenyon supplies an Introduction, and bibliographical notes are prefixed to the poems.

**Chalmers (Patrick R.), A PECK O' MAUT,** 3/6 net. Maunsel

A book of verses dealing for the most part with the open country. Many of them are reprinted from *Punch*.

**From the Den of a Cambridge Don,** by L. A., 3/6 net. Dent

A volume of miscellaneous poems, including 'Cambridge Vignettes.'

**Golden Garden of the Poets (The),** 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

An anthology of Lyrics of Love and Friendship, selected and arranged by Miss May Byron.

**Hewlett (Maurice), SINGSONGS OF THE WAR,** 6d. net. Poetry Bookshop

Several of these pieces are reproduced from *The Daily Chronicle* and *The Westminster Gazette*.

**Lee (Agnes), THE SHARING,** \$1.00. Boston, Mass., Sherman & French

This collection of verse includes two dramatic fragments—'The Sharing' and 'The Silent House.' Many of the pieces are republished from American magazines.



**Monro (Harold), CHILDREN OF LOVE, 6d. net.**  
Poetry Bookshop

This booklet includes 'The Rebellious Vine,' 'Suburb,' 'The Poets are Waiting,' and 'Youth in Arms.'

**O'Connor (Norreys Jephson), BESIDE THE BLACK-WATER, 2/ net.**  
Mausel

A little volume of poems dealing with love and the spirit of Ireland. Several of them are reprinted from *The Century* and *The Smart Set*.

**Oxford Garlands Series: POEMS ON TRAVEL; POEMS ON CHILDREN; POEMS ON THE ARTS, 7d. net each.**  
Milford

Three anthologies of verse collected and edited by Mr. R. M. Leonard.

**Shadwell (Lancelot Cayley), SEA WEED, 1/6 net.**  
Heath & Cranton

A collection of sea poems, many of them reprinted from *The Navy*.

**Silver Store, COLLECTED FROM MÆDÆVAL, CHRISTIAN, AND JEWISH MINES by S. Baring-Gould, 2/ net.**  
Skeffington

A new edition.

**Wanderer (The), and Other Poems, by D. P. H., 1/ net.**  
Bristol, Arrowsmith

A collection of short poems, several of which are reprinted from *The Rangoon Gazette*.

**Ward (Dora), THOUGHTS AND FANCIES, 2/ net.**  
Letchworth, Garden City Press

A collection of verses, including 'Lament for the Dead Years,' 'Love's Reverie,' and 'Consolation.'

**Watching the War, PART I., 6d.**  
Allenson

A little volume of poems on various aspects and thoughts of the war.

#### PHILOSOPHY.

**Allen (Abel Leighton), THE MESSAGE OF NEW THOUGHT, 3/6 net.**  
Bell

A statement of the principles and philosophy signified by the term "New Thought" used in its original sense, with an analysis of its fundamental ideas and its chief points of divergence from the orthodox creeds as well as from Christian Science.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Richardson (Ernest Cushing), BIBLICAL LIBRARIES, 5/6 net.**  
Milford

A sketch of the history of libraries from 3400 B.C. to 150 A.D.

**Sociology, 3d.**  
Bolton Libraries Committee  
Class List VI. in the Catalogue of Books in the Bolton Public Libraries.

**Wigan Public Libraries: QUARTERLY RECORD, Vol. II. No. 18.**

Containing classified lists of additions to the various libraries, including the Powell Boys' Library.

#### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Burke (Sir Bernard), LANDED GENTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 52/6 net.**  
Harrison

The twelfth edition. Revised by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies.

**Canadian Archives Publications: No. 9, CANADIAN NORTH-WEST, ITS EARLY DEVELOPMENT AND LEGISLATIVE RECORDS, Vol. I., edited by Prof. E. H. Oliver.**

Ottawa, Government Printing Bureau

The volume contains introductory chapters on 'The Constitutional Development of the Prairie Provinces,' 'The District of Assiniboia,' and 'The Council of the N.W.T. at Fort Garry,' which are followed by documents from the Minutes of the Red River Colony and the Northern Department of Rupert's Land. The text is illustrated with six folded maps, issued in an envelope.

**Early Yorkshire Charters, edited by William Farrer, Vol. I.**

Edinburgh, Ballantyne & Hanson  
"A collection of documents anterior to the thirteenth century, made from the Public Records, Monastic Chartularies, Roger Dodsworth's Manuscripts, and other available sources."

**Hutchinson (Horace G.), LIFE OF SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, LORD AVEBURY, 2 vols., 30/ net.**  
Macmillan

An account of Lord Avebury's life and work, including a selection from his correspondence.

**King (Charles), THE TRUE ULYSSES S. GRANT, 10/ net.**  
Lippincott

A biography, illustrated with portraits and photographs.

**Le Fanu (W. R.), SEVENTY YEARS OF IRISH LIFE, being Anecdotes and Reminiscences, 1/ net.**  
Arnold

A popular edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Dec. 16, 1893, p. 841.

**Monypenny (William Flavelle) and Buckle (George Earle), THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, 12/ net.**  
John Murray

See p. 552.

**Moses (Bernard), THE SPANISH DEPENDENCIES IN SOUTH AMERICA, an Introduction to the History of their Civilisation, 2 vols., 21/ net.**  
Smith & Elder

The author describes the beginnings of European civilization in South America and the development of political societies.

**Radziwill (Princess Catherine), MEMORIES OF FORTY YEARS, 16/ net.**  
Cassell

Including reminiscences of the Courts of London, Berlin, and Petrograd.

**Rose (J. Holland), THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS, 1870-1900, 7/6 net.**  
Constable

A fourth edition with a new preface.

#### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Black's Travel Pictures: ASIA, 10d.**

Fifty pictures for schools (in colour and black and white) of famous scenes or monuments of Asia.

**Clarke (L.) and Eggericx (Jean), CAMBRIDGE EN POÛCHE, 1/ net.**  
Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

A guide to the University and town of Cambridge, written in French for our Belgian visitors.

**Gaunt (Mary), A WOMAN IN CHINA, 15/ net.**  
Werner Laurie

An account of an Englishwoman's travels in China, with 134 illustrations.

**Hosie (Sir Alexander), ON THE TRAIL OF THE OPIUM POPPY, 2 vols., 25/ net.**  
Philip

A narrative of journeys through the chief opium-producing provinces of China during 1910 and 1911.

**Mable (Hamilton Wright), JAPAN TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW, 8/6 net.**  
Macmillan

An impression of the spirit and genius of the Japanese nation as revealed in the landscapes, towns, villages, and homes of the people.

#### SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Garrud (W. H.), THE COMPLETE JUJITSUAN, 5/ net.**  
Methuen

An account of the tricks and methods of self-defence which the author has learnt from Prof. S. K. Uyenishi and other Japanese experts in jujitsu, and has taught at the Golden Square School.

#### LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Pemberton (Henry), Jun., SHAKSPEARE AND SIR WALTER RALEGH, edited after the Author's death by Susan Lovering Pemberton from an Unfinished Manuscript, revised by Carroll Smyth, \$1.50 net.**  
Lippincott

The author's investigations of the Shakespeare-Bacon theory led him to believe that Sir Walter Raleigh wrote Shakespeare's plays and poems.

#### WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**All Can Help: A MANUAL FOR WAR-TIME, 6d. net.**  
Duty and Discipline Movement

This booklet describes "the kinds of help which are most wanted, and tells the helper how to begin."

**Barry (F. R.), THE WAR AND CHRISTIAN ETHICS, 6d. net.**  
Oxford, Blackwell

An attempt to reconcile the "stark necessity for fighting" with the spirit and teaching of Christianity. All profits from the sale of this pamphlet will be handed to the Red Cross Society.

**Chesterton (G. K.), THE BARBARISM OF BERLIN, 6d.**  
Cassell

See p. 555.

**Chisholm (Cecil), SIR JOHN FRENCH, AN AUTHENTIC BIOGRAPHY, 1/ net.**  
Jenkins

The author has had the assistance of many of Sir John French's relatives and friends in writing this biography. There is a portrait by his son, and Sir Evelyn Wood supplies an Introduction.

**Clutton-Brock (A.), THOUGHTS ON THE WAR, 1/ net.**  
Methuen

A number of articles on various aspects of the war, reprinted from *The Times* Literary Supplement.

**From War to Peace Pamphlets: THE WAR AND THE NEUTRAL POWERS, by Mark II. Judge, Second Edition, 3d.; THE MEN BEHIND THE WAR, by Mark II. Judge, reprinted from *The Academy*, 2d.; THE WAR AND INTERNATIONAL GOOD FAITH, by C. F. Ryder, 2d.; WHAT A FIGHT TO A FINISH MEANS, by C. F. Ryder, Second Edition, 2d.**  
King

**'Graphic' War Extra, THE FIRST PHASE OF THE GREAT WAR, 6/ net.**  
Hodder & Stoughton

This volume contains a short account of the first phase of the war, and includes chapters on the British Army and Navy, Belgium, and the first great battles. There are nearly two hundred illustrations in colour and tone.

**Guezouni (Ch.), THE CAUSES OF THE INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN WAR, 1/ net.**  
International Scientific Association

The author aims at presenting his subject "from the point of view of sociology and political philosophy, apart from any national partisanship and chauvinistic diplomacy."

**Imperialism and Patriotism and the European Crisis, 5/ net.**  
Black

An "édition de luxe pamphlet," on handmade paper with ornamental printing, containing an article on 'Imperialism and Patriotism,' the King's Proclamations and Messages to the Imperial Forces, and the new 'Declaration of London.' The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the British Red Cross Society.

**Kaiser's Mother (The), 2/ net.**  
Nisbet

A popular edition of 'The Empress Frederic: a Memoir.'

**McCabe (Joseph), TREITSCHKE AND THE GREAT WAR, 2/ net.**  
Fisher Unwin

A description of the man, his ideas, and the influence he has exercised over the German middle-classes through his dreams of a world-wide German Empire.

**Magnus (Laurie), THE THIRD GREAT WAR, 1/ net.**  
Bristol, Arrowsmith

A discussion of the Allied campaign against the Hohenzollern in relation to England's earlier Allied campaigns against the Bourbon in 1713 and against Napoleon in 1815.

**Roscoe (Rev. J. E.), THE ETHICS OF WAR, SPYING AND COMPULSORY TRAINING, 1/ net.**  
Nutt

Essays on the good results which often follow war.

**Seillière (E.), THE GERMAN DOCTRINE OF CONQUEST, 2/ net.**  
Mausel

A French view of the German justification of its efforts to establish a German World-Empire, with an essay on M. Seillière's Philosophy of Imperialism by Mr. J. M. Hone.

**Soldiers' and Sailors' Hymn-Book (The), 4d. net.**  
Dent

A collection of hymns, with music, especially suitable for the use of soldiers and sailors.

**Sommerfeld (Adolf), HOW GERMANY CRUSHED FRANCE, 1/ net.**  
Everett

Translated from the German, with a Preface by Mr. L. G. Redmond-Howard.

**War and the Task of the Church, 2d. net.**  
London Missionary Society

This booklet contains six studies for discussion in "study circles," and deals with "the relation between the Church, its missionary work, and the war."

#### MILITARY.

**Great Battles of the Great War, "Daily Chronicle War Library," 1/ net.**  
Hodder & Stoughton

Includes an account of the siege of Liège, the battles of Mons, the Marne, Heligoland Light, and on the Vistula. It is illustrated with maps and plans.

**Ingpen (Roger), THE FIGHTING RETREAT TO PARIS, "Daily Telegraph War Books," 1/ net.**  
Hodder & Stoughton

An account of the battle of Mons, and the retreat of the Allies to Paris.

**Vivian (E. Charles), WITH THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (R.A.M.C.) AT THE FRONT, 1/ net.**  
Hodder & Stoughton

Includes chapters on 'The Corps—its Composition and Duties,' 'How the Men are Trained,' and 'In the Firing Line.'

**Wilkinson (Spenser), FIRST LESSONS IN WAR, 1/ net.**  
Methuen

This little book by the military expert of *The Morning Post* gives an account of the use of modern weapons, the modes of operations, and organization of an army.



## NAVAL.

**British Navy from Within (The)**, by Ex-Royal Navy, 2/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
This contains chapters dealing with the routine, composition, and personnel of the Navy, the training and pay of officers and men, and a brief description of the chief types of ships.

## WAR MAPS.

**Contour War Map of Europe**, 1/ net. Philip  
A map of Europe (scale sixty-three miles to one inch), shaded to indicate altitude, and showing the principal railways, canals, and fortified towns.

**'Daily Mail' World Map of War and Commerce**, 1/ net. Philip

A coloured sheet illustrating approximately the positions of the fleets of the belligerent powers, trade routes and comparative resources.

**Orographical Map of Central Europe**, 2/6 net. Bartholomew  
A large-scale map especially coloured to show contours of altitude. Railways and fortified towns are indicated, and there are several large-scale maps inset.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Key (Ellen)**, *THE YOUNGER GENERATION*, translated from the Swedish by Arthur G. Chater, 6/ net. Putnam  
Among the subjects which the author discusses are 'What the Age Offers and Expects of Youth,' 'The Peace Problem,' and 'Recreative Culture.'

## POLITICS.

**Fullerton (W. Morton)**, *PROBLEMS OF POWER*, 7/6 net. Constable  
A revised edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, May 3, 1913, p. 487.

## ECONOMICS.

**Ely (Richard T.)**, *PROPERTY AND CONTRACT IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH*, 2 vols., 17/ net. Macmillan  
This work is largely based on lectures which the author has been giving during the last twenty years at Wisconsin University.

## EDUCATION.

**Cronson (Bernard)**, *METHODS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDIES*, 5/6 net. Macmillan  
A new edition of a book first published in 1905.

**Garber (John Palmer)**, *CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND INFLUENCES IN EDUCATION*, 5/ net. Lippincott  
A report upon educational movements throughout the world.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**About (Edmond)**, *LE ROI DES MONTAGNES*, 2/ Bell  
One of the first volumes of the "Standard French Texts" Series, annotated by Prof. A. S. Trèves. Notes, Life, and Vocabulary are written in French.

**Barnard (S.) and Child (J. M.)**, *ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY*, 4/6 Macmillan  
A new work by the authors of 'A New Geometry for Schools,' with several divergences from the methods of the earlier book.

**Bell's Sixpenny English Texts**: *THE VOYAGES AND TRAVELS OF SIR JOHN MAUNDEVILLE*, selected and introduced by Miss A. C. P. Lunn; *KEARY'S HEROES OF ASGAR*, SELECTIONS. Abridged editions for school use.

**Cronson (Bernard)**, *GRADED LESSONS IN PUNCTUATION*, 2/ net. Macmillan  
A new edition of a book first published in 1911.

**Historical Ballads**, 1/ Bell  
A collection of historical ballads and popular political songs, selected and edited by Mr. William MacDougall, with notes and a Glossary.

**Holland (A. W.)**, *THE REAL ATLANTIC CABLE*, 1/6 Bell  
A description of the great Atlantic cable, and the connexion of blood, language, and government which joins the American nation and our own.

**Meyr (Melchior)**, *LUDWIG UND ANNE MARIE*, 3/6 net. Milford  
An edition of Meyr's village idyll, with Introduction, notes, and Vocabulary prepared by Prof. F. G. C. Schmidt.

**Montesquieu**, *LETTRES PERSANES*, 3/6 net. Milford  
The 'Letters' are edited by Mr. Robert Loyalty Cru.

**Oxford Geographies**: *A GEOGRAPHY OF AUSTRALASIA*, by Griffith Taylor, 1/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

The book is illustrated with maps and diagrams.

**Raabe (Wilhelm)**, *DIE SCHWARZE GALEERE*, 3/ net. Milford

An edition of Raabe's historical novel, prepared with Introduction, notes, and Vocabulary by Prof. Charles Allyn Williams.

**Sannazaro (Jacopo)**, *PISCATORY ECLOGUES*, \$1.00 Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press

A new edition, with notes and comments, of the Latin eclogues of Sannazaro, first printed at Naples in 1526.

**Schmidt (Ferdinand)**, *REINEKE FUCHS*, 2/ Macmillan

An abridged issue, edited by Mr. A. L. Gaskin, of one of the German classics prepared by Ferdinand Schmidt for school reading.

**KEY TO APPENDICES OF 'REINEKE FUCHS'**, 2/6 net. Macmillan

Includes sentences on Syntax and Idioms, and passages for translation into German.

**WORD- AND PHRASE- BOOK FOR REINEKE FUCHS**, by the Editor of "Siepmann's Elementary German Series," 6d. net. Macmillan

An aid for home work.

**Shakespeare's Macbeth**, edited by H. J. C. Grierson, 1/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

An edition with Introduction, notes, Appendices, and Glossary.

**Thornton (F. Oliver)**, *BOOKKEEPING FOR EVENING CLASSES*, 3/6 Macmillan

A textbook designed to supplement class teaching and provide exercises for home use.

**Toepffer**, *LE LAC DE GERS*, 1/ Bell

The fourth volume in the "Standard French Texts" Series, annotated by M. M. F. Naulet.

**Willmore (Albert)**, *A FIRST BOOK OF GEOLOGY*, 1/6 Macmillan

An introduction to the study of geology, with special emphasis on the value of observation and experiment.

## FICTION.

**Crichton (F. E.)**, *THE BLIND SIDE OF THE HEART*, 6/ Maunsel

An intimate study of life in the remoter districts of Ireland, with a large admixture of fairy-lore.

**Foster (Maxmillan)**, *KEEPING UP APPEARANCES*, 6/ Appleton

A study of the social life of New York business men and their wives.

**Gale (Zona)**, *NEIGHBORHOOD STORIES*, 6/ Macmillan

A collection of American short stories.

**Gillmore (Rufus)**, *THE ALSTER CASE*, 6/ Appleton

This is the story of the mysterious murder of the wealthy Miss Cornelia Alster, and has a most unexpected denouement.

**Goldie (Mrs.)**, *THE VEILED LIFE*, 6/ Heinemann

A story of the wooing and married life of a pretty kitchenmaid.

**Grogan (Gerald)**, *A DROP IN INFINITY*, 6/ Lane

A story of "the fourth dimension," and of the discovery and settlement of a new world on the other side.

**Kelly (William Patrick)**, *THE HOUSE AT NORWOOD*, 6/ Bristol, Arrowsmith

This novel was first published serially in *The Daily Telegraph*.

**Leacock (Stephen)**, *ARCADIAN ADVENTURES WITH THE IDLE RICH*, 3/6 net. Lane

Satirical sketches of American plutocrats.

**Macnaughtan (S.)**, *A GREEN ENGLISHMAN*, 6/ Smith & Elder

A collection of short stories of Canada.

**Porter (Eleanor H.)**, *MISS BILLY*, 6/ Stanley Paul

An American story of a young girl who, on the death of her nearest relative, makes her home for a time with three brothers, the eldest of whom had been her father's friend.

**Rickard (Mrs. Victor)**, *DREDS*, 6/ Alston Rivers

This is the story of a high-spirited and unruly boy, of how he frequented bad company, and thought it wise to go on an adventure to the Far East. There is a double love-tale running through the book.

**Tchekoff (Anton)**, *STORIES OF RUSSIAN LIFE*, 6/ Duckworth

A collection of twenty-four short stories.

**Tynan (Katharine)**, *COUNTRYMEN ALL*, 3/6 net. Maunsel

A collection of sketches and tales of Irish life.

**Vivian (E. Charles)**, *DIVIDED WAYS*, 6/ Houlden & Hardingham

The author describes a love episode in the life of a married man which estranges him from his wife.

## JUVENILE.

**Canterbury Chimes**; or, *Chaucer Tales retold for Children*, by Francis Storr and Hawes Turner, 1/6 net. Kegan Paul

An enlarged and revised edition, illustrated with woodcuts from the Ellesmere MS.

**Dickens (Charles)**, *A CHRISTMAS CAROL*, 5/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

A gift-book with illustrations by Miss Honor C. Appleton.

**Hoskyn (E. L.)**, *STORIES OF LONDON*, 1/ Black

A collection of the history and legends of the more important buildings of London, including Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral.

**McDonald (Etta Blaisdell)** and **Dalrymple (Julia)**, *JOSEPHA IN SPAIN*, 1/6 net. Wells Gardner

An addition to the "Little People Everywhere" Series. It is the story of a little Spanish gipsy girl and her experiences in Granada, Cadiz, Malaga, and Madrid.

**Methley (A. A.)**, *A CHILD'S GUIDE TO LONDON*, 3/6 net. Methuen

An historical account of London and its monuments, illustrated by photographs.

**Sackville (Lady Margaret)**, *THE DREAM PEDLAR*, 6/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

A book of fairy tales with illustrations in colour by Miss Florence Anderson, and in black and white by Miss Clara Shirley Hayward.

**Whitham (G. I.)**, *SHEPHERD OF THE OCEAN*, 6/ Wells Gardner

A volume of tales of heroic deeds, including adventures of Sir Walter Raleigh, Bertrand du Guesclin, and Richard Cœur de Lion.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Comments and Criticism**, NOVEMBER, 6d. net. Longmans

Features of this number are 'La Vie religieuse en Belgique,' by Dr. A. van Hoonacker of Bruges; 'Dostoevsky as an Exponent of Russian Christianity,' by Mr. W. F. W. Mortlock; and 'Erasmus, Cambridge and Louvain,' by Mr. James Passant.

**Hindustan Review**, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 10 annas. Allahabad, Ghosh

Some of the features of this number are 'The Hindu Temples,' by Prof. Hira Lal Chaudhuri; 'Edward Carpenter: the Sanyasi of England,' by Mr. Sagar Chand; and 'Caste and the Coming Social Ideal,' by Mr. N. Subramania Aiyer.

**History**, No. XII., 1/ net. Francis Hodgson

This number includes articles on 'The World War,' 'What History does for the Boy,' 'The Warwick Pageant,' and 'The Industrial History of Modern Europe.'

**Open Court**, NOVEMBER, 10 cents. Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co.

Includes articles on 'The Buddhism of China,' by Mr. Reginald F. Johnston; 'Bacon's Christianity, Old and New,' by Mr. William B. Smith; and 'War on War,' by Mr. Paul Carus.

## GENERAL.

**Addresses delivered at the Dinner of the German Publication Society**, GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE COMMITTEE OF PATRONS. New York, Irving Press

These speeches were made in New York last May, their main purport being to show "the greatness of German thought, and how valuable its influence will prove to the thought and life of English readers."

**Alverstone (Right Hon. Viscount)**, *RECOLLECTIONS OF BAR AND BENCH*, 12/6 net. Arnold

An account of the work of Lord Alverstone from the time when he was called to the Bar in 1868 until his retirement in 1913, after thirteen years' service as Lord Chief Justice.

**Cartwright (Julia)**, *ITALIAN GARDENS OF THE RENAISSANCE, AND OTHER STUDIES*, 10/6 net. Smith & Elder

A collection of Italian sketches, reproduced from *The Nineteenth Century*, *The Cornhill*, and other magazines.



**Colson (C.),** RAILWAY RATES AND TRAFFIC, 3/6 net. Bell

This is an abridged edition of 'Transports et Tarifs,' by M. Colson, translated by Messrs. L. R. Christie, G. Leedam, and C. Travis, and edited by Mr. Travis.

**Essays and Studies,** BY MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION, Vol. V., collected by Oliver Elton, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The volume includes 'The Novels of Mark Rutherford,' by Prof. A. E. Taylor; 'English Place-Names and Teutonic Sagas,' by Mr. F. W. Moorman; and 'Emily Brontë,' by Mr. J. C. Smith.

**Ferrero (Guglielmo),** BETWEEN THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW, 8/6 net. Putnam

A book which, combining the qualities of a romance, a dialogue, and a record of travel, seeks to analyze the moral and philosophical contrast between the traditions of ancient civilization and the new civilization eager to sweep away all limits.

**Hermathena: A SERIES OF PAPERS ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND PHILOSOPHY,** by Members of Trinity College, Dublin, No. XL., 4/ Longmans

The contributors include Dr. J. P. Mahaffy, Dr. J. P. Postgate, and Mr. M. T. Smiley.

**Jerrold (Laurence),** THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH, 2/6 net. Chapman & Hall

A cheaper edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, March 29, 1913, p. 358.

**Lewis (Dr. G. Griffin),** THE MYSTERY OF THE ORIENTAL RUG, 6/ net. Lippincott

A monograph on the Oriental rug and Prayer Rug, and some practical advice to their purchasers.

**Macrae (Rev. David),** NATIONAL HUMOUR: SCOTTISH, ENGLISH, IRISH, WELSH, COCKNEY, AMERICAN, 5/ net. Paisley, Gardner

A new edition, with coloured illustrations. It was originally published in 1904.

**Raupert (J. Godfrey),** THE DANGERS OF SPIRITUALISM, being Records of Personal Experiences, with Notes and Comments, 2/6 Kegan Paul

A third edition.

**Tower (Charlemagne),** ESSAYS, POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL, 6/ net. Lippincott

A book of essays dealing with the United States' position as a world power, and its relations with the other great powers.

**Walsh (William S.),** HEROES AND HEROINES OF FICTION, 10/6 net. Lippincott

Dictionary of famous names in fiction, with citations from authorities.

**Wright (Dudley),** VAMPIRES AND VAMPIRISM, 2/6 net. Rider

A collection of stories and theories.

## SCIENCE.

**Caudell (A. N.),** ORTHOPTERA OF THE YALE-DOMINICAN EXPEDITION OF 1913.

Washington, Government Printing Office  
Reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

**Dixon (Henry H.),** TRANSPIRATION AND THE ASCENT OF SAP IN PLANTS, 5/ net. Macmillan

A monograph giving an account of "a physical explanation of the rise of water in trees."

**Dyar (Harrison G.),** LEPIDOPTERA OF THE YALE-DOMINICAN EXPEDITION OF 1913; DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES AND GENERA OF LEPIDOPTERA FROM MEXICO.

Washington, Government Printing Office  
Two papers reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

**Frierson (L. S.),** A NEW PEARLY FRESHWATER MUSSEL OF THE GENUS *HYRIA* FROM BRAZIL.

Washington, Government Printing Office  
Reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

**Gibbs (J. Willard),** ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES IN STATISTICAL MECHANICS, 17/ net. Milford

A new edition of a book published by the Yale University Press in 1902.

**Goddard (Henry Herbert),** FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS, 17/ net. Macmillan

This report of the work done at the Vineland Research Laboratory in investigating the causes and consequences of feeble-mindedness contains sections on 'The Problem,' 'The Data,' and 'Conclusions.'

**Guezouni (Ch.),** THE TRISECTION OF LINES AND ANGLES, 1/ net. International Scientific Assoc.

A paper on two geometrical problems, illustrated with a large number of diagrams.

**Henderson (John B.) and Bartsch (Paul),** LITTORAL MARINE MOLLUSKS OF CHINCOTEAGUE ISLAND, VIRGINIA.

Washington, Government Printing Office  
A paper reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

**Hewitt (C. Gordon),** THE HOUSE-FLY, *MUSCA DOMESTICA*, LINN., 15/ net.

Cambridge University Press  
An account of the structure and habits of the house-fly and its relation to disease, written for entomologists and health officers.

**Hollister (N.),** A SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT OF THE GRASSHOPPER MICE.

Washington, Government Printing Office  
A paper reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

**Lawson (W.),** PREPARATIONS AND EXERCISES IN INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, 2/6 Methuen

A series of instructions that have been employed at Leeds University. They are set forth with a view to what is feasible with regard to the limits of time, appliances, and expense imposed by ordinary working conditions.

**Myers (P. R.),** RESULTS OF THE YALE-PERUVIAN EXPEDITION OF 1911, ADDENDUM TO THE HYMENOPTERA ICHNEUMONOIDEA.

Washington, Government Printing Office  
Contains a description of a new species, *Trachysphyrus venustus*. The paper is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

**Robb (Alfred A.),** A THEORY OF TIME AND SPACE, 10/6 net. Cambridge University Press

A detailed enlargement of a plan which was published, under the same title, by Messrs. Heffer & Sons, of Cambridge, in 1913.

**Rohwer (S. A.),** VESPOID AND SPHECOID HYMENOPTERA COLLECTED IN GUATEMALA BY W. P. COCKERELL.

Washington, Government Printing Office  
A report on the various species of wasps collected by Mrs. Cockerell in Guatemala, and preserved in the United States National Museum, from the *Proceedings* of which it is reprinted.

**Sherman (Henry C.),** FOOD PRODUCTS, 10/ net. Macmillan

An account of the principal constituents and functions of foods, with a comparison of the relative values of the chief articles of diet, and a chapter on 'Food Legislation.'

**Stopes (Marle C.),** THE "FERN LEDGES" CARBONIFEROUS FLORA OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK. Ottawa, Geological Survey

A memoir dealing with the botanical description of the species and the geological conclusions.

**Wetmore (Alex.),** A PECULIARITY IN THE GROWTH OF THE TAIL FEATHERS OF THE GIANT HORNBILL (*RHINOPLAX VIGIL*).

Washington, Government Printing Office  
A pamphlet reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

**Wherry (Edgar T.),** NOTES ON WOLFRAMITE, BERAUNITE, AND AXINITE.

Washington, Government Printing Office  
Reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

**Widtsoe (John A.),** THE PRINCIPLES OF IRRIGATION PRACTICE, 7/6 net. Macmillan

A volume of the "Rural Text-Book Series," which sets forth the main principles upon which the correct use of water by the farmer must rest. The sub-headings include 'Relation of Water to Soils,' 'Relation of Water to Plants,' and 'Crops under Irrigation.'

## ANTHROPOLOGY.

**Davis (Gladys M. N.),** THE ASIATIC DIONYSOS, 10/6 net. Bell

A study of the origin of the Dionysiac cult. with chapters on the Dithyramb and on Asiatic influence in Greek philosophy, music, and art.

## FINE ARTS.

**Caffin (Charles H.),** HOW TO STUDY THE OLD MASTERS, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

This survey extends from Cimabue to Claude Lorraine, the author's object being "to unfold the gradual progress of the art, to show how various motives have from time to time influenced artists, and how the scene of vital progress has shifted from country to country."

**Caffin (Charles H.),** HOW TO STUDY THE MODERN PAINTERS, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

The author here considers a selection of painters from Watteau to M. Henri Matisse.

**Cartwright (Julia),** BOTTICELLI, "Masters of Painting" Series, 3/6 net. Duckworth

A reissue of a book first published in 1903.

**Cartwright (Julia),** RAPHAEL, "Masters of Painting" Series, 3/6 net. Duckworth

Reissue. First published in 1905.

**Chesterton (G. K.),** G. F. WATTS, "Masters of Painting" Series, 3/6 net. Duckworth

A reissue. First published in 1904.

**Hueffer (Ford Madox),** HOLBEIN, "Masters of Painting" Series, 3/6 net. Duckworth

Reissue. First published in 1905.

Each volume in this series has thirty-two photographs produced and printed by a new process.

**Great Pictures by Great Painters,** selected from the Public Galleries of Great Britain and the Continent, with Descriptive Notes by Arthur Fish, 12/ net. Cassell

The volume contains fifty mounted coloured plates, which illustrate the work of some of the Old Masters as well as modern painters.

**Marquand (Allan),** LUCA DELLA ROBBI, 32/6 net. Milford

A classified catalogue of the works of Luca della Robbia, the monuments being arranged "in chronological sequence, together with their related documents and bibliography." There are numerous illustrations.

**Michael (A. C.),** AN ARTIST IN SPAIN, 20/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

An account of travelling in Spain, illustrated with coloured plates from paintings by the author.

**Rhys (Sir John),** GLEANINGS IN THE ITALIAN FIELD OF CELTIC EPIGRAPHY, 5/ net. Milford, for the British Academy

A lecture on 'The Celtic Inscriptions of Italy,' delivered by Sir John Rhys at the Academy on May 27th last.

**Tapestries, Parts I. and II.,** 6d. each. Stationery Office

In the "Victoria and Albert Museum Portfolios," including 'Chinoiserie,' 'Susanna and the Elders,' 'The Three Fates,' and 'Children Playing.'

**Tipping (Avray),** GRINLING GIBBONS AND THE WOODWORK OF HIS AGE (1648-1720), quarter buckram, 25/ net; half morocco, 35/ net.

'Country Life' Office  
An account of the rise of the art of wood-carving, with special attention to the work of Grinling Gibbons. There are 250 illustrations.

**Wellesley Miniatures (The).** Westfield Common, Woking, Wellesley

A hand-list of the miniatures and portraits in plumbago or pencil belonging to Francis and Minnie Wellesley, with a Foreword by Dr. G. C. Williamson.

## MUSIC.

**Campagnoli (B.),** 30 PRELUDES IN ALL KEYS, for the Violin, revised and edited by H. Wessely, 2/ net. Augener

**Lind (Gustave),** AN OLD ITALIAN GARDEN, for the Piano, 2/ net. Augener

**Lind (Gustave),** COSSACKS' DANCE, Piano Solo, 2/ net. Augener

**National Anthems of England, France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Japan,** arranged for Young Pianists by A. Roloff, 1/ net. Augener

**Proceedings of the Musical Association,** 21/ net. Novello

Lectures delivered on subjects connected with music during the Fortieth Session, 1913-14.

**Sinding (Christian),** SYLVELIN, Song with Piano-forte Accompaniment, English Version by Claude Aveling, 2/ net. Augener

**Tschaikowsky (P.),** DOUMKA, Scène rustique russe, Op. 59 (Piano), revised, phrased, and fingered by O. Thümer, 1/6 net. Augener

**Zsolt (Nándor),** DRAGON - FLIES (LIBELLULES), Violin and Piano, 2/ net. Augener

## DRAMA.

**Burdett (Osbert),** THE SILENT HEAVENS: a Divine Comedy, 1/ net. Fiffeld

An up-to-date mystery play, written for the Bushey Repertory Theatre, with a postscript on 'Mystery Plays for Modern Readers.'

**Norton (Allen),** THE CONVULVULUS, \$1.25. New York, Claire Marie

A comedy in three acts by the author of 'Saloon Sonnets.'

## FOREIGN.

**Gambaro (Prof. Raffaele),** ENGLISH COMMERCIAL DIALOGUES, being Practical Exercises in the Spoken Language of Business, 2 lire 50.

Genoa, Deaf and Dumb Institute

A handbook for Italian commercial students, containing 'Hints on Commercial Documents' and specimens of them, followed by fifteen dialogues, which are annotated in Italian.



## Literary Gossip.

At the last meeting of the Library Association the President, Mr. Falconer Madan, Bodley's Librarian, distributed the certificates won by candidates at the recent examination in librarianship, after which an entertaining lantern lecture was given by Mr. L. Stanley Jast on 'The Fascination of the Dictionary.'

The Association are now publishing in their organ *The Record* a monthly list of the best books published, which will be gathered in an annual volume, 'The Best Books of the Year.' The leading firms of publishers are co-operating by submitting books, and these were on show at the meeting. A similar exhibition will take place at succeeding monthly meetings.

THE subject of ancient monuments is one which interests the Selborne Society, and its members greatly deplore the ravages of the Germans. These will be considered in the first Central Lecture of the session, on Monday evening next, in the theatre of the Civil Service Commission, when Mr. P. H. Newman will take as his title 'War, Art, and Kultur, being an Account of the Ancient Monuments of France and Belgium, and the Effect of the War upon Them.' The public will be admitted on payment of one shilling, and tickets can be obtained from the offices of the Society at 42, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

THE Jewish Historical Society of England, wishing to take its part in fortifying public opinion concerning the war, has arranged a meeting in the Mocatta Library, University College, Gower Street, next Monday week, when Dr. Israel Abrahams of Cambridge will read a paper on 'Treitschke and Graetz,' and Mr. Lucien Wolf will give an address.

THE first annual philosophical lecture of the British Academy will be delivered at Burlington House (Royal Society's rooms) on the afternoon of December 9th, by M. Émile Boutroux. His subject will be 'Certitude et Vérité.'

'THE WILIAD' is a somewhat two-edged title for the Christmas Number of *Truth*. The Kaiser, it is true, plays the chief part, as the "super" type of Statesman, Amateur, Bagman, Hausfrau, Evangelist, Nelson, and Napoleon, ending, by anticipation, his career as W. H. Zoller in the Police Court. But we cannot omit reference to the skill with which craftily worded advertisements are so woven in the text as to seem an integral part of it.

There are several most ingenious caricatures. "Will it go round?" (the division of Turkey); the "Super-Nelson" under the supervision of his grandmother; and "Sic Transit," a scene in Cockspur Street, are the best; while the transformation scene of Parliamentary moustaches according to Prussian ideals is amusing and well conceived, especially as applied to the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

'CASSELL'S NEW FRENCH DICTIONARY,' which during its short existence has had

a great sale, has just been revised and brought up to date, the conditions of the war demanding the addition of newly coined words and recent terms in aviation and motoring. The revision has been entrusted to Dr. de V. Payen-Payne, who, in addition to these features, has included new terms in medicine and science, as well as slang.

THE chief purpose of Lord Ellenborough in writing 'The Guilt of Lord Cochrane in 1814: a Criticism,' which Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish early in December, has been to refute the attacks made in 'The Autobiography of a Seaman' (Lord Dundonald, better known by the name of Lord Cochrane) on his grandfather, Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, who presided at the trial of Lord Cochrane for fraud.

MR. LAURENCE BINYON has collected his poems on the war, and they will be shortly published under the title of 'The Winnowing Fan: Poems on the Great War,' in a slim volume, by Mr. Elkin Mathews.

MESSRS. M. H. GILL & SON of Dublin are publishing this week 'Thomas Davis, the Thinker and Teacher.' The volume is a collection of his best prose and poetry, selected and edited by Mr. Arthur Griffith, and including a number of illustrations.

PROF. W. L. PHELPS of Yale University will issue next Tuesday through Messrs. Macmillan a volume of 'Essays on Books,' which consists of a series of discussions of great writers of the past.

SIR OLIVER LODGE's recent remarkable address at Browning Hall, on 'Life after Death,' is to appear in *The Christian Commonwealth* of December 9th, which will be a Christmas double number.

'LORD ROBERTS: A BIOGRAPHY,' by Miss Violet Brooke-Hunt, will be published in a new edition by Messrs. Nisbet next Thursday. Two concluding chapters, bringing Lord Roberts's life to its close, have been added, together with new portraits.

MR. ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS tries in his 'New (German) Testament,' which Messrs. Methuen are about to publish, to exhibit—tersely and without temper—the salient principles of the Prussian politico-military philosophy, and to show what its triumph would mean to the world. The little book was originally contributed to the press of neutral countries.

MESSRS. BELL will publish next week a volume by Mr. J. W. Allen, entitled 'Germany and Europe.' It is the outcome of a series of lectures he delivered at Bedford College, London University, and is of special interest, inasmuch as, while completely vindicating British action, the author endeavours to state the case for Germany.

THE December number of *Harper's Magazine* will include 'How to make History Dates Stick,' by Mark Twain; 'Winter Holidays,' by Mr. Harrison Rhodes; 'The Child in the Garden,' four

paintings by Miss Elizabeth Shippen Green; 'The Power of the Press,' a story by Mr. Howard Brubaker; 'Lincoln and some Union Generals,' compiled and edited by Mr. William Roscoe Thayer from the unpublished diaries of John Hay; and 'Ships,' a poem by Mr. John Masefield.

A FOURTH volume of the edition of the writings of John Quincy Adams which is being edited by Mr. W. C. Ford, and published by Messrs. Macmillan, will be issued next Friday. It covers the years 1811-13.

The same firm will publish next Tuesday a translation by Mrs. Agnes S. Johns of Robert Koldewey's account of the remarkable work which has been accomplished in the excavation of Babylon since 1899. The book will contain over 250 illustrations, including eight in colour, and a plan of the ruins of the city.

It is a general pronouncement that the ideals of Christian life are giving way under the strain of modern circumstances. Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard has written a book in which he shows how the situation, difficult though it is, may be met by the believer. The book will be entitled 'The Christian Life in the Modern World,' and will be published by Messrs. Macmillan next Friday.

THE New York *Publishers' Weekly* records the disbanding of the American Publishers' Association after about fourteen years of existence.

THE only survivor of the scientific staff of the Stefansson Arctic Expedition, Mr. William Mackinlay, has arrived in this country, and will be engaged for the coming six months in setting down the scientific results of the expedition. In the shipwreck of the party a fine collection of deep-sea fauna was lost.

SIR JOHN DASENT, who died on Sunday last in his 68th year, acted in early life as secretary to his uncle, Delane of *The Times*. He was concerned with education for many years, starting as an Examiner to the Education Department in 1876, and retiring in 1908, when he was Assistant Secretary to the Board of Education. He edited a long series of the Acts of the Privy Council.

FROM Pisa comes the news of the death of Prof. Alessandro d'Ancona, who did more than any one, except Carducci, to insist on the necessity for the thorough research which has characterized the modern exponents of Italian scholarship. Born at Pisa in 1835, he was a warm supporter of the Risorgimento, acting as Cavour's agent with the Tuscan liberals in Turin. From 1861 to 1901 he held a professorship in the University of his native town, where his work had a far-reaching influence. The Bibliography of his writings contains 724 items. 'Le Origini del Teatro in Italia' and 'Poesia Popolare Italiana' were, perhaps, his most important books; but there is hardly a period of Italian literature on which he has not written. The model 'Manuale della Letteratura Italiana,' which he compiled with Prof. Bacci, is known to every student of the subject.



## SCIENCE

*Bird Biographies, and Other Bird Sketches.*  
By O. G. Pike. (Jarrold & Sons, 6s. net.)

WHILE the output of the bird-photographer shows even yet few signs of diminishing, the number of appropriate titles is becoming sensibly less; thus we need not concern ourselves too closely with the precise significance of the label attached to Mr. Pike's latest production. Probably no intending reader will expect to find anything like the biography even of a single species, and it is certain that the life-history of any bird can at best be only a sort of scrapbook compiled from the pickings of many such volumes as these, the main attraction of which is admittedly pictorial. We find here, however, some of the raw material which will eventually be required for the finished product, though the next process may ruthlessly discard as waste some of its most cherished features.

The subject of Mr. Pike's first theme is the buzzard, which has already been a good deal "written up" by field naturalists. The author recalls his introduction to the bird twelve years ago. We believe that he was then accompanied by Mr. Walpole Bond, whose observations in some particulars do not entirely corroborate his own. Thus Mr. Bond, who claims to have made a minute examination of many scores of nests, has more than once emphasized the fact that in his experience no wool is used in the materials, except such as may be accidentally clinging to a stick. Mr. Pike, on the other hand, expressly states that it goes to form the lining; and, indeed, in his 'Adventures in Bird-Land' he gave photographic evidence that such is, occasionally at any rate, the case.

Another and more important point, since direct evidence is far harder to obtain, arises out of the very frequent disappearance of younger brothers and sisters from the nest. This tragedy, often observed also in the nurseries of the golden eagle, has been attributed by Mr. Pike and others to cannibalism on the part of the surviving nestling or of the parents themselves. Mr. Bond, who regarded such an assumption as groundless, suggests that in such cases the young have fallen from the nest, and tells us that he has several times found them there in an advanced state of decomposition beneath a tree. Mr. Pike now writes:—

"I and a friend have actually witnessed the performance take place. We have seen the young sparring, and the two stronger birds in the nest making a meal of their weaker companion, and we watched until the only thing to tell that a tragedy had taken place was a few bones left in the nest."

Unless we go so far as to disbelieve this important testimony, it must be accepted as conclusive, although this by no means disproves what we know from our own experience, that young buzzards *can* be excellent friends in a nest.

Mr. Pike refers to the buzzard's habit

of adding fresh green leaves to the nest after incubation has begun, and is inclined to believe that it arises from a decorative instinct rather than the utilitarian purpose of providing a certain dampness around the eggs. In regard to this latter point the reviewer saw this year a buzzard deposit a spray of green ash leaves in a nest two days only before the young flew; on the other hand, he has watched a starling pull off leaves and take them into a nesting-box preparatory to rearing a second brood in it—presumably with the sole intention of freshening up the musty staleness of a much-used nest.

Like other observers, Mr. Pike has found the buzzard peculiarly suspicious, and unwilling to return to its nest until the coast is clear. This is a characteristic of the grey-lag goose too, and, in the belief that it partly arises from a keen sense of smell in both birds, he adopts the expedient of impregnating his tent with oil of aniseed. The latter bird, moreover, is scared by the slightest sound, though, like all Mr. Pike's other bioscope subjects except the hooded crow, it is not disturbed by the regular muffled noise of that apparatus. He must owe these "hoodies" a grudge, for not only did they elude all his photographic designs on them, but also, by an extraordinarily daring raid, they defeated his patiently laid plans at the nest of a grey-lag goose, carrying off three goslings right under his eye, despite all attempts to frighten them away by shouting. He witnessed another equally remarkable piece of robbery with violence: three "hoodies" together attacked a herring gull on its nest; the latter offered a determined resistance, but was forcibly seized by the wings and dragged off by two of the marauders, while the third secured the eggs. Yet again Mr. Pike, aided by a timely diversion caused by some irate gulls, only just succeeded in scaring a hooded crow away from the precious eggs of a black-throated diver before he secured his pictures.

The concealed photographer is often the eyewitness of instances of highway robbery as well as petty larceny in bird-land. In one corner of a lake Mr. Pike had under observation a pair of coots and a pair of great-crested grebes as close neighbours, a state of affairs which apparently is not at all uncommon. In this case the coots as first-comers persisted in regarding the grebes as trespassers, and actually in the absence of the latter the female coot pulled the offending nest in pieces and tossed out the only egg into the water, where it sank. Miss E. L. Turner has recorded a similar piece of malice on the part of a coot, which she photographed in the act of a raid on a grebe's nest, and scared away before the mischief was done. On the other hand, in another corner of the lake Mr. Pike made studies of a coot and a little grebe, which seemed on the friendliest terms; indeed, the coot actually laid an egg in its neighbour's nest. The little grebe was very wary, and once remained submerged in deep water, with only her eyes and beak showing, for just twenty minutes.

A very amusing scene is described, in which a playful lamb insisted on regarding the onslaughts of a pair of lapwings as a highly diverting game, and frisked about in great enjoyment of the joke, till at last, receiving a good peck on the nose, it was driven from dangerous proximity to the nest.

The author has several interesting remarks about the extra nests made by various species, from the raven to the blackcap and the reed-warbler. One of the studies of reed-warblers has been rather inartistically enlarged to undue proportions; otherwise the large number of photographs of both rare and common birds leave nothing to be desired from a pictorial point of view. The series dealing with the buzzards and the kingfishers are exceptionally fine.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF MATTER.

PROF. RICHARDSON in 'The Electron Theory of Matter' gives us the mathematical demonstration of the electron theory as it has been worked out by Sir Joseph Thomson and others. In his Preface he tells us that it is based on a series of lectures delivered by him during the few years that he spent as Professor at Princeton University before he was appointed to his present chair of Physics at King's College, London. It has since been brought up to date by the addition of much new matter, and we fancy we recognize in it the substance of many papers lately contributed by Prof. Richardson to *The Philosophical Magazine* and other periodicals. On the whole, it may be taken as a fairly complete presentation of the view of the constitution of matter which, although it may not have been started at Cambridge, has yet received there full and constant expression.

This theory is, to put it briefly, that all matter consists, on final analysis, of electricity. As Prof. Richardson says with great frankness, "the electron theory assumes [our italics] that matter is *nothing* but a distribution of electrified elements in space." These electrified elements are the electrons which he defines as "particles which consist of a geometrical configuration of electricity and nothing else." But it seems impossible to refer all the phenomena observed to this definition.

"It is often convenient [says Prof. Richardson] to attribute this field of force [*i.e.*, that surrounding the electric charge] to disturbances produced by the electric charge in a medium, the aether, which fills all space. Looked at in this way the real electron, the part which acts, is the surrounding aether which is outside the geometrical boundary; and the electron theory is the science of the properties of the aether, of which the electric charges are local modifications."

We start, then, with two fundamental assumptions. One of them is that all matter is composed of discrete particles, which is in effect the view foreshadowed

*The Electron Theory of Matter.* By O. W. Richardson. (Cambridge University Press 18s. net.)



by Faraday, Kelvin, and perhaps Davy; the other, that its properties are due to actions taking place within a hypothetical medium in which these particles are contained. Although not mutually contradictory, these two assumptions are hard to reconcile, and the difficulty is much increased by some fresh factors lately introduced into the calculations.

Of these new matters, we cannot do much more than mention the Principle of Relativity, which we noticed in these columns last week. As Prof. Bücherer of Bonn showed long ago in an article specially contributed to *The Athenæum*, the effect of Fitzgerald's hypothesis that bodies contract when in motion relative to the ether really enables us to dispense with any consideration of the ether whatever, because, in Prof. Richardson's own words, "electro-magnetic experiments can never yield any information as to the state of rest or relative motion of an æther." It follows that, until the falsity of this principle be established, we are thrown back on the action of the electrons or electric charges only; but as soon as this is recognized we are confronted with another difficulty. Are the electrons of one kind only, or are they positive as well as negative? At first Cambridge physicists—perhaps all mathematical physicists—leaned to the first of these alternatives, thinking, in the wake of Lord Kelvin, that the negative electrons were enclosed within a sphere or other body of positive electricity like plums in a pudding. Yet the discovery of radio-activity has shaken this theory severely, and has shown, to quote again from our author, that the instability of the atoms of the heavier elements "appears to affect the positively charged part of the atom, as well as, if not more than, the negatively charged constituents." Prof. Richardson does, indeed, work out a hypothesis on which it is possible to conceive positive electrons distributed in clusters within the atom, but it leads to such an extraordinary complexity of atomic construction that it is impossible to summarize it. It may be enough to say here that it assumes the existence of "a definite positive atom capable of existing without the presence of a negative electron."

We conclude, then, that of all the theories put forward since this discussion began, only one remains standing. This is that matter is made up of discrete particles of electricity. But Prof. Richardson will not go even so far as this. "At present," he says, "we can only be certain that matter is made up *in part* [our italics] of electrons." One of the fundamental assumptions of the electron theory has therefore broken down; and as the alternative put forward by him—i.e., that the "real electron" is the ether surrounding the electron—is directly challenged by the Principle of Relativity, one cannot with confidence look to mathematical physics for further enlightenment. The present writer is much of that opinion, and is inclined to believe that the problem can only be solved by the explanation of the

difference between positive and negative electricity, which must be secured by the use of direct experiment. Those who think differently can be recommended to study Prof. Richardson's book, which represents the mathematical demonstration of the case as clearly as it can be put. They should be reminded, however, that mathematical analysis can never absolutely prove the truth of any proposition, but can only accurately enunciate it; or, in other words, that you can get nothing out of an equation but what you put into it.

There are many other good points in Prof. Richardson's book that must be passed over with but scanty notice. Prof. Kamerlingh Onnes's recent work on the diminishing of the resistance of metals when exposed to extreme cold is well summarized, as is that of Prof. Bragg and his son on the passage of X-rays through crystals. So far as we can see, the author does not notice the doubt which Prof. Bragg has lately cast on his own theory that the X-rays are streams of "doublets," or pairs of positive and negative particles. The book is extremely well printed and got up.

#### SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 10.—Prof. E. W. MacBride, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during October, and exhibited a photograph showing oysters growing upon mangroves at Lobito Bay, Portuguese West Africa.—Mr. L. H. James communicated some notes upon the birth of a porpoise at the Brighton Aquarium.

Mr. R. I. Pocock gave an exhibition, illustrated by lantern-slides, showing some unrecorded structural differences between the pine-marten (*Martes martes*) and the beech-marten (*M. foina*), and pointed out that the two species, apart from the known differences in the skull and teeth, may be distinguished by the size of the ears, which are broader and longer in *M. martes* than in *M. foina*, and by the dimensions of the pads on the feet, which are considerably larger and less overgrown with hair in *M. foina* than in *M. martes*.

Mr. R. H. Burne exhibited some paraffin simulacra of molluscan and other shells made accidentally by Dr. C. V. Ariens Kappers while embedding objects for the microtome. During this process, paraffin in a molten state accidentally escaped from the mould and set in the shell-forms shown, probably owing to distorted crystallization.

Dr. F. E. Beddard read a paper on 'The Anatomy and Systematic Arrangement of the Cestoidea,' in which he described a new genus and species of the family Acoelidae, based upon a large number of examples obtained from the Canadian tree-porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*).—Mr. H. R. Hogg read his report on the spiders collected by the Wollaston and British Ornithological Union Expeditions in Dutch New Guinea. This collection confirms a good deal of the work of previous authors, and at the same time brings to light much that is new.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Nov. 18.—Dr. H. N. Dickson, V.P., in the chair.

Dr. H. R. Mill and Mr. C. Salter communicated a paper on 'Isomeric Rainfall Maps of the British Isles.' The average monthly rainfall expressed as a percentage of the average annual fall of each of about 300 stations forms the basis of a set of twelve monthly and four seasonal maps. The most striking feature is the occurrence of two types of seasonal march: one chiefly characteristic of western or wet districts, having a winter maximum and a summer minimum; the other chiefly confined to eastern or dry districts, having a winter minimum and a summer or autumn maximum. The equinoctial maps show the transitional stages between these extremes, the spring months having everywhere a low rainfall and small range, with a central maximum inland and a peripheral minimum on the coast; and the autumn months a large rainfall, with a central minimum and a peripheral maximum. The maps show that the relation of heavy rainfall with

high-lying land is a relation of cause and effect; the relation of the winter maximum with the heavy rainfall is, therefore, an indication of a common cause. High land is only associated with heavy rain because it meets rain-bearing winds, and the true connecting circumstances are the position of high land and its relation to the prevailing winds. The occurrence of rain with easterly winds, affecting principally the east coast, makes it impossible to view the British Isles as having a rainfall solely produced by south-westerly winds. The far greater frequency of southerly and westerly winds than of easterly and northerly, and the fact that the latter occur mainly at certain seasons, go far to explain the features both of the average rainfall maps and of the isomeric maps.

A paper by Mr. J. I. Craig on 'A Seesaw of Temperature between England and Egypt' was also read. In this he gave diagrams of lines of thermal equi-correlation with Egypt.

HISTORICAL.—Nov. 19.—Prof. Firth, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. J. Conway Davies upon the Despenser War in Glamorgan, which originated among the husbands of the three coheiresses of the De Clares, and helped to contribute to the final troubles of Edward II. Mr. W. Rees spoke upon the paper.

Mr. J. A. Brendon, Mr. J. P. R. Lyell, the Rev. G. W. Morrison, and Mr. A. E. Wilson were declared elected Fellows of the Society. Notice was given of the impending migration of the Society to 22, Russell Square.

FOLK-LORE.—Nov. 18.—Mr. W. Crooke read a paper on 'The Dasahra: an Autumnal Festival of the Hindus.' This festival is held at the autumnal equinox, about September 23rd, and is closely connected with the agricultural seasons, the harvesting of the crops sown after the first fall of the rains, and the sowing for the spring crops. It thus represents a period of transition, a *rite de passage*, the opening of communications after the close of the monsoon, and the commencement of raids and military operations. It follows the fortnight devoted to the cult of the dead, and is therefore accompanied by rites for the propitiation and repulsion of evil spirits. The worship of arms and other military appliances is based on the beginning of the season of war. The original purport of the feast has become obscured by its adoption into the ceremonial of native Courts, and by the Brahmans, who have associated it with the cult of the higher gods. But in the more remote parts of India it is still possible to trace the primitive ideas which underlie the observances. Its relations to the Durga Puja, the cult of the Mother Goddess by the Saktis of Bengal, and the Ramliya of the Vaishnavas of Northern India, furnish interesting examples of the methods by which animistic and pre-animistic beliefs have been adopted into the cultus of the higher divinities.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Landscapes,' Lecture VIII., Dr. J. D. Falconer.
- Victoria and Albert Museum, 4.30.—'French Medieval Architecture,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
- Institute of Actuaries, 5.—Mr. Ernest Woods's Presidential Address.
- King's College, Strand, 8.—'L'Histoire du Goût en France,' Lecture VIII., Dr. G. Kupper.
- Aristotelian, 8.—'Science and Philosophy,' Dr. B. Bosanquet.
- British Numismatic, 8.—Anniversary Meeting.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The History and Practice of the Art of Printing,' Lecture II., Mr. R. A. Peckie. (Cantor Lecture.)
- Tues. Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Landscapes,' Lecture IX., Dr. J. D. Falconer.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Tests of Reinforced Concrete Structures on the Great Central Railway,' Mr. J. E. Ball; 'Corrosion of Steel Wharves at Kowloon,' Mr. S. H. Ellis; 'Concrete in Freezing Weather and the Effect of Frost upon Concrete,' Mr. J. Hammersley-Reenan.
- London School of Economics, 8.—'The State Regulation of Wages,' Lecture VII., Mr. Tawney.
- Wed. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'Misericords in Bruges Cathedral,' Dr. Anne Abram.
- King's College, Strand, 5.15.—'Britain and Native Races,' Mr. Graham Wallas.
- Entomological, 8.—'On the Structure of the Scent-Organs of Certain Butterflies,' Dr. E. D. Southgate.
- Geological, 8.—'On the Shippee Hill Man,' Prof. T. McKenny Hughes; 'On a Bone Implement from Piltown (Sussex),' Mr. C. Dawson and Dr. A. S. Woodward.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Britain and Germany in relation to the Chemical Trade,' Dr. R. Ormady.
- Viking, 8.30.—Mr. James Gray's Presidential Address on 'The Norse in North Petland.'
- Thurs. British Museum, 4.30.—'The Temple of Diana and Ionic Temples,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
- Royal, 4.30.—'On the Thermophone, a New Form of Telephone,' Mr. G. Lange.
- Linnean, 8.—'An Ecological Journey in South America,' Mr. R. C. McLean; 'On *Isotles japonica*,' A. Br., Mr. Cyril West and Mr. Hisayoshi Takeda.
- Chemical, 8.30.—'A Redetermination of the Atomic Weight of Tin,' Mr. H. V. A. Briscoe; 'The Isomerism of the Oximes,' Part VI., Messrs. O. L. Brady and F. P. Dunn; 'Organo-Derivatives of Bismuth,' Part II., Messrs. F. Challenger and C. F. Allpress.
- Fri. University College, 3.—'Greek Art: Architectural Sculpture in Rome,' Prof. E. A. Gardner.
- University Hall, Gordon Square, 5.—'Confucianism and its Rivals,' Lecture VIII., Prof. H. A. Giles.
- London School of Economics, 8.15.—'Government and Military Sanitation in the Tropics,' Lecture I., Sir Ronald Ross. (Chadwick Public Lecture.)
- Sat. Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Landscapes,' Lecture X., Dr. J. D. Falconer.



## FINE ARTS

*The English Parish Church.* By J. Charles Cox. (Batsford, 7s. 6d. net.)

DR. COX, well known as one of our most learned antiquaries, has done a real service to students by writing this short treatise on the English parish church. Books without end have been devoted to the subject; Dr. Cox's own monographs alone make up a long list. But there will be a hearty welcome for this new volume in which the author sums up clearly and concisely the results of a lifetime's study. Few men, if any, can say with him that they know every old church in ten counties, and many more besides, and it is this intimate personal knowledge of thousands of churches which lends weight to Dr. Cox's general survey of church-building. Some of his statements will, of course, be regarded as highly controversial, but his opinions are too solidly based on accumulated facts to be set aside lightly. One may, indeed, question his theory—put forward long ago by Billing—that church builders in hilly districts kept their towers low because they saw “the obvious vanity of striving to aim skyward when at a considerable elevation.” The relative poverty of these districts, to which indeed he refers, explains sufficiently the unpretentiousness of their towers, for there are plenty of high towers in foreign hill-towns, like Perugia or Assisi. One may think, too, that Dr. Cox dismisses somewhat cavalierly the theory that the demand for more light for the worshippers and the desire of the glass-painter to display his skill had much to do with the simplification of window-tracery. He says that most of

“the glass effects of the fifteenth century could have been just as well produced in the larger and better windows of the fourteenth century—that is to say, within the straight mullions of the main lights”;

but the glass painter must naturally have preferred the Perpendicular window, with its narrower mullions and its freedom from the complex upper tracery which Dr. Cox describes as “comparatively immaterial.”

Apart from such debatable topics, on which there will never, perhaps, be agreement, Dr. Cox's views are usually conclusive. He holds, for instance, with Mr. Bond, that the low side windows—vulgarly called “lepers' squints”—had nothing to do with lepers, who could not enter a churchyard, but were used by the altar-clerk, who rang the Sanctus bell at the opening. He shows that the round towers so numerous in East Anglia, and so rare elsewhere, were adopted to save the expense of importing and working the stone quoins necessary in a square tower. He points out that “restorers” often go wrong in stripping plaster ceilings or plastered walls, because the plaster was deliberately used by the builders, as in some fine Cornish wagon-roofs. He can state positively that chestnut was never used in our old church roofs, despite the

fond superstition that it was chosen because it is disliked by spiders. He upsets a well-known rule-of-thumb test of date by showing that herring-bone work may be Saxon, or even Roman, as well as Norman, though it is, of course, always a sign of great antiquity. Dr. Cox pleads in defence of Rickmer's familiar classification—Early English, Decorated, and so on—which has been somewhat discredited of late; he would, however, improve it by defining the periods more strictly, and by adopting “Transitional” for late Norman, and “Geometrical” for the second half of the thirteenth century, when “Early English” was developing amazingly towards the richness of the “Decorated” style, for which Dr. Cox feels a certain distaste. His reminder that the Black Death of 1349 cut short the glories of “Decorated” is needed by some unhistorical writers.

The book is simple in arrangement. After a note on the variety, beauty, and interest of English parish churches, Dr. Cox examines the several types of church and their development as affecting the various parts of the building. Next he sketches the evolution of the styles, and very properly carries it down to Georgian times, remembering that some of our late Renaissance examples are excellent of their kind. After this comes an admirable chapter on ‘Materials,’ which is packed with out-of-the-way information as to various kinds of stone; as to the brick-making industry, which did not die out after the Romans, but persisted on a small scale through the Middle Ages; and as to plaster and mortar, timber and roofing, with abundant references to churches in which the materials were employed. Lastly, Dr. Cox tells the unlearned reader ‘What to Note in an Old Parish Church’—a chapter full of invaluable hints from an expert who knows how to use his eyes.

The book is illustrated with nearly three hundred photographs and plans, drawn to a uniform scale and shaded systematically, and it is well indexed. A few misprints like “Presbury” and “Restherne” should be set right in the next edition.

*Fine Old Bindings and Other Treasures, Printed or Manuscript, in Edward Almack's Library.* By Edward Almack. Illustrated. (Blades, East & Blades, 3l. 3s.)

WE can conceive of no higher pleasure to an enthusiastic bibliophile than to see the treasures of his library adequately recorded for the admiration of his fellows and successors. It is Mr. Almack's enviable lot to see this done in a handsome and well-printed volume, which will be of permanent value in the history of art, and indispensable to every great library by reason of the large number of Mearne bindings reproduced in coloured facsimile.

The valuable collection here described owes its special importance to the circumstances in which it was formed. It is comparatively easy in these days to get together a library of the first class if money is no object to the collector. We

know a famous gallery of modern art which was formed by paying an annual visit to the right dealer and buying the three most expensive pictures in his gallery, and not a few modern libraries have been built up in this way. Mr. Almack's collection, on the other hand, shows what can be done by the ordinary man of affairs without special opportunities or large expenditure, provided that he forms his library on the basis of a central idea, and seizes every occasion that presents itself of filling up its vacancies.

As the title of the work shows, the main feature of the collection is the number of works in early bindings it contains, most of them English, and many of them bound by one or other of the Mearne family in the time of the Commonwealth and later Stuarts. Mr. Almack was fortunate in getting together so fine a collection of Mearne bindings before the attention of book-buyers in general was turned to them, and he is to be congratulated on his foresight. The plates, by Mr. Griggs, are very successful in reproducing the effect of Mearne's work, which depends on heightening the effect of the surface of the leather by a delicate pattern of gold tooling, in some cases almost a reticulation. Samuel Mearne's earliest bindings—and his most effective—are in black leather; the inlaid bindings on red morocco, which date from the closing years of Charles II., are less successful, as the Grolieresque parts of the design clash with the fine tooling which distinguishes the school. Mr. Almack's collection further contains some Little Gidding bindings—one of them Nicholas Ferrer's own copy of his translation of Valdasso, bound for him by Mary Collet.

The taste for original bindings is of comparatively recent date, and there is still room for discussion as to what the term covers. Up to the eighteenth century books were issued as often in sheets as in the well-known plain calf binding of the time, and we may safely assume that any book with tooled binding, whether with gold or not, was done to order. A good deal has been written as to the destruction of old bindings by collectors such as Grenville, Huth, and the Earl of Sunderland. We are disposed to doubt whether these lost treasures of art ever had an existence. Of course, the original publisher's calf has a distinct value in the case of certain historic works like the Shakespeare folios; but we do not think that Grenville, for example, or either of the Huths, ever destroyed a really fine old binding to put a new one in its place. There are quite sufficient mended bindings in either of these collections to show that their owners were awake to their value and interest. It is certain, too, from the date of the printing of them, that several of the Mearne volumes in Mr. Almack's collection must have been rebound, though the greater part are undoubtedly original.

As a bibliographer Mr. Almack might, to judge him by this book, be ranked of the true race of Dibdin; that is, he tells



us nearly everything about his books except what interests bibliographers. Only a few people are interested in the things that attract this secluded race. However, this book was not written for bibliographers (except incidentally to turn some of them green with envy); it was meant to convey to the outside world a little of the pleasure which the owner feels as he takes down from his shelves, one after the other, volume, tract, or broadside, and, turning their leaves, follows the pictures of the past they evoke in his well-stored memory. It is to the amateur book-lover that this book makes its appeal—the reader who is content to flit from subject to subject, to be interested in regimental history one minute and the trial of Archbishop Laud the next, with a diversion to the early history of the house of Quaritch and Gabriel Harvey's emendations of the first edition of 'The Faerie Queene.' The reader is made at home in Mr. Almack's library: the host is pleased with his books, his adventures in getting them, and his audience. A more pretentious scheme might easily have been a failure. Mr. Almack, admirably seconded by his publishers, has achieved a notable success. But why did he not give us a list of the plates?

#### EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY BELGIAN ARTISTS.

"FOR the immediate relief of artists in Belgium" these works at the Goupil Gallery are to be disposed of by the now accepted method of a lottery, the subscription to which is ten guineas, though any contributions are welcomed. The collection is for the most part of contemporary work, though it includes a few examples by deceased artists, of whom the most famous are Jonkkind (7), Constantin Meunier (93), and, in the estimate of the general public at any rate, Henriette Ronner (52). Among living artists represented are several known throughout the world, such as MM. Fernand Khnopff (6, 10, 50, 52, 53), Albert Baertsoen (81), and Émile Claus (36), all of whom can be seen by characteristic drawings. M. H. Cassiers, the President of the Société Royale d'Aquarellistes, has a water-colour, *La Meuse*; and, indeed, much of the best work is among the water-colours or *dessins rehaussés*, the three designs of M. F. Smeers being, perhaps, the most powerful and vivacious in the latter category. His *Le Port* (35) is a subtle piece of colour, and justifies the later development of the school as against immediate predecessors. The monochrome drawing *Intérieur d'Église* (4), by M. René Janssens, is also to be recommended for its sober use of tone, suggestive of a sanctuary undisturbed for generations.

In the department of engraving there is considerable evidence that reproductive work is, or was until the other day, still being carried on in Belgium to a greater degree than with us. M. Alexandre Struys's *Mois de Marie* (88), after his own picture, and Madame Louise Danse's *Centaure* (92) after Rodin are amongst the more noteworthy. Among original works M. Lucien Wolles's *Alfred Stevens* (89) is an admirable example of direct portraiture, at once free and precise. The lithographer M. Paul Artot in *L'Aveu* (75) shows much of the virtuosity of similar prints by Léandre. M. Wolles has also a dramatic subject, *Une Pension qui s'éteint* (73), and Madame Louise Danse, a well-composed view

of Brussels, *L'Église de la Chapelle* (85); while there is sturdy landscape work by M. Marc Henry Meunier, *Ferme dans le Luxembourg* (79), and M. Albert Delstanche, *Les Pins* (83). Finally, in the hands of M. Henry Thomas (see *Le Modèle*, 80) the much-abused art of etching in colours remains unusually tolerable by the simple means of observing its legitimate boundaries; while M. Verhaegen's carnival design, *Les Gilles de Binche* (58), is couched in a pleasant convention, and adroit both in characterization and colour.

The exhibition does not reveal to us any fresh artistic personality of commanding rank, but should prove sufficient to raise a substantial sum which is urgently needed.

#### J. T. HERBERT BAILY.

WE much regret to hear of the death in his 48th year of Mr. J. T. Herbert Baily, who succumbed to pneumonia on the 19th of this month after an illness of a few days. Mr. Baily, who lived at No. 1, Curzon Street, at one time occupied a position of some importance in the world of insurance, but literature and journalism always had most attraction for him. About twelve years ago he founded *The Connoisseur*, of which he had been editor and principal proprietor ever since. Filling a public want, the venture from the first was a great success, and it has remained, almost unchallenged, the representative journal of the collector.

A man of strong personality, with great charm of manner and a wide fund of knowledge, Mr. Baily was a most popular figure in literary and artistic London. As an author, too, he won considerable reputation, and several well-written biographies stand to his credit. Among these may be mentioned 'The Life of Emma, Lady Hamilton,' 'The Life and Works of George Morland,' 'The Life and Works of Francesco Bartolozzi,' and 'Napoleon,' all of which enjoyed a large sale. Mr. Baily was chairman of the Loan Committee, Decorative Arts, at the Franco-British Exhibition in 1908, and this summer he was chairman of the British Potteries and Glass Manufacturers' Annual Fair. No man has done more than Mr. Baily in recent years to assist and encourage dealers in objects of art. A wide circle of friends mourns his loss.

MR. JOHN LAVERY has presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum the portrait which he painted last year of M. Rodin. He wishes the gift to be regarded as a tribute to the master from British art, and a reciprocation of the sentiments which led to the magnificent gift we mentioned last week.

YESTERDAY was the opening day at the McLean Gallery, Haymarket, of an exhibition of Belgian masterpieces arranged by the Mission Artistique Belge for the benefit of Belgian artists. Over one hundred works, which are signed by twenty well-known artists, represent Belgian landscapes and types of parts of the country now devastated by the Germans. They consist of oil paintings, water-colours, etchings, engravings, and drawings, all of which were secretly conveyed through the German lines, and brought to England from Brussels by two Belgians, MM. A. du Plessy and R. Damman.

The exhibition affords the British public an opportunity of expressing their sympathy with Belgian artists. The admission fee will be one shilling, and the buyer of ten books of a hundred tickets will be entitled to receive an original picture as a souvenir of the war and as a small token of Belgian appreciation of British kindness. A certain number of pictures will be for sale.

## MUSIC

*Letters from and to Joseph Joachim.*  
Selected and translated by Nora Bickley.  
With a Preface by J. A. Fuller-Maitland.  
(Macmillan & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

THESE letters are interesting to musicians generally, and especially to those who remember the man and the artist—for they tell of a period of the history of music different from that which exists at the present day. Change is, of course, always going on, but in this case it was of a radical character.

In 1850 Liszt persuaded the young artist to go to him at Weimar, the nursery of the New School. Felix Mendelssohn, his early friend and adviser, was dead, and Joachim was tempted to accept the proposal. At that time, though still in his teens, he admired Liszt the man, but from what he learnt of the tenets of the New School—or, perhaps we should rather say, the exaggerated opinions of some of the younger men, who had neither the tact of Liszt nor the genius of Wagner—Joachim soon felt that he was not in the right atmosphere. He did not like Liszt's music, and in one letter speaks of "his repulsive coquetting with the noblest feelings for the sake of effect"; and at last he was moved to write a bold letter to him, expressing his opinion of it. That was the end of the stay at Weimar. There was no open rupture, for Liszt, though no doubt pained, was too much a man of the world to show his feeling. Later there is a delightful letter from Liszt to him, saying how pleased he and others would be if Joachim would come to a festival. He ends by quoting from 'Tannhäuser': "Kehr zurück du kühner Sänger." The answer was a refusal, which, though frank, was written in a kindly spirit. One sentence runs thus:

"I can be of no assistance to you, and I can no longer allow you to think that the aims for which you and your pupils are working are mine."

Joachim had heard 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin' at Weimar, for he was leader of the orchestra, and was then a great admirer of Wagner. He afterwards modified his opinions, though he remained more of a Wagnerite all through his life than many who called themselves by that name.

What Joachim did in after years as an interpreter of classical music, and the patience which he displayed in trying to make the English public understand and appreciate the chamber works of Robert Schumann and those of Brahms, make us believe that he rendered greater service to art than would have been possible had he continued in a circle of musicians with whom he was not in thorough sympathy.

There is no need to dwell on his lifelong friendship with Brahms. Only



twenty-five letters are given (as Mr. Fuller-Maitland in his sympathetic Preface reminds us) from the whole of the correspondence between the two friends; but these are of marked interest.

When only 14 years of age Joachim, in a letter to Ferdinand David written from London, shows himself a sharp critic. He finds the Philharmonic Concerts "not worthy of their reputation," and he regrets that at one concert "the heat made the wind instruments go up at least an eighth of a tone too high"!

In 1847, in a letter to his brother Heinrich, he speaks of a plan he has formed to visit Holland, Paris, and London, and asks him what he thinks of this. Then he continues:—

"But God knows what will have happened to Europe and to us by that time. Perhaps we shall be hearing cannons and not violins then. In these times we cannot reckon with certainty on the next day. You will have heard, of course, of the terrible events in Berlin, and of the good news about our country. I congratulate you on the free constitution obtained by the Austrians, and I hope we shall long be able to rejoice in this freedom. May Germany march boldly forward on the open road, and soon become a united state which can claim the position it is entitled to hold!"

The volume contains some attractive illustrations.

## Musical Gossip.

THE seventh Classical Concert opened on Wednesday afternoon at Bechstein Hall with Beethoven's Trio for strings in c minor, Op. 9, No. 3. Of the three Trios the one in question is the most characteristic of the coming man, and for that reason the most interesting. The final bars of the first movement, the broad Adagio, the piquant Scherzo, and many a passage in the Finale, all furnish evidence that the influence of Mozart, so beneficial for a time, was losing its hold on the rising composer. An excellent interpretation was given by the Misses Adila d'Arányi and Rebecca Clarke and Madame Guilhermina Sugga. Misses Adila and Jelly d'Arányi afterwards played Spohr's Duet in A minor for two violins. Spohr's name is rarely seen now on a programme. His Quartets, once popular, are not likely to be revived. The Duets for violin are, however, cleverly written, and the volume of tone in this case from the two instruments was remarkable; moreover, the playing was very bright. Mr. Frederic Austin sang songs by old and modern composers.

THE third concert of the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall on Monday evening was particularly interesting, and there was a good audience. Mr. Albert Sammons won a well-deserved success by his interpretation of Sir Edward Elgar's Concerto in B minor for violin and orchestra. It was no ordinary triumph. When the work was produced, Herr Kreisler, the soloist, declared it to be the most difficult of violin concertos—difficult as regards both technique and interpretation. Mr. Sammons's reading was most sympathetic. The full power of the opening Allegro may not have been fully displayed, but the expressive Andante and the vigorous Finale, with its dreamlike *cadenza*, were rendered

with exceptional skill and strong feeling. The orchestral portion was admirably played under the direction of M. Safonoff. The programme included Mozart's delightful Serenade 'Eine kleine Nachtmusik,' for strings, written in 1787, about a year before the 'Jupiter,' a minor, and a flat Symphonies. It is a mere trifle, but shows in every bar fascinating lightness and delicacy. Schumann's 'Manfred' Overture, though atmospheric, at times lacks spontaneity. The concert ended with the 'Pastoral' Symphony, a landmark in the history of programme-music.

BERLIOZ's 'Te Deum' was produced at St. Eustache, Paris, on April 30th, 1855, the eve of the opening of the Exhibition, and it was given under the direction of the composer. On the same evening he wrote to his friend Liszt, regretting that he was not present. He adds:—

"Je t'assure que c'est une œuvre formidable: le 'Judex' dépasse toutes les énormités dont je me suis rendu coupable auparavant."

Some composers can judge their own works justly: the criticisms passed by Beethoven on his show that he possessed the rare power of self-criticism, and we think Berlioz was right in what he wrote to Liszt.

The 'Te Deum' was first given in England under Manns's direction at the Crystal Palace in 1885, and it created a strong impression. We cannot recall any subsequent performances in London. To appreciate this work properly it has to be remembered that it was written over sixty years ago, and at that period the venture was indeed a bold one. There are dull moments in it, as, for instance, in the opening fugal movement; but at other moments one can feel that the composer has high, unconventional ideas, which he was not able fully to express. The 'Judex' of which Berlioz was so proud is the strongest number. In it the inexorable judgment theme is constantly heard, but it never becomes monotonous, for the music, with its bold modulations, crashing chords, and impressive orchestration, constantly grows in intensity.

The work was the principal piece in the Philharmonic Society's concert at Queen's Hall last Tuesday evening. The members of the Hallé Choir (Manchester) have clear voices, and sang with intelligence. The tenor solo was rendered by Mr. Walter Hyde. Mr. Thomas Beecham conducted.

The programme also included two excerpts from Mr. F. Delius's opera 'A Village Romeo and Juliet'; but, though the music of the first is clever and interesting, the loss of stage action was naturally felt far more than in the second (Entr'acte music). Mr. Arnold Bax's 'Fatherland' for tenor, chorus, and orchestra, was given with fervour. The music has breadth and emotion.

MISS GWYNNE KIMPTON's second "Orchestral Concert for Young People" attracted a numerous audience, which, however, included children of a larger growth. This may be due to the fact that the usual number of concerts is not now being given; or it may be that some of the grown-ups are glad of the opportunity of combining pleasure with instruction. Mr. Stewart Macpherson's "short talk" was very practical, for in referring to Mozart's Symphony in E flat, of which a praiseworthy performance was given, he had a bar or two played by each of the various wind instruments, so as to familiarize the young folk with their appearance and tone. Miss Irene Scharrer's rendering of Schumann's Concerto was a feature of the afternoon. Miss Doris Montrave was the singer.

There is no fault to find with Miss Kimpton's selection of instrumental music, but we would venture to suggest that now and again unfamiliar works, many of them short, by the great composers, could be introduced with advantage. The thought occurred to us last Monday while listening to Mozart's Serenade at the London Symphony Concert.

DR. E. H. THORNE gave a Bach Organ Recital at St. Anne's, Soho, last Saturday afternoon. Not only is he an able organist, but also his love for Bach is as strong as it is genuine. Organ recitals are rare in London, and pianoforte recitals are not so frequent as formerly. Orchestral music, and perhaps not unnaturally, is the chief musical attraction of the day. Bach was a many-sided genius; but for the organ, his favourite instrument, he wrote some of his grandest works. Even in the 'Wohltemperiertes Clavier' there are certain numbers which are more impressive on the organ than when played on the pianoforte or its predecessor the clavichord.

THE fourth concert of the London Symphony Orchestra will take place at Queen's Hall on December 7th with a Bach-Beethoven-Brahms programme. M. Henri Verbruggen will be the conductor.

An extra concert, under the direction of M. Safonoff, will be given on Thursday evening, December 17th. The programme, which will be wholly devoted to Russian music, will include two novelties: M. Glazimov's 'Isle of Love' from the 'Medieval' Suite and M. Wischnegradski's Symphony in D flat, No. 2. M. Meytshik will play Scriabin's Pianoforte Concerto, Op. 20; and the concert will end with Tchaikowsky's Symphonic Poem 'Manfred.'

THE performance of Verdi's 'Requiem' announced by the Royal Choral Society for Thursday last was postponed. In its place will be given on Saturday afternoon, December 19th, a concert of Christmas carols and patriotic music.

THE ANNUAL SCOTCH FESTIVAL will take place at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday evening next. Mr. William Carter will send one half the proceeds of tickets sold at the box office, and by the agents before the day of the concert, to the St. John Ambulance European War Fund.

MR. DONALD TOVEY, Reid Professor of Music at the University of Edinburgh, will give a Chopin Recital at the Æolian Hall next Friday afternoon, in aid of the Motor Ambulance Fund of the British Red Cross Society. The programme includes two of the Ballades, two of the Polonaises, a generous selection of the Préludes and Études, &c.

ON Tuesday next M. Prosper Verheyden (of Antwerp) will read a paper before the members of the Musical Association on 'The Flemish Movement after 1830,' with illustrations.

THERE are said to be prospects of an operatic season next year in the spring; also in the summer.

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Scotch Festival Concert, 7.45, Royal Albert Hall.
TUES.	Concert in aid of Belgian Relief Fund, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Leighton House Concert, 4, Leighton House.
SAT.	Orchestral Concert for Young People, 3, Æolian Hall.



## DRAMA

### 'THE DYNASTS' AT THE KINGSWAY THEATRE.

MR. HARDY, as is often the case with great craftsmen, moulded better than he knew in making the suggestion that 'The Dynasts' might be interpreted in

"monotonic delivery of speeches, with dreamy conventional gestures, something in the manner traditionally maintained by the old Christmas mummers."

We may suppose that the vast and various extent of his own conception held him puzzled, haunted, moreover, with some memory of the staging imagined for 'Faust.'

In any case Mr. Granville Barker set himself to the interpretation of that mass and welter of European crises in a form that we can grasp; and in two points he has succeeded. He has revealed 'The Dynasts' as a great comprehensive entity for dramatic representation—dramatic recitative, rather, with scenes interspersed to maintain the balance of realization; he has shown that 'The Dynasts' does and must exist for its greater strength, as a visible and audible creation. Secondly, he has comprehended the proportions to be observed in a version limited by theatrical conditions. In fact, he has done for Mr. Hardy very much what Boito did for Goethe: he has seen the work as a complete whole, and then as a reduced whole.

His method, moreover—a Reader who recites, explains, connects the many episodes; and two personages for Chorus (Strophe and Antistrophe)—does undoubtedly furnish the solution for practical rendering. The actual effect of their declamation—founded evidently on Mr. Yeats's ideas of dramatic recital—upon a modern audience is harder to judge; to those accustomed to recitation or acting pure and simple the strained, suppressed emotion of the Chorus voices must seem unusual. But almost everywhere it is effective. The great processions of great names, the fateful phrases of the Cornua retreat, the inspiration of Albuera, the pity of Nature seared and scared by the tread of armies before Waterloo—these are proofs of that.

The scenes of actual life—tragic, humorous, commonplace, or uplifted—fall the more readily into the natural sequence of the whole, to which they afford the necessary and convincing relief.

These scenes, moreover, are staged and played to perfection. Nelson, Hardy, Wellington, and Napoleon are exact and thorough: the lesser parts are studied, finished, natural, even when the players have but a sentence or two. The colour, symbolical in its sparseness, drives home the impression. The brief view of the deserters before Cornua is an example, as is the scene of the windows at Brussels, or of the room in the old Wessex inn. In this last the music was worthy of the song, with its plaintive, old-fashioned "roulades," as of the sea (admirably sung, too, by Mr. Rutland

Barrington). Again, as one instance among many, Mr. Croker-King was a mere appearance as the Duke of Brunswick, but that appearance achieved the note of fate maintained so fully in the final lines spoken by Napoleon—lines to which Mr. Sydney Valentine did justice, though many will say that, as far as physical aspect went, Mr. Henry Ainley should have abandoned his Readership and played the great Emperor instead.

The impression remains that this play may well stir the imagination and steel the heart more than any other representation of English courage and greatness; and never more so than now, when that courage and greatness are under keener test than even in those prophetic days.

### Dramatic Gossip.

'OUR BOYS' at the Vaudeville should be a successful revival, for it is well played all round, and the unctuous humanity of that prime character, Perkyn Middlewick, retired buttermilk, is admirably brought out by Mr. Arthur Williams, a veteran who makes his points with ease and certainty. He is a worthy successor of David James, whom the present critic remembers more than thirty years ago. Another outstanding success is the Belinda of Sydney Fairbrother. The grimy but faithful lodging-house slavey could not be in better hands.

WITH the production of 'The Flag Lieutenant' this evening the Haymarket reverts to the usual order of performances. The play will be given every evening at 8, and at three matinées weekly—on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE'S announcements include two modern plays: 'The Riot Act,' by Mr. James Sexton, which was produced in Liverpool last February; and 'Garside's Career,' by Mr. Harold Brighouse, which Miss Horniman's company have acted both in Manchester and in London.

AMONG Messrs. Dent's announcements for the season is 'The English Drama,' by Prof. F. E. Schelling, a new volume in the series of 'Channels of English Literature.'

THE Committee in charge of the Dramatic Museum of Columbia University propose to issue in limited editions several series of documents dealing with the theory and the practice of the art of the theatre, reprints of inaccessible essays and addresses, translations from foreign tongues, and original papers. The first series will consist of the following four papers:—

'The New Art of Making Plays,' by Lope de Vega, translated by Mr. William Tenney Brewster, with an Introduction and notes by Prof. Brander Matthews; 'The Autobiography of a Play,' by Mr. Bronson Howard, with an Introduction by Mr. Augustus Thomas; 'The Law of the Theatre,' by Brunetière, translated by Mr. Philip M. Hayden, with an Introduction by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones; and 'Robert Louis Stevenson as a Dramatist,' by Sir Arthur Pinero, with an Introduction and a Bibliographical Appendix by Mr. Clayton Hamilton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. B.—R. P. C.—J. P. M.—L. C.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books

[For Index to Advertisers see p. 575.]

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1914.

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## LITERATURE

## MAETERLINCK AND THE BORDERLAND.

TANTALIZING in the extreme are the latest excursions of M. Maeterlinck beyond the sense of sight, now available in English under the title of 'The Unknown Guest.' He is very certain of one thing all through—that there is something to be found. He is not always so certain that he can find it. Openly willing to test the discredited among theories, or the discarded among methods of investigation, he has a bias in favour of the supernatural, and his mind revolts when evidence only brings out what is at best useless or silly, or both. This alone will disappoint a certain class of enthusiasts, but the tantalizing method of M. Maeterlinck does not end here, either for them or for those who are bound to regard the "occult" with detachment. For when we find ourselves shut out from the province of promise and discovery by a curtain suddenly drawn we also feel provoked. Here a legal analogy may apply. Any one who has been dragged into the law courts knows that the moment the rightly determinant factor comes too closely before the court or jury a clever opponent, or even the judge himself, may get that very point excluded. Much in this way does M. Maeterlinck, in these essays dealing with the "subliminal consciousness," cross out as irrelevant more than one consideration—religion, for example, or imagination—ideas which, at first

view, might seem to have a good deal to do with 'The Unknown Guest.' "Set aside [says our author in effect] the religious hypotheses, for these belong to a different order of thought." This is what we call tantalizing. But the dogmatic assertion must be specially noted, since it forms for M. Maeterlinck the *point de départ*.

Yet in all these papers a fascinating subject is treated with fascinating effect. In spite of his curtains wilfully drawn, the imaginative insight of the writer is perpetually at work, and we find that the unbending position has in due time to be relaxed. Let it be granted that we can dismiss the claims of spiritualists, so called, as a rule, with rebutting evidence. For one accredited ghost-story there are a thousand that fall to pieces at the first touch of common sense. The pretensions of mediums and clairvoyants will seldom bear the light of day. Even the most impressive appearances, such as those which have been known to occur at the point of death, can be explained—and are, in fact, explained by M. Maeterlinck—as due to some trick of memory which, acting subjectively, rises above subconsciousness, rather than to anything objective, positive, and real. Even so we may discount many of the phantasmal and elusive phenomena which have caused much heart-burning of late years. We note that in this volume the famous Mrs. Piper has her counterpart in Mrs. Verrall (of the Psychical Research Society), a visionary of very uncommon faculty, whose anticipations and "cross-correspondences" are certainly striking. But did Mrs. Piper or Mrs. Verrall ever discover anything which could be of use to anybody? It is true, no doubt, that when any of the remarkable things which they have discerned are verified, a principle is established.

But men and women require something more than the establishment of a principle. They want something useful, and, even more, something beneficent. Mrs. Verrall foretold deaths, and deaths occurred. Yet all men must die. Mrs. Verrall saw a goose walk across a chalked floor (here in London, in the Temple) between midnight and 2 o'clock in the morning. She was not there, but she saw it. If it was not a goose, it was "a bird about the size of a turkey," and other persons in the Temple saw clear signs that the bird had walked. But the remarkable point is that Mrs. Verrall described the whole thing "one hour and thirty-three minutes before the events took place." Moreover, she wrote what by precognition she had divined partly in Latin and partly in Greek. This is most elevating, as adduced by M. Maeterlinck, but the net result is what a late famous author would have called "excessively trivial." That triviality is what, with our conscientious discounting, we often come to in these researches.

Yet we must note that M. Maeterlinck is alive to the necessity of checking the trivial. As he writes:—

"I will not review the various and very often grotesque methods of interrogating the

future that are most frequently practised to-day: cards, palmistry, crystal-gazing, fortune-telling by means of coffee-grounds, tea-leaves, magnetic-needles, and white-of-egg, graphology, astrology, and the rest. They have no other object than to arouse the medium's subconsciousness, and to bring it into relation with that of the person questioning him."

It is well, then, if these material instruments (however absurd on the surface their employment may seem) actually do arouse the soul of the percipient; but, once again, do they serve, or have they ever served any reasonably good or useful end? All the accredited instances of which we have heard, including those quoted by M. Maeterlinck, have this one quality in common—futility. Perhaps this applies with added force to the experiments with "the famous Elberfeld horses," to which a good third of these pages is devoted.

The Elberfeld horses were, once upon a time, denounced as delusive rather than fraudulent; and their original owner, Wilhelm von Osten, died of grief when the claims he had made for them were examined and officially (that is scientifically) condemned. He left a successor, however, in one Krall, a prosperous manufacturer, who fostered the animals in such a way that public attention was freshly directed to them. It was then discovered, and by many admitted, that they could talk by means of prearranged signs, and count also, to the point even of solving complicated mathematical problems. M. Maeterlinck went to see for himself, and came away convinced. It is true that the answers given are frequently wrong, but, with a little perseverance and a certain allowance on the part of the percipient, the four-footed Zancigs here give proof enough of most uncanny qualities. Muhamed, for instance, a powerful and sometimes impatient stallion, is asked to give M. Maeterlinck's name. In reply, "one after the other, without stopping or hesitating, he marks the letters A-r-d-l-i-n-s-h, representing the unexpected aspect which my humble name assumes in the equine mind and phonetics." That is something, but most of the Elberfeld horses go far beyond this. They, if the evidence can be accepted, have entered "the most secret regions of mathematics"; they have solved for themselves "the infinite mystery of numbers"; and these things, if they have really done them, become important. On the other hand, what they do seems to be marred by the fact that they know not what they do; and the most that can be claimed for them seems to be that they may open up fresh "subliminal" channels of communication between ourselves and the unknown, a thing which ought not to be held impossible in a world which once knew nothing of electricity.

We must halt at this point to hint that the world just spoken of—the world which judges from what it sees, and allows only what it can prove—is not the only world that exists. It is strange, perhaps, that it should be M. Maeterlinck who has tried so hard to eliminate these other worlds

*The Unknown Guest.* By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. (Methuen & Co., 5s. net.)



Only he has not succeeded. For, though he has cautioned us against a certain "different order of ideas," we have always known that he himself is obsessed by them. It might be said, indeed, that religion and revelation, reason and imagination, are in their essence compact. All these together bid us grasp the idea of the infinite, and one cannot exclude any one of them without excluding the rest. We can, therefore, hardly be wrong when referring all that is difficult to a power which, whatever else it compasses, cannot compass inutility, and this is what religion through revelation postulates, reason demands, and imagination confirms. Man, then, whose humour resents the inversion of the order of nature, is disposed rather to accept the obvious limitations of the animal creation, and would hardly be impressed by the phenomenon of calculating horses, even if a parallel miracle (the word is M. Maeterlinck's) assumed the semblance of performing pigs. We could not take the latter seriously, for they would jar upon our sense of fitness. This same lack of the fit and the useful runs through the various diversions which the book contains. At their worst they are fatally circumscribed by the precautions needed for dealing with possible "mystery-mongers." At their best they tabulate barren results.

On the other hand, M. Maeterlinck, who is certain that we shall not wholly die, seems to come nearer, as he proceeds, to the standpoint which many generations have regarded as hallowed, and thus he almost annuls the ban he has pronounced. Whatever may be thought of his exposition, his appeal rests on a basis of vivid life and graceful language, and the whole has emerged unspoilt from the translator's hands.

*Recollections of Bar and Bench.* By Viscount Alverstone. (Arnold, 12s. 6d.)

A SARCASTIC critic of Brougham remarked that, if only he had known a little law, he would have known a little of everything. Lord Alverstone's book is the modest record of a many-sided life. Law, politics, science, sport, music, religion, philanthropy—in all these spheres of human interest he has played an active part. If his volume of reminiscences had disclosed some interest in literature, it would have contained something about almost everything. The name of only one literary man is mentioned in these 320 pages, and it is introduced merely as illustrating the failure of a forensic trick in a Post Office prosecution. Anthony Trollope, who gave evidence in his capacity as a Post Office official, was cross-examined by a barrister bearing the suggestive name of Codd.

"What are you, Mr. Trollope?" said Codd. "I have already told the Court that I am a supervisor in the Post Office." "But are you anything else?" Trollope replied, "Yes, I am an author." "Ah!" said Codd, "you are an author, are you? What was the last book you wrote?" Trollope replied, "Bar-chester Towers," or whatever it was—the particular book is immaterial. "Well, then," said Codd, "was there a word of truth in that

book from beginning to end?" "I don't understand what you mean," replied Trollope. "You can answer a plain question: Was there a word of truth in that book from beginning to end?" "It was a work of fiction." "Fiction or not, was there a word of truth in it from beginning to end?" "Well," said Trollope, "if you put it in that way, there was not." Codd said, "Thank you, Mr. Trollope," and sat down. He called no witnesses, but made a violent speech to the jury, in which he asked them how they could possibly convict the prisoner on the evidence of the principal witness, when the principal witness was a man who was obliged to admit that he had written a book without a word of truth in it."

Lord Alverstone tells a plain, unvarnished tale of his singularly busy life. It wholly lacks the quality of allusiveness. Even when he states that before beginning practice at the Bar he spent half a year in the office of a City firm of solicitors, he omits to mention the interesting fact that it was in the same office that Disraeli served his brief apprenticeship as an articulated clerk. His practice, which was, perhaps, wider in its range than that of any other member of the Bar, lay chiefly in mercantile, patent, rating, and compensation cases. Occasionally, however, his services were employed in a *cause célèbre*. He was, for instance, engaged in the Belt-Lawes libel case, which lasted before Baron Huddleston in Westminster Hall for forty-three days, and in which every member of the Royal Academy was subpoenaed as a witness; and he appeared in the Whalley will suit, in which the defendants were eventually brought to justice through certain writing in pencil partly reappearing several months after it had been rubbed out. Of the Parnell inquiry, in which he was the leading counsel for *The Times*, he has nothing fresh to say, except that, being unwilling to appear before the Commission, he was pressed by the Government to do so. Those were the days in which law officers were permitted to take private practice, and it is somewhat strange to learn that a Government deemed it becoming to bring pressure to bear upon their Attorney-General to give his services to a particular private client. With the work of the criminal courts Lord Alverstone acquired no acquaintance in his non-official days at the Bar, but as Lord Chief Justice he presided over three of the most sensational murder trials of recent years—the Bennett, Rayner, and Crippen trials—and the ability with which he discharged this part of his judicial duties is a further proof of the versatility that marked his professional work.

Probably because his practice lay mainly in "heavy" cases, in which the more volatile type of advocate does not appear, Lord Alverstone has few anecdotes to tell of his later rivals at the Bar. His chief opponents were learned rather than rhetorical, and Horace Davey, afterwards Lord Davey, was, he says, among the most brilliant of them.

"His arguments were perfect studies, prepared with the greatest care, presenting, as they always did, the best possible views of the case he was instructed to argue."

Here and there, however, a less erudite advocate gives a lighter touch to these pages, and no one is more welcome than Sir Frank Lockwood, several of whose amusing sketches are reproduced.

"He was junior to Sir Henry James in a divorce suit, in which the respondent was charged with cruelty. Cruelty charges are often of a very vague character, but in this case it was alleged by the wife that the respondent had thrown a heavily bound book at her which cut her head open. When they went to consultation, Sir Henry James said to Lockwood: 'We must have some explanation of this incident of the respondent cutting the petitioner's head open with a book.' Accordingly, the respondent, who was an officer in the army, was told by Sir Henry James that they wished to know what explanation he could give of this incident, because it was very grave, and was, apparently, substantiated by facts. After hesitation the respondent said: 'Well, Sir Henry, all I can say is that we had a few words, and I was turning over the leaves of a book when it flew out of my hand.' Frank Lockwood interposed quietly: 'From a circulating library, I suppose?'"

Lord Alverstone, speaking of the decay of oratory at the Bar, attributes it largely to interruptions from the Bench, made necessary by the growing complexity of the disputes that now come before the courts.

"Even at *nisi prius* it is very rare that juries will listen to what may be called an eloquent address. What they care for is a well-reasoned criticism upon the evidence upon one side and the other."

If the oratory of the Bar generally resembled that of Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., one of Lord Alverstone's earlier contemporaries, whom he describes as "a very remarkable man, of extreme eloquence," the cause of justice has certainly not suffered by its decay. Mr. Digby Seymour appeared on behalf of a firm of jobmasters in a compensation case, in which the value of some grazing fields at Neasden was the point at issue. The rhetorical advocate, in opening the case on behalf of the jobmasters, spoke of

"Arab steeds, with flowing manes and panting flanks, careering over these fields as though they had been in the desert."

His opponent, a leading authority in compensation cases, put before the jury a technical and well-reasoned statement as to the moderate price that ought to be paid for the land.

"While Bidder was making his speech, the perspiration rolled off Seymour's face in streams. He had not the slightest idea as to how to answer Bidder's points. He turned to his junior: 'Byron, you understand all this; tell me what I am to say.' Byron, with great judgment, replied: 'It's all rot; don't you pay the slightest attention to it. You give the jury some more of the "Arab steeds" and the "panting flanks."' "Do you really think so?" said Seymour. "Indeed I do," was the reply. Accordingly Seymour, giving the go-by to all Bidder's arguments, made a similar speech to that with which he had opened the case. The result justified Byron's judgment, for the jury gave the largest award that had ever been given for land in that neighbourhood; so large, indeed, that an attempt was made to set it aside on the ground of the extravagance of the amount awarded."



If the "extreme eloquence" of leaders has departed, the "judgment" of juniors has, it may be hoped, borne it company.

Athletics and music, apart from law and politics, have been Lord Alverstone's chief interests in life, and most readers of his 'Recollections' will wish that he had devoted more space to them. His achievements as a long-distance runner at Cambridge are still remembered by 'Varsity men.' Whilst he was Lord Chief Justice he was simultaneously President of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the Surrey Cricket Club, the Amateur Athletic Association, and the Queen's Club, being the only man who has occupied all four positions in the same year. His interest in music, especially in part-singing, is sufficiently shown by his long occupancy of the position of President of the Abbey Glee Club, where, as he truly says, the part-singing is "quite the best that can be heard in London." Probably no man at the Bar ever worked harder than Lord Alverstone. A staunch believer in early rising, he was accustomed to start on his briefs and papers at seven in the morning, and, eagerly sought by solicitors even when the Courts were not sitting, he seldom took a holiday, except in the Long Vacation. Not the least attractive feature of this unpretentious record of his busy career is that it shows how, amid the strenuous work of an exacting profession, he has maintained his keen interest in manly and artistic recreations.

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*Invasion of France, 1814.* By Capt. F. W. O. Maycock. "Special Campaign" Series. (Allen & Unwin, 5s. net.)

IN General Hamley's authoritative textbook, 'Operations of War,' Napoleon's campaign of 1814 is chosen as exemplifying the "ease of two or more convergent rivers, whose general course is parallel to the path by which an army advances towards its object"; and perhaps its most striking feature is the skill with which the Emperor employed the advantages offered by the country between the Marne and the Seine. But from "the month of victories" the lover of strategy can learn more lessons than one. A careful study of its history should give him some idea, for example, of the influence of politics upon warfare, for, brilliant as Napoleon's performance was, there is little doubt that its realization was largely due to the half-hearted co-operation of the Austrian forces, a lukewarmness which directly resulted from the diplomatic aims and machinations of Metternich. Again, as he compares the vigorous directness of Blücher with the vacillating inefficiency of Schwartzberg, he should realize the evils of a divided command. Lastly, as he traces the Emperor's movements, now against one adversary, now against another, he should appreciate Napoleon's combination of a strategical defensive with a tactical offensive, and his unequalled power of imparting his own enthusiasm, resolution,

and tirelessness to the raw levies which at this time formed the bulk of his army.

In our own language this important campaign had received strangely little treatment in detail till Mr. F. Loraine Petre published his 'Napoleon at Bay, 1814,' which we noticed appreciatively on March 14th last. Now Capt. Maycock follows with a volume in the "Special Campaign" Series. He seems to us to have performed his task very satisfactorily, and to show considerable and accurate knowledge of his subject, with a gift for the clear narration of essentials. He is especially to be congratulated on the human interest he has infused into his chronicle. No general of pre-eminent genius has ever ignored or failed justly to estimate the character and mind of his adversaries; few military historians, on the other hand, have given us the impression that warfare is anything but the operation of a soulless machine. Capt. Maycock is especially to be commended, therefore, for his careful emphasis upon the psychological element, for his assertion of the quality of sheer gambler which led Napoleon to the useless battle of Laon, and for his excellent defence of Blücher. With certain writers it has been the fashion to regard the Prussian leader as a mere hard-fighting soldier, and it is never inopportune to remind students of history that he possessed most of the qualities of the great general. He held firmly, and in practice demonstrated, that the object of an attacking force is the disintegration of the main body of the enemy, a golden principle practically ignored by such leaders as Schwartzberg, with his passion for vain manœuvring, for wide turning movements, and other vicious practices of warfare. He was ever eager to seize and to retain the initiative; and he had the ability to inspire the love and confidence of his men. Among the conquerors of Napoleon he stands second to Wellington alone, and the conquerors of Napoleon were, let us remember, the makers, to a great extent, of modern Europe.

We have one or two criticisms to offer. For the reader who uses Capt. Maycock's book for examination purposes (it is to these readers that the series especially appeals), it would surely be more profitable to find the author's criticisms of operations closely following the account of the operations themselves, instead of grouped in the concluding chapter. Secondly, we should like to call the attention of author and publishers alike to the need of a careful correction of misprints in any future edition. These are fairly frequent in the text (where they are merely irritating); and we have noted one in the appended maps (where they are apt to be misleading). For instance, the text almost invariably misspells Craonne as "Craone," while Map III. gives "Fontainebleau" instead of Fontainebleau. We regret, moreover, that Map I., that of the theatre of war, is not a good deal fuller. These, however, are minor blemishes in a book of real merit.

*Life of Sir John Lubbock, Lord Avebury.* By Horace G. Hutchinson. 2 vols., (Macmillan & Co., 11. 10s. net.)

MR. HORACE HUTCHINSON knew Lord Avebury intimately and for many years but his biography presented difficulties which are frankly acknowledged. No inner self is revealed in his letters; they deal with the matter in hand in a business-like style, and stop when the information required has been put on paper. Lord Avebury's diaries, too, are reticent; the deaths of old friends receive an affectionate, but unilluminating record, and the allusions to political affairs reveal no secrets. Mr. Hutchinson has taken those diaries as the backbone of his story, interspersing them with comments which are always neatly worded, but generally obvious. In the result we follow Lord Avebury from the City to St. Stephen's, from botany to golf, and from travel to the pantomime. The book conveys an impression of varied and beneficent activities, but for whole pages together it dwindles into jottings, and we cannot see the man for the public meetings.

Lord Avebury's childhood bore a strong resemblance to that of John Stuart Mill. His autocratic old father sent him to Eton, but took him away before he was 15, and brought him into the banking firm, then Lubbock, Forster & Co. The step, it must be admitted, was imperative, since the other partners were ill, and Sir John Lubbock had a long family to place in the world. But, under the paternal discipline, young Lubbock divided the rest of his time thus: chemistry, 1 hour; German,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; history, 1; mathematics, 1; natural history, 4; literature,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . We are not surprised to find him in after life lamenting those "lonely years," and the wonder is how he escaped from becoming a prig—or, at any rate, a pontiff of the school of John Stuart Mill. Mr. Hutchinson acutely remarks that his association with that humble-minded man Charles Darwin, at Down, counted for a good deal, but Lord Avebury's own sunny nature counted for more. It is a relief to discover that he became a respectable left-handed batsman, though not in the same class, of course, with his brothers Alfred and Edgar.

No attempt is made in these volumes to sum up the value of Lord Avebury's contributions to science, and it seems rather a pity that another hand was not invited to contribute a supplementary chapter. He stands confessedly in the second rank of the Victorians, and he himself, no doubt, would have claimed no higher station. With the Darwinian hypothesis as his motive power, he adventured in many fields, and exposed himself to the criticism that no single man can hope to excel in geology, botany, zoology, palæontology, anthropology, biology, and one or two things besides. Though his training fitted him for patient scientific investigation, he lacked, somehow, the grasp that squeezes great discoveries out of minute studies. Lord Avebury had a touch of the amateur about him,



but his was a dignified method of spending a scanty leisure which might have been blamelessly devoted to poultry-farming, or even to cards. He associated on terms of equal friendship with the great Victorian men of science—Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Herbert Spencer, and Hooker—and one and all were glad to turn to him. Sir William Flower appealed to Lord Avebury as “the only man” who could take his place as President of the International Zoological Congress at Leyden; and the request was not made in vain.

Mr. Hutchinson perceives that Lord Avebury’s non-scientific exercises with the pen—‘The Pleasures of Life,’ ‘The Hundred Best Books,’ and the rest of them—should be judged by no exacting standard. Their sale was prodigious because they exactly suited that worthy class which strives to “improve itself.” But Lord Iddesleigh’s comment on the list of books, that it was “at once too big and too little,” strikes home; and the revision, in which Lucretius and Miss Austen were omitted in favour of Schiller’s ‘William Tell’ and ‘Kalidases Sakuntala,’ provokes a smile.

Lord Avebury had a high idea of public service, representing, in that respect, the best type of Victorian mind. He was, of course, a power in the City, though he discontinued routine work at his bank so far back as 1882. A perfect chairman of any meeting, whether scientific or secular, through his suavity and clear-headedness, he judiciously retreated from London County Council politics when they took an acrimonious turn. Lord Avebury cannot, indeed, be called a party man in the strict sense of the term, though he felt strongly on Home Rule and Free Trade, which were party questions. His interests were centred in certain reforms, mainly social, which are too well known to need description; and Mr. Hutchinson notes that nearly all of them, except Proportional Representation, have been carried into effect. Yet his successes were far from easy, especially with early closing, partly because he had vested interests against him, partly because he offended old-fashioned believers in voluntary effort. After his Sunday Closing Bill had suffered a rebuff in the House of Lords, he wrote in his diary: “Felt some indignation, but, though the course was very unusual, am satisfied that there was no intentional want of fairness.”

Lord Avebury was one of the last givers of breakfasts, probably the last. That form of hospitality says much for his powers of economizing time. Chamberlain answered an invitation by a reply that, though he would be happy to meet Lord Avebury in the small hours, at 2 or 3 A.M., the hour suggested for breakfast should be consecrated, by civilized humanity, to sleep. Lord Avebury, though a flat letter-writer himself, had the faculty of eliciting interesting and amusing letters from others. His correspondents were recruited from all classes: Miss Marie Corelli wrote to him about the land taxes, and Hindoos and British working-men about their reading. The most charac-

teristic letter, perhaps, is one from Lecky, in much perplexity as to whether Herbert Spencer’s ‘First Principles’ had an “idealistic tendency,” and was, as such, eligible for the Nobel Prize. Unfortunately, in this, as in other instances, Lord Avebury’s reply is not given; but Herbert Spencer’s communication of thanks, admitting that he had never heard of the Nobel Prize Committee, is not without its humour.

## WAR BOOKS.

WHEN great and complex events are occurring week by week in bewildering succession it becomes necessary to establish some permanent record which may show them in their due proportion and relative importance. This has been successfully attempted by *The Daily Chronicle*, which has used its excellent war correspondence in ‘The Great Battles of the Great War.’ Liège, Mons and the Great Retreat, Namur, the Marne, the Aisne, the Fall of Antwerp, and the first phases of the fight for Calais and the Coast are all described as completely as may be from dispatches, letters, bulletins, &c. The war by sea is also recorded, with a postscript on aviation. Lastly, an account is given of the Eastern Campaign and Russian advance. This part of the book is, perhaps, less satisfactory than the rest; the information was doubtless difficult to collate, but the omission of almost all dates in the last thirty pages forms a serious obstacle for the reader. It may be long, however, before we secure a clear and consecutive account of the Russian Campaign.

Something might well have been said about Servia. We are apt to overlook in the concentration of our thoughts upon Belgium the fact that the Servians also have fought and suffered greatly; indeed, they have taken their full share in crippling the Austrian armies, and that share merits recognition.

*The Great Battles of the Great War.* (Published for *The Daily Chronicle* by Hodder & Stoughton, 1s. net.)

*The Fighting Retreat to Paris.* By Roger Ingpen. (Hodder & Stoughton, 1s. net.)

*Hacking through Belgium.* By Edmund Dane. (Same publishers and price.)

*Fighting in Flanders.* By E. Alexander Powell. (Heinemann, 3s. 6d. net.)

*With the Royal Army Medical Corps at the Front.* By Charles Vivian. (Same publishers and price.)

*Sir John French: an Authentic Biography.* By Cecil Chisholm. (Herbert Jenkins, 1s. net.)

*Sing-Songs of the War.* By Maurice Hewlett. (Poetry Bookshop, 6d. net.)

*The Country’s Call.* Chosen and selected by E. B. and Marie Sargent. (Macmillan & Co., 2d.)

*War Poems.* By Marie Van Vorst. (Gay & Hancock, 6d. net.)

“*When They went to the War.*” By J. A. Nicklin. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 6d. net.)

*War Harvest.* By A. K. Sabin. (Temple Sheen Press, 6d.)

*Swollen-Headed William.* Verses adapted by E. V. Lucas. Drawings by Geo. Morrow. (Methuen & Co., 1s. net.)

Mr. Ingpen’s ‘Fighting Retreat to Paris’ forms a useful supplement to the *Daily Chronicle* book, and brings out clearly the notable features of that unique exploit, which practically saved the cause of the Allies in the West. It is compiled from very much the same sources as are utilized in ‘The Great Battles,’ but, being devoted to one object rather than several, it enables the writer to give prominence to many incidents that might otherwise have been overlooked, such as the rout of 3,500 Germans near Quaregnon by twenty-six of our men—Fusiliers with mitrailleuses, which they worked as coolly as if they had been cinematograph operators. In their own words:—

“We are going to cinematograph the grey devils when they come along. This is going to be Coronation Day; let each of us take as many pictures as possible.”

Mr. Ingpen has done his work well, and it was worth doing. No detail of those anxious days of skill and heroism ought to be forgotten.

The earlier part of the war has also been chronicled, and in quite adequate fashion, by Mr. Edmund Dane, under the title ‘Hacking through Belgium.’ He gives an account of the attacks on Liège, Diest, Dinant, Namur, and Antwerp. He might well have made more use of letters and details from correspondents, which would have added to the vigour and conviction of the recital; but the book as a whole has its value, since it puts on record what is so far, perhaps, the most important part of the war. This campaign in Belgium is a proof of Belgian courage and resourcefulness as it is a negation of Prussian invincibility. It is also a record for all time of German methods of terrorism and destruction.

One of the best “War Correspondence” books yet brought out is ‘Fighting in Flanders,’ by Mr. E. Alexander Powell, and it deals with much the same period as that of Mr. Dane’s book. Mr. Powell saw a great deal of the Belgians, and also of the Germans. In fact, as many newspaper readers will remember, he and his photographer, Mr. Donald Thompson, had much to say to the German army on its way through Belgium. Mr. Powell confronted and abashed General von Boehn concerning various atrocities which he himself had actually witnessed. Mr. Thompson was allowed to “hold up” the Ninth Imperial Army and take whatever photographs he pleased. Mr. Powell has many exciting and impressive scenes to record—he was several times under hot fire of bullets, shells, and Zeppelin bombs—and he does justice to these in straightforward writing, free from exaggeration or undue sentiment. He appreciates and admires the Belgians, and shows how effective and thorough were the methods of an army that the Germans had supposed to be no better than a raw militia.

“Their idea was that whenever they got within sight of a German regiment to go [sic] after that regiment and exterminate it, and



they didn't care whether in doing it they used horse, foot, or guns."

The sentence is not well written, but it does express the facts. No one can doubt that, under anything like equal conditions of artillery and numbers, the Germans would have found extreme difficulty in going further than Liège.

Mr. Charles Vivian's 'With the Royal Army Medical Corps at the Front' gives the prominence and praise due to a body who achieve as much merit in their way as any item of our fighting forces. Without the R.A.M.C., its pluck, endurance, and efficiency, the suffering and mortality in the war might well be beyond conception. Mr. Vivian shows how admirably the "Ram Corps" have played their part, and he is well advised in his quiet, convincing language, which justifies thoroughly his remarks on some of the phrases and fancy descriptions of special correspondents, not to mention the mistakes, introduced probably by an eager sub-editor, in various "letters from the front." He prefers the bare facts, with an occasional vivid phrase from the soldiers themselves: the big shells that "look like small beer barrels" in the air; the Germans behind the guns who "don't know what they have to go through when they do come out. May the Lord look on them sideways!" He sums up once and for all the "grousers." "they are never happy unless they are miserable"; but his record of their deeds and words shows that such grumbling is confined to trifles and leisure moments. The real emergency finds them equal to it, and cheerful without remission.

A biography of General French was, of course, to be expected just now, and Mr. Cecil Chisholm has accordingly produced a useful little sketch of the General's career. Naturally the South African Campaign is brought into high relief, as are Sir John French's achievements in the development and use of cavalry. Mr. Chisholm should, however, have emphasized the fact that General French, almost alone among our leaders, received the highest praise, not only from the Boers, but also from the various Continental military attachés; and he should have brought out the point that this distinguished cavalry leader has now had, and used, the opportunity for proving his ability to handle the combination of all arms on a large scale.

A few small collections of war poems have reached us lately. The best of these is Mr. Maurice Hewlett's 'Sing-Songs of the War,' in which grave and gay are skilfully mingled. 'The Emperor of Almain' offers one instance in the verse about Reims:—

But he saw likely plunder—  
A great church made of dreams  
In stone, a thing of wonder—  
The fair-wrought Church of Rheims.

'Brave Words from Kiel' is an amusing dialogue between the Teuton publicist

Whose words flowed calm and true,  
and the British sailor who answers to his exposition of German plans:—

Meinherr, it's up to you.

In 'The Country's Call,' a short collection of patriotic verse, we would invite attention to the unsatisfactory "rewriting"—which is simply a poor parody—of the National Anthem, by Mr. James Elroy Flecker. For the rest, the selections are well made, and the type is good.

There is one fine poem, 'The Disappointed Uhlan,' in the collection of 'War Poems' by Marie Van Vorst. The fourth stanza is especially telling with its refrain:—

My friends saw Rheims Cathedral spire,  
But I have not seen Paris, Sire.

Mr. J. A. Nicklin has some good verses in 'When They went to the War.' 'The Poacher' is, however, reminiscent of some of Prof. A. E. Housman's work in 'A Shropshire Lad.'

Mr. Arthur Sabin has nine sonnets, of which 'The Harvest Moon' and another on Reims Cathedral are the most effective.

'Swollen-Headed William' is as close an adaptation as could be made of the original 'Struwwelpeter,' which certainly has lent itself with agreeable ease to the present situation.

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*Heroes and Heroines of Fiction: Modern Prose and Poetry.* By William S. Walsh. (Lippincott & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

KNOWING, after long experience, the value of a good book of reference, we have paid Mr. Walsh's guide to 'Heroes and Heroines' the tribute of close attention, and we may say at once that he has done a good deal of useful and careful work for the person who wishes to verify names or discover their purport and origin. But he does not add a single word of introduction as to the extent of the period he covers, the reasons which have led to the inclusion of this or that author or character, or the treatment of foreign classics as well as English and American works. It would have been well to explain all this in a brief preface in order that the reader might know what he is likely to find, also to mention the companion volume on classical, mediæval, and legendary stories, which is due, we presume, shortly, and will explain some obvious omissions here.

The subtitle speaks of "famous characters and famous names in novels, romances, poems, and dramas," and we at once surmise that so wide a field cannot be adequately covered in a single volume of 390 pages, even if the type is small. The surmise is justified. Mr. Walsh further reduces his space by adding opinions from various authorities, sometimes good, sometimes indifferent; but who at this time of day, and in a book of reference, wants three opinions on 'Hamlet'? Who, in fact, wants to know that Hamlet is the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy, or desires a summary of his proceedings? The book would have been much more satisfactory if it had been confined to fiction in prose, and omitted poetry altogether. We should also have omitted all references to famous authors of whose works dictionaries have

existed for years, such as Walter Scott and Dickens. Such a course would, perhaps, require some courage, but the resultant volume would be infinitely more satisfactory to the busy reader or journalist. Regarding some things as well known, one can enlarge on that immense field where vague knowledge needs to be fortified. As it is, this volume is inadequate regarding poetry. Why should it include Flush, Mrs. Browning's dog, and ignore Matthew Arnold's delightful poems on his household pets, which contain some of the best things ever said about a dog and a cat?

Similarly drama and opera are too casually treated. The snows of yesteryear have descended on a good many pieces of this sort, but not on the ever lively and tuneful works of Gilbert and Sullivan. Yet we have looked in vain for Bunthorne, and learn that the Mikado is "hero of a comic opera of that name," when three other characters, at least, have a better right to that title.

Fiction, as commonly understood, the vast world of novels, is Mr. Walsh's chief business, and here he is really helpful, giving us details of Jane Austen, Charles Reade, Lever, Meredith, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Henry James, Mr. Howells, Mr. Kipling, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mr. Hall Caine, and other prominent or eminent authors. Some of the works cited, e.g. Leigh Hunt's historical romance 'Sir Ralph Esher,' no longer, if the tooth of time can bite, have "questionable shape"; and others we think, are more likely to be the subject of query in the United States than in London. But we do not wish to cavil, and we are grateful for references to masters of other countries like Balzac, Victor Hugo, and Tolstoy, though these last seem a little sparsely represented. In fact, we do not always agree with Mr. Walsh's principles of selection, or understand them. Out of Stevenson, for instance, we find John Silver, James Durie (not "Durrie"), and Dr. Jekyll; but we miss Weir of Hermiston, Prince Otto, and that other Prince who, after losing his throne by an edifying neglect of public business, sold cigars with an Olympian air in Rupert Street. Again, we look for Mr. Kipling's famous trio of soldiers, and find that Learoyd and Mulvaney have separate headings, while Ortheris has none.

A distinct and serious omission is that of Mr. Jorrocks and the other immortal sportsmen of Surtees, who are worth ten times as much, and, we dare affirm, are ten times as much quoted, as any heroine in 'Lalla Rookh.' Occasionally the book includes place-names such as "Tully-Veolan," which seem to us outside the scheme. If they were to be included, we should expect to find 'Erewhon.' The dictionary of twenty years hence will have to deal with that romance, we think, as well as 'The Way of all Flesh.'

We have no desire, however, to confine ourselves to Mr. Walsh's omissions, and we ought to say how often we have looked for a character and found it duly mentioned and expounded with neat brevity. We have noticed, for instance, those delightful



boys, Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer; that rising journalist (surely not a "young poet"?) Gigadibs; Dr. Jenkinson of 'The New Republic'; the "Arminius" of 'Friendship's Garland'; and Quasimodo, next to Glory Quayle, and near to his physical counterpart, Quilp.

The difficult business of summarizing Mr. Walsh usually accomplishes well, and occasionally with a dry touch of humour, as where he tells us concerning the lady of the Lord of Burleigh: "The 'fading' of Sarah appears to have been a slow one, for she left three children."

Some of the references to living persons might, we think, have been omitted, since they are not kind. We allow ourselves, however, less licence (or freedom, if the reader prefers to call it so) in such matters than the press of the United States.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

### THEOLOGY.

- All in All:** THE GOAL OF THE UNIVERSE, 20c.  
Los Angeles, California, 2823 E. Sixth St.  
A series of articles reprinted from *Unsearchable Riches*, an American magazine "devoted to original research in the Word of God, along the lines of the Problem of Evil, the Divine Mysteries, and the Universal Reconciliation."
- Brash (W. Bardsley),** PEACE IN TIME OF WAR, 6d.  
C. H. Kelly  
A few short essays inspired by the thought of Christmas.
- Butler (D.),** SAINT GILES, 6d. net.  
Foulis  
An essay, in the "Iona Books" Series, on St. Giles, the patron saint of ancient Edinburgh.
- Carnegie (W. H.),** DEMOCRACY AND CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE, 4/6 net.  
Macmillan  
A reinterpretation of Christianity, designed to meet the personal and social needs of an average community, by a Canon of Westminster.
- Jenks (David),** IN THE FACE OF JESUS CHRIST, 6/ net.  
Longmans  
Outlines of daily meditation, arranged in a course for the Christian year.
- MacLeod (Fiona),** BRIDE OF THE ISLES, 6d. net.  
Foulis  
Another of the "Iona Books."
- Parish Intercessions for the Mission,** 2/ per 100.  
Wells Gardner  
A booklet of prayers for each day of the week.
- Pitts (Herbert),** THE AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL AND THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 2/ net.  
S.P.C.K.  
A little book describing the customs of the Australian aboriginal and the influence of Christian missions upon him.
- Prayers during the War,** adapted from those set forth by the Authority of the Holy Synod for Use in the Russian Church, 1d.  
Mowbray  
These prayers include additions to the 'Great Ectenê' and the 'Threecfold Ectenê.' The translation first appeared in *The Church Times*, and is here adapted for English use.
- Sampson (Gerard),** IN PRAISE OF TEACHING MISSIONS AND HOW TO CONDUCT THEM, 1/6 net.  
Wells Gardner  
The writer's aim is to set forth at length "an ideal and working out of a Teaching Mission."

### POETRY.

- Alnger (A. C.),** MARCHING SONGS FOR SOLDIERS, adapted to Well-known Tunes, 2d. net.  
Jarrold  
The author's royalties are being given to the Belgian Relief Fund.
- Armfield (Maxwell),** THE HANGING GARDEN, AND OTHER VERSE, 5/ net.  
Simpkin & Marshall  
See p. 603.
- Binns (Henry Bryan),** THE FREE SPIRIT, 4/6 net.  
Fifield  
The author describes his verses in a subtitle as 'Realisations of Middle Age,' and prefaces them with a 'Note on Personal Expression.'

**Branford (Violet),** THE QUEST, 1/ net.

Jones & Evans  
A long narrative piece, printed mainly for private circulation.

**Burton (Sir Richard F.),** THE KASIDAH OF HAJI ABDU EL YEZDI, a Lay of the Higher Law, 5/ net.  
Hutchinson

The notes of the 1880 edition are included, and there is a Foreword by Mr. Roger Inghen.

**England, my England,** A WAR ANTHOLOGY, by George Goodchild, 2/6 net.  
Jarrold  
A collection of patriotic poems, including pieces inspired by the present war.

**Flag of England (The),** BALLADS OF THE BRAVE AND POEMS OF PATRIOTISM, selected by John Fawcett, 3/6  
Nash

An anthology representing English patriotic songs from John Barbour to Mr. Alfred Noyes. The volume closes with 'La Marseillaise.'

**Gouldsbury (Cullen),** FROM THE OUTPOSTS, 3/6 net.  
Fisher Unwin

A book of South African verses, including 'To England' and 'Bush Ballads.'

**Lucas (E. V.),** THE DEBT, 1d. net.  
Methuen  
A piece reprinted from *The Sphere*.

**Monroe (Harriet),** YOU AND I, 5/6 net.  
Macmillan  
A book of miscellaneous poems, many of them reprinted from *The Fortnightly Review*, *The Twentieth Century* (Boston), *The Century*, *The Forum*, and other magazines.

**Oxenham (John),** POLICEMAN X: the Man Who Did not Dare, 2d. net.  
Methuen

This piece was written in 1898 at the time when the Tsar suggested a Peace Conference. It is reprinted from 'Bees in Amber,' and an 'Epilogue—1914' has been added.

**Paulsen (Juliane),** AND THEN CAME SPRING.  
Boston, Gorham Press

A small collection of verses, including 'The Prairie,' 'Poppy Fantasy,' and 'City of Idleness.'

**Pinkerton (Percy),** AT HAZEBRO', and Other Poems, 1/ net.  
Jarrold

A few poems on love, the sea, autumn, and flowers.

**Poems for Young Patriots,** 4d. net.  
Evans Bros.  
A collection of patriotic poems and extracts. A few modern authors are represented.

**Steele (Howard),** CLEARED FOR ACTION, 1/ net.  
Fisher Unwin

Verses on the Navy, the "Handy Man," and naval occasions.

**Thorpe (Elphinstone),** NURSERY RHYMES FOR FIGHTING TIMES, 1/ net.  
Everett

A collection of topical verses in the form of parodies of nursery rhymes, with cartoons by Mr. G. A. Stevens.

**Wilcox (Ella Wheeler),** POETICAL WORKS, 3/6 net.  
Edinburgh, Nimmo, Hay & Mitchell

The volume includes 'Maurine,' and is illustrated with pencil drawings by Miss Alice Ross.

### PHILOSOPHY.

**Kallen (Horace Meyer),** WILLIAM JAMES AND HENRI BERGSON, 6/ net.  
Cambridge Uni. Press for Uni. of Chicago Press

A study of the relation between the philosophies of these two men.

**Rashdall (Hastings),** IS CONSCIENCE AN EMOTION? 4/6 net.  
Fisher Unwin

Three lectures entitled 'Moral Reason or Moral Sense?' 'The Morality of Savages,' and 'Value or Satisfaction?' delivered at the West Lectures at Leland Stanford Junior University, California.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Bibliographical Society of America, PAPERS,** edited by Adolf C. Von Noë, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1-2.  
Chicago University Press

This number opens with a paper by Mr. James Geddes, Jun., entitled 'Bibliographical Outline of French-Canadian Literature,' and also includes reports of two meetings of the Society and a list of its members.

**Catalogue of the Aberdeen Public Library, LOCAL COLLECTION.** Aberdeen, Central Press

A catalogue of the publications of local interest possessed by the Aberdeen Public Library. See Literary Gossip.

**Greg (W. W.),** BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND TEXTUAL PROBLEMS OF THE ENGLISH MIRACLE CYCLES, 5/ net.  
Moring

A series of lectures which the author delivered as Sanders Reader in Bibliography in the University of Cambridge. They are reprinted from *The Library*.

**Hyde Public Free Library,** TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.  
Hyde, John Higham

The Library Committee report steady progress during the year, and add a statistical statement and a list of donations.

**Smithsonian Institution, LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.**

Washington, Government Printing Office  
Includes an Index to Authors and Titles.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Abell (Francis),** PRISONERS OF WAR IN BRITAIN, 1756-1815, 15/ net.  
Milford

A record of the lives and sufferings of the French prisoners of war in Great Britain between the years 1756 and 1815. The book has been undertaken with the object not only of dealing with a subject which has escaped attention, but also of vindicating England from the charge of inhuman severity. There are numerous illustrations.

**Becke (Capt. A. F.),** NAPOLEON AND WATERLOO, the Emperor's Campaign with the Armée du Nord, 1815, a Strategical and Tactical Study, 2 vols., 25/ net.  
Kegan Paul

This study is from the point of view of Napoleon, and describes in detail his handling of the Armée du Nord. It is illustrated with maps and plans and two photogravure plates.

**Davis (Thomas):** THE THINKER AND TEACHER, the Essence of his Writings in Prose and Poetry, selected, arranged, and edited by Arthur Griffith, 3/6  
Dublin, Gill

Mr. Griffith prefaces his selection with a biographical and critical account of Davis.

**Levett (Elizabeth),** EUROPE SINCE NAPOLEON, 3/6 net.  
Blackie

An account of European history during the nineteenth century, written primarily "for young people who have had no opportunity of following European politics... through the newspapers." Prof. Richard Lodge contributes an Introductory Note, and there are illustrations.

**Lockhart (John Gibson),** THE LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS, 2 vols., 30/ net.  
Liverpool, Young

A new edition, limited to 520 copies, edited with notes and appendixes by Mr. William Scott Douglas, and with an Essay on Burns by Sir Walter Raleigh.

**London County Council:** INDICATION OF HOUSES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IN LONDON, Parts XL., XLI., and XLII., 1d. each.  
King

Part XL. contains an account of Cardinal Manning's residence in Carlisle Place, and Anthony Trollope's at 39, Montague Square; Part XLI. notes houses on which memorial tablets have been placed to Tennyson, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, and Robert James Adam; and Part XLII. Mrs. Margaret Stevenson's house, 36, Craven Street, Strand, where Benjamin Franklin lived.

**Price (Julius M.),** MY BOHEMIAN DAYS IN LONDON, 10/6 net.  
Werner Laurie

A record of an artist's experiences in St. John's Wood.

**Singh (Sirdar Jogendra),** B. M. MALABARI, 2/ net.  
Bell

A study of the "Pilgrim Reformer" and his thoughts on some of the most vital problems of India, with a Foreword by Sir Valentine Chirol.

### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Bernier (François),** TRAVELS IN THE MOGUL EMPIRE, A.D. 1656-1668, 6/ net.  
Milford

A second edition, revised by Mr. Vincent Smith, of the translation, on the basis of Irving Brock's version, and annotation by Mr. Archibald Constable (1891).

**Kolb (E. L.),** THROUGH THE GRAND CANYON FROM WYOMING TO MEXICO, 8/6 net.  
Macmillan

An account of a trip down the Green and Colorado Rivers, illustrated with photographs taken by the author and his brother.

**Lucas (Joseph),** OUR VILLA IN ITALY, 5/ net.  
Fisher Unwin

A second edition of a book published in 1913.



**Lukach (Harry Charles), THE CITY OF DANCING DERVISHES, and other Sketches and Studies from the Near East, 7/6 net.** Macmillan  
These studies are reproduced from *The Morning Post*, *The Fortnightly Review*, and other papers, and are illustrated with photographs taken by the author.

**Penny (F. E.), SOUTHERN INDIA, 20/ net.** Black  
A description of places and customs in Southern India, with illustrations in colour by Lady Lawley.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Millett (Marcus W.), JUNGLE SPORT IN CEYLON FROM ELEPHANT TO SNIPER, 12/6 net.** Methuen  
The author describes his varied experiences while hunting leopards, wild boar, crocodiles, and other animals in Ceylon, and gives practical suggestions on fitting out an expedition and curing trophies. The book is illustrated with his sketches and photographs.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Mason (Eugene), A BOOK OF PREFERENCES IN LITERATURE, 3/6 net.** J. G. Wilson  
A volume of appreciative essays on Anatole France, Francis Thompson, Pater, and others.

**Phelps (William Lyon), ESSAYS ON BOOKS, 6/6** Macmillan  
These essays include 'Realism and Reality in Fiction,' 'Notes on Mark Twain,' and 'Conversations with Paul Heyse.'

**Stoll (Elmer Edgar), FALSTAFF.**  
Minnesota University, Minneapolis, the Author  
This paper is reprinted for private circulation from *Modern Philology*.

**Swinnerton (Frank), R. L. STEVENSON, A CRITICAL STUDY, 7/6 net.** Secker  
The volume opens with a chapter on the life of Stevenson, the remaining chapters being devoted to a critical study of his writings. A Bibliography is added.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Allen (J. W.), GERMANY AND EUROPE, 2/6 net.** Bell  
A discussion of the causes and issues of the war, divided under the sections 'The Theory of International Militarism,' 'Germany,' 'The Coming of the War,' and 'England.'

**Ballard (Frank), BRITAIN JUSTIFIED, 1/ net.** C. H. Kelly  
A discussion of the relation of Christianity to the present war.

**Cambridge Review's War List, 6d.** Cambridge. Elijah Johnson  
A second edition, much enlarged.

**Church (Leslie F.), THE STORY OF SERBIA, 1/ net.** C. H. Kelly  
A brief account of the leading events in the history of Serbia, with a survey of the modern conditions of the country.

**Cook (Sir Edward), BRITAIN AND TURKEY, 2d.** Macmillan  
A pamphlet setting forth the chief causes of the rupture between the two powers.

**Courtney (W. L.), ARMAGEDDON—AND AFTER, 1/ net.** Chapman & Hall  
Papers reproduced from *The Fortnightly Review*.

**Englishman's (An) Call to Arms, 1d.** Macmillan  
One of the letters of "An Englishman," reprinted from *The Daily Mail*.

**For the Men at the Front, Words by John Oxenham, Music by Dr. J. B. Dykes, 1d. net.** Methuen  
The hymn 'Lord God of Hosts, Whose Mighty Hand,' printed with music on a post card.

**Foster (Col. Hubert), WAR AND THE EMPIRE, 2/6 net.** Williams & Norgate  
The author sets forth the principles of the defence of the British Empire, illustrating his statements from history.

**Gore (Bishop Charles), THE WAR AND THE CHURCH, AND OTHER ADDRESSES, 1/6 net.** Mowbray  
These addresses were delivered as a charge on a Visitation of the Diocese of Oxford. An essay on 'The Place of Symbolism in Religion,' reprinted from *The Constructive Quarterly*, is added.

**Hart (Albert Bushnell), THE WAR IN EUROPE, ITS CAUSES AND RESULTS, 2/6 net.** Appleton

This book, by an American professor, presents a "statement of the resources, aims, and difficulties of the European powers; the manner in which they became involved in the war; and the probable results of the struggle to America and to the rest of the world."

**Headlam (James Wycliffe), ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND EUROPE, 2d.** Macmillan  
Reprinted from *The Church Quarterly Review* of October, 1914.

**Kennedy (Bart), THE GERMAN DANGER, 1/ net.** Holden & Hardingham  
A new edition. The book was first published in 1907.

**Knox (Marcus), THE SILENT BALTIC, OR DETAINED NEAR KIEL, 6d. net.** Academy Architecture  
An account of an Englishwoman's experiences in Germany at the beginning of the war.

**McClure (Canon E.), GERMANY'S WAR INSPIRERS: NIETZSCHE AND TREITSCHKE, 1d. net.** S.P.C.K.  
Short sketches of the lives and teaching of the two philosophers.

**Mulr (Ramsay), BRITAIN'S CASE AGAINST GERMANY, 2/ net.** Manchester University Press  
"An examination of the historical background of the German action in 1914."

**Nietzsche (Friedrich), BEYOND GOOD AND EVIL, Prelude to a Philosophy of the Future, 1/ net.** Foulis  
New edition of the translation by Miss Helen Zimmern.

**Oxford Pamphlets: ENGLAND'S MISSION, by W. Bennett; THOUGHTS ON THE WAR, by Gilbert Murray; IS THE BRITISH EMPIRE THE RESULT OF WHOLESALE ROBBERY? by H. E. Egerton (2d. net each); POLAND, PRUSSIA, AND CULTURE, by Ludwik Ehrlich; THE DOUBLE ALLIANCE versus the TRIPLE ENTENTE, by James M. Beck (3d. net each); GREEK POLICY SINCE 1882, by Arnold J. Toynbee (4d. net).** Milford  
A further issue of this series of pamphlets.

**Powell (E. Alexander), FIGHTING IN FLANDERS, 3/6 net.** Heinemann  
See p. 586.

**'Punch' Cartoons: SERIES 2, THE NEW RAKE'S PROGRESS; SERIES 3, WAR CARTOONS, 1/ net each.** Jarrold  
Each packet contains twelve post cards, being reproductions of cartoons dealing with the Kaiser's career and German policy.

**Roscoe (Rev. J. E.), THE ETHICS OF WAR, SPYING, AND COMPULSORY TRAINING, 1/ net.** Nutt  
Some of the author's arguments are that war "cleanses or creates channels of peace," "acts as a stimulus to patriotism and unity," and "has an educative value."

**Roscoe (Rev. J. E.), THIRTY-SIX VICTORIES OF "CONTEMPTIBLE LITTLE ARMIES" OVER LARGE ARMIES, FROM 1222 B.C. TO 1878, 1d.** Nutt  
The author gives thirty-six instances of a small army being victorious, though fighting against great odds.

**"Scare-Mongerings" from the Daily Mail, 1896-1914, compiled by Twells Brex, 6d. net.** Associated Newspapers  
A collection of extracts from *The Daily Mail*, in which warnings have been given of Germany's ambitions and her animosity towards England.

## ECONOMICS.

**Ketkar (Shridhar V.), AN ESSAY ON INDIAN ECONOMICS, Re. 1/8** Calcutta, Thacker & Spink

A study of the relation of Indian economics to the "social, psychic, political, and linguistic conditions" of the country.

**Reid (David C.), CAPITAL AND PROFITS, \$1.40.** Springfield, Mass., the Hazard Co.  
The author discusses the functions of capital and profits, and draws a distinction between Socialism and the teaching of Marx.

## EDUCATION.

**Acland (Mrs. Arthur H. D.), CHILD TRAINING: Suggestions for Parents and Teachers, 2/6 net.** Sidgwick & Jackson  
The author discusses the duties and power of parents and teachers, and the way in which they may determine and strengthen good habits in children.

**Birchenough (C.), HISTORY OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, 1/6** University Tutorial Press  
Traces the development of the system of elementary education in England and Wales from 1890 to the present day.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Calrns (William B.), AMERICAN LITERATURE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1/6 net.** Macmillan  
A textbook on the development of American literature, giving suggestions for reading at the end of each chapter.

**French Romanticists (The), 1/ net.** Cambridge University Press  
This book, which contains selections in prose and verse from the chief writers of the Romantic Movement in France, is intended as the complement of 'The Romantic Movement in French Literature' issued by the same publishers. The selection and annotation are the work of Mr. H. F. Stewart and Mr. Arthur Tilley.

**Hodges (C. E.), A LATIN NOTE-BOOK, 2/** Cambridge University Press  
An outline of notes for a four years' course, designed as an easily accessible reference book.

**Livy, AB URBE CONDITA, Liber III., edited by P. Thoresby Jones, 3/6; without Vocabulary, 2/6** Oxford, Clarendon Press  
The text is edited with an Introduction and notes.

**Macmillan's Geographical Exercise Books: II. EUROPE, with Questions by B. C. Wallis, 6d.**  
The book contains skeleton maps to be filled in by pupils, and questions on the geographical features of Europe, the relief, drainage, temperature, vegetation, trade, &c.

**Phillips (A. M.) and Dean (C. L.), THE LITTLE HOUSEWIFE, 1/6** Methuen  
A handbook of domestic science for school-girls. It is arranged under the headings 'Cookery Chats,' 'Laundry Chats,' and 'Household Management.'

## FICTION.

**Fitz-Patrick (Mary), THE ONE OUTSIDE, 3/6 net.** Maunsel  
Eight short stories of Irish life.

**Gerould (Katharine F.), VAIN OBELATIONS, AND OTHER STORIES, 3/6 net.** Sidgwick & Jackson  
A collection of seven short stories.

**Gould (Nat), THE FLYER, 1/** John Long  
A story for racing sportsmen.

**Keene (Leslie), THE SUFFRAGE AND LORD LAXTON, 6/** Digby & Long  
Lord Laxton's first wife is a Militant Suffragette, who is killed as the result of an accident at a Suffrage meeting. The woman whom he afterwards marries belongs to the opposite camp.

**Kenealy (Annesley), A "WATER-FLY'S" WOOING, 6/** Stanley Paul  
A "Water-Fly" is a West African half-caste. The story concerns an Englishman's attempt to conceal the fact of his marriage to a native, and the existence of his son.

**Lawrence (D. H.), THE PRUSSIAN OFFICER, 6/** Duckworth  
A collection of twelve short stories.

**Pier (Arthur Stanwood), THE WOMEN WE MARRY, 6/** Werner Laurie  
The story of two marriages with the widely different troubles and mistakes which disturbed their even tenor, and their eventual happy readjustment. This is not a problem novel.

**Purdon (K. F.), CANDLE AND CRIB, 1/ net.** Maunsel  
A Christmas story with an Irish setting.

**Rector (A), his Wife, and a Vicar, by a Rector's Wife, 2/6 net.** Walter Scott Publishing Co.  
The heroine of this story was "absolutely unlike the typical parson's wife." It describes her estrangement from her husband and their ultimate reunion.

**Weaver (Anne), THE DOOR THAT WAS SHUT, 6/** Melrose  
The main theme of the story is the remarriage of a divorced couple for the sake of their daughter.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Antiquary, DECEMBER, 6d.** Elliot Stock  
'An Anti-Scottish Satirist of the Eighteenth Century,' by Mr. J. A. Lovat-Fraser; 'Old Durham Houses,' by Mr. H. R. Leighton; and 'A Lost Rubens,' by Mr. John Richardson. are features of this issue.



**Blackwood's Magazine, DECEMBER, 2/6**

The features of the present issue include 'Paris: 1870-1914,' by Mr. T. F. Farman; 'Holland and the Scheldt,' by Mr. Arthur Page; and 'India and the War,' by Sir H. Mortimer Durand.

**British Review, DECEMBER, 1/ net.**

Williams &amp; Norgate

Mr. H. Belloc contributes 'A Note on the War Loan'; Mr. T. M. Kettle writes an 'Examination of the Belgian Evidence'; and there are several pieces of verse, including 'In Lachrymarum Valle,' by Mr. R. L. Gales.

**Contemporary Review, DECEMBER, 2/6**

10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

The number opens with an article by Dr. E. J. Dillon on 'The Downfall of Turkey'; Mrs. St. Clair Stobart in 'War or Women?' gives an account of a Women's Hospital Unit in Antwerp; and Mr. A. P. Graves writes verses on 'Brothers in Arms.'

**Cornhill Magazine, DECEMBER, 1/ Smith & Elder**

The contents of this number were noticed in 'Literary Gossip' on November 21st.

**Dickensian, DECEMBER, 3d. Chapman & Hall**

The number includes two papers on Dickens and Christmas; a continuation of Mr. Ley's notes on Dickens and Maclise; 'Charles Dickens and the Italian Refugees of 1849,' by B. W. M.; and a letter containing further parallels to the absurd inscription discovered by Mr. Pickwick.

**English Review, DECEMBER, 1/ net.**

17-21, Tavistock Street

The present number includes verses by Mr. Henry Chappell, Mr. Edmund John, and Mr. J. D. Symon; short stories by Mr. Max Beerbohm and Mr. Francis Bickley; and several articles on the War.

**Fortnightly Review, 2/6 Chapman & Hall**

Most of the articles in this number are devoted to various aspects of the war. Mr. Holford Knight contributes an essay on Lord Alverstone's 'Recollections,' and Mr. Temple Thurston concludes his serial 'The Achievement.'

**Friends' Historical Society, Journal, OCTOBER, 2/ Headley Bros.**

A special feature of this number is a collection of old letters, hitherto unpublished, in the possession of the Abraham branch of the Fell family. Other items are 'George IV. and Thomas Shillitoe,' by Mr. Francis C. Clayton, and 'Stockton Meeting House, 1814-1914,' by Mr. John W. Steel.

**Irish Book Lover, DECEMBER, 2/6 per annum.**

Salmond

This number includes a short paper on Thomas Davis's work and influence by Mr. T. W. Rolleston, and an account by T. C. D. of *Kottubos*, the magazine founded by Tyrrell.

**Nineteenth Century and After, 2/6 Spottiswoode**

This number contains articles on various aspects of the war, and a tribute to Earl Roberts from Col. A. Keene.

**Occult Review, DECEMBER, 7d. net. Rider**

Some of the features of this issue are a story entitled 'A Victim of Higher Space,' by Mr. Algernon Blackwood, and an article with coloured plates on 'A New Phenomenon in Art,' by Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove.

**YEAR-BOOKS AND CALENDARS.****Gell (Hon. Mrs.), THE HAPPY WARRIOR, 1915, Daily Thoughts for all who are serving their Country (whether on Land, or Sea, or in Air), 2d. net. Mowbray**

A devotional calendar for the coming year, especially compiled for those on active service. The Foreword was written by Lord Roberts.

**Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, YEAR-BOOK, 7/6 net. Griffin**

A record of the activities in literature, science, and art of British societies. This is the thirty-first issue of the Year-Book.

**Scottish Provident Institution, YEAR-BOOK FOR 1915, 7d. Nelson**

Contains much information on current topics and includes a sketch of the history of the war.

**GENERAL.****Benson (Arthur Christopher), THE ORCHARD PAVILION, 3/6 net. Smith & Elder**

This is a study of three undergraduates who spend a holiday on a quiet farm. In many intimate talks they discuss their conflicting views on religion and philosophy. Thirty years later they meet in the same place and revert to the same discussion.

**Hobson (Arthur), YORKSHIRE FOLK AT HOME, 6/ Digby & Long**

The hero pays a visit to relatives in Yorkshire, and records his impressions in a series of letters to his sister.

**Letters of Lidwine, 1/6 net. John Long**

A series of intimate letters addressed to a "Spirit Friend."

**Pellico (Silvio), PRISON MEMOIRS, 1/ net. Walter Scott**

A new volume in the "Scott Library" of the "World's Best Books," with an Introduction by Mr. Frederick J. Crowest.

**Powell (George A.), THE CROWN PRINCE'S FIRST LESSON BOOK, 1/ net. Grant Richards**

"Nursery Rhymes for the Times," with decorations by Mr. Scott Calder.

**Tatlock (John S. P.) and MacKaye (Percy), THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER, now first put into Modern English, 8/6 net. Macmillan**

The entire poetical works of Chaucer put into modern English prose, with notes, a Glossary, and illustrations by Mr. Warwick Goble.

**Vaughan (Father Bernard), WHAT OF TO-DAY? 7/6 net. Cassell**

Among the subjects discussed here are 'War and Religion,' 'Satanic Spiritism,' 'Who wants Religion?' and 'The Sweating Curse.'

**Weeks (Kenneth), SCIENCE, SENTIMENTS, AND SENSES, 5/ net. Allen & Unwin**

"A study in philosophy."

**PAMPHLETS.****Slee (H. M.) and Grindley (E. J.), THE TIMES OF CHRIST, 2d. S.P.C.K.**

"An outline of study of the conditions in which the days of our Lord's earthly life were spent."

**SCIENCE.****British Birds, Trees, and Wild Flowers: HOW TO KNOW THEM AT A GLANCE, 2/6 net. Holden & Hardingham**

The section dealing with 'Birds: their Nests and Eggs,' is by Mr. Walter M. Gallichan; Mr. Forster Robson writes on 'Trees'; and Col. J. S. F. Mackenzie on 'Wild Flowers.' The book has three coloured plates and over two hundred illustrations in line.

**Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma: MOLLUSCA, II., by G. K. Gude, 20/ Taylor & Francis**

This volume comprises the families Trochomorphidae and Janellidae.

**MacBride (E. W.), TEXT-BOOK OF EMBRYOLOGY: VOL. I. INVERTEBRATA, edited by Walter Haepe, 25/ net. Macmillan**

The design of this textbook is "to associate the structural development of embryos with broad generalizations of what is known of their physiology." Two volumes are to follow—one by Prof. Graham Kerr on Vertebrata, and the other by Mr. Richard Assheton on Mammals.

**Marvels of Insect Life, A POPULAR ACCOUNT OF STRUCTURE AND HABIT, edited by Edward Step, 10/6 net. Hutchinson**

We noticed this work while it was being published in parts. It includes numerous illustrations.

**Maxwell (Right Hon. Sir Herbert), TREES, A WOODLAND NOTEBOOK, 21/ net. Glasgow, MacLehose**

A description of the leading characteristics of trees indigenous to the United Kingdom and of certain exotic species which have proved adapted to the British climate, with illustrations by Mr. Henry Irving and others.

**Williston (Samuel Wendell), WATER REPTILES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT, 12/ net. Cambridge Univ. Press for Univ. of Chicago Press**

An account of some of the creatures, including Mosasaurs and Plesiosaurs, of earlier ages which appear to have deserted the land for the water. The text has been made, as far as possible, interesting and understandable to the non-scientific reader.

**Wrightson (John) and Newsham (J. C.), AGRICULTURE, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL, 6/ net. Crosby Lockwood**

A technical manual for farmers and agricultural students.

**FINE ARTS.****Bond (Francis), DEDICATIONS AND PATRON SAINTS OF ENGLISH CHURCHES: ECCLESIASTICAL SYMBOLISM: SAINTS AND THEIR EMBLEMS, 7/6 net. Milford**

This volume "grew out of a perusal of Miss Arnold-Forster's 'Studies in Church Dedications,'" and includes alphabetical lists of emblems of individual saints, and of saints and their emblems. There are numerous illustrations.

**Indian Museum (The), 1814-1914. Calcutta, the Museum**

Contains an account of the foundation of the Asiatic Society's Museum, which subsequently developed into the Indian Museum; and chapters by various writers on its scientific and artistic sections.

**Koldewey (Robert), THE EXCAVATIONS AT BABYLON, translated by Agnes S. Johns, 21/ net. Macmillan**

An account of the progress of the excavations at Babylon, which were begun in March, 1899. The volume is illustrated with plans, photographs, and coloured plates.

**MUSIC.****Aubry (Pierre), TROUVÈRES AND TROUBADOURS, translated from the Second French Edition by Claude Aveling, 4/ net. Schirmer**

A popular account of Troubadour music.

**English Folk Chanteys, collected by Cecil J. Sharp 5/ net. Simpkin & Marshall**

A collection of Capstau Chanteys and Pulling Chanteys, edited with an Introduction and notes.

**White (Robert T.), A COURSE IN MUSIC FOR PUBLIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 4/6 net. Cambridge University Press**

A textbook on the elements of notation.

**DRAMA.****Adams (Arthur H.), THREE PLAYS FOR THE AUSTRALIAN STAGE, 6/ Sydney, Brooks**

Containing 'The Wasters,' 'Galahad Jones,' and 'Mrs. Pretty and the Premier.' 'The Wasters' was produced in 1910 by the Adelaide Literary (now Repertory) Theatre.

**Sheldon (Edward), ROMANCE, 5/6 net. Macmillan**

A romantic play dealing with the love and parting of a youthful clergyman and a famous *prima donna*.

**REAR-ADMIRAL MAHAN, U.S.N.**

AMID the engrossing interest in, and the anxieties about, the war, every incident that does not relate to it, however serious in itself, is dwarfed; and the terrible losses recorded every day, the peaceful death of even personal friends is apt to escape notice; but what seems to have been the sudden and unexpected death of Admiral Mahan cannot be so passed over. For though a personal friend of the writer for the last twenty years, he was a very great deal more; a man whose writings have had a most powerful effect on the policy of his own country, and on that of many others—so notably indeed on that of Germany that it may be said, without paradox, that they are among the primary causes of the present war. Certainly Mahan, when he first spoke as lecturer, and published in book-form his 'Influence of Sea-Power upon History' (1890), and a few years later his 'Influence of Sea-Power upon the French Revolution and Empire' (1894), had no thought of Germany, whose navy could then have been truly described as "contemptible": he spoke and wrote for his own classes as a professor at the U.S. Naval College, and published for his own people, to convince them of their foolish error in turning their backs on the sea, as they had done since the confirmation of the Union by the victory over the seceding States. Mahan adduced the evidence and the verdict of history on the influence of sea-power. He and his publishers had, indeed, calculated on the volumes attracting notice here in England, as they did, though not at first to the extent which he



and they had hoped. Some few years later, I was told by Mahan himself that 'the first sales of the 'Influence of Sea-Power upon History' were disappointing, though well made up afterwards'; in professional circles its reception, even from the first, was enthusiastic. I remember one day, shortly after its appearance, meeting my old messmate Sir Vesey Hamilton (then First Sea Lord of the Admiralty) in St. James's Park, and his stopping me, busy man as a First Sea Lord must be, for a good quarter of an hour to talk over this interesting book. Its matter was not new, the historical details were often faulty, those of the battles inexact; but the picture of the influence, of the importance, of the effect of sea-power was worked up with a vividness, power of language, and wealth of illustration which were bound to carry conviction to any understanding mind. That was the decision of us two that day in St. James's Park, and that apparently was the decision of the Kaiser and such of his advisers as were competent to have an opinion. It is, of course, possible that they had had some such opinion before then; but if so, here it was confirmed with hitherto unknown power, and without any political intention, as far as they were concerned. The effect will be realized by a comparison of dates.

Mahan wrote many other books—a list of their titles alone would fill at least half a column; but though they fully supported his reputation, and perhaps made it more widely and popularly known, they have not really increased it. His last public utterance—as far as I know—was the report in *The Times* (August 5th last) of an interview on the 3rd. I wrote to Mahan congratulating him upon it, and slightly discussing some of the points in it. His reply—a letter dated August 24th—is now before me. In it he says that the interview was prearranged, and that he had his "diagnosis of the political situation and of the series of immediate causes" written out and typed beforehand. The report may therefore be properly called a publication.

The news of his death came to me as a painful surprise. He was not to be called old, as men go nowadays, and even for 74 he was active and vigorous. In one of his recent letters he spoke of walking and swimming in the sea as daily exercises and delights; and, in some detail, of certain literary projects, now, alas! dead with their illustrious author.

One word in conclusion: many years ago I was personally instructed by himself in the pronunciation of his name, which is not Māan, or Māhān—like the bleating of an anxious ewe—but Mă-hán.

J. K. LAUGHTON.

### THE SITE OF THE GLOBE PLAYHOUSE OF SHAKESPEARE.

1, York Gate, Regent's Park, Nov. 27, 1914.

*The Times* of April 30th and May 1st of the present year published articles by Dr. Wallace of Nebraska University and an editorial upon old and new information concerning the Globe Playhouse of Shakespeare, and declared that the Playhouse was conclusively shown to have stood upon the north side of Park Street, formerly Maid (or Maiden) Lane. In some instances quotations were printed from the documents referred to, while in other cases conclusions alone were given.

It was difficult for readers to form an opinion upon the new evidence, since the text of the majority of the documents was absent. In addition, owing to the unfortunate omission of references, it was not

easy to trace the documents by which the conclusions arrived at might be checked.

Subsequently to the publication in *The Times*, many inquiries reached the Trustees of the Globe Memorial as regards the effect of the new evidence upon the situation of the Memorial; and as Dr. Wallace's promised work upon the whole subject does not appear to have been issued, the Trustees have made a careful examination of the new evidence. They have also reconsidered the older evidence which led to the placing of the Memorial upon the south side of Park Street, Southwark.

The detailed result of their investigation may be left to be given when Dr. Wallace's book has been published, but it may be stated briefly that in the newly discovered documents no mention is made as to whether the Playhouse was situated on the north or the south side of Maid Lane, and that the evidence in them, express or implied, is not decisive for the former view, and quite consistent with the site having been to the south.

The reconsideration of the older evidence leaves the Trustees unanimously of opinion that nothing has been brought forward to justify the opinion that the site chosen for the Memorial in 1909 was incorrect.

When Dr. Wallace's forthcoming work is published, the Trustees will gladly extend to the evidence and arguments which he submits the same impartial consideration which they have given to the evidence and arguments already available.

ANNIE E. GARDNER.

Hon. Sec. Globe Memorial Trustees.

### 'SINISTER STREET.'

In the review of 'Sinister Street,' vol. ii., that appeared in your issue of November 21st, the writer says that if Mr. Mackenzie's delineation of a "waster's" life

"brings home to any their responsibility for imbuing our enemies with the idea that we are a decadent race, unworthy of our Christian ideals, then Mr. Mackenzie will serve a moral as well as an artistic purpose."

I would ask the reviewer to point out which of our enemies ever thought us a decadent race, except a small portion of the German people, who had been assiduously taught to despise us by the Kaiser, the military caste, and inspired writers, and that for very obvious political and military purposes. I would also ask whether the hollowness of this affected contempt had not been abundantly revealed by the furious outburst of their wrath when they found that we had not been blind to their intentions, and were not the fools they had affected to believe us to be. The bitterness of their present hatred of us is the measure of their fear of us, and of the humiliating sense that they have of their own moral inferiority. No Englishman could stoop to the meanness and falsehood of which Germans of the highest rank have been showing themselves guilty. In fact, the Germans, though cultivated, have no proper sense of truth and honour. Whether any German ventures to despise us now I need not ask.

Lastly, I would ask your reviewer to point out any nation under the sun that lives better up to a Christian ideal than our own. Regard for a Christian ideal is just a special stigma brought against us.

JAMES H. RAMSAY.

\*\* We did not say that the English were a decadent race—the contrary is being abundantly proved. We did point out that the author of 'Sinister Street' depicts accurately a decadent Englishman—one who might be to some extent responsible for Germany's wrong opinion of us—and we

repeat that, if the portraiture arouses anybody's abhorrence of the type, "the book will serve a moral as well as an artistic purpose."

No purpose, we think, would be served by acceding to our correspondent's challenge concerning national adherence to the Christian ideal. To generalize on so wide an area of conduct (embracing, as it would, our allies as well as our enemies) is a matter of great difficulty, but we may say that we do not regard the results of an inquiry into the present standard of business morality in this country as likely to gratify serious thinkers. The fact that there is a manhood ready to go out and die cheerfully for an idea fills us with hope that those who stay at home may, in the days to come, cherish better ideals of living in the interests of their country.

Our correspondent's diatribe against Germany is surely waste of an energy which might better have been used to enforce respect for the Christian ideal held by the finest Englishmen—an ideal certainly opposed to the breaking of promises and deception, of which, we are convinced, our enemy has been guilty.

### SHAKESPEARE AND THE BACONIANS.

20, Old Broad Street, E.C., November 30, 1914.

In your review of Mrs. Stopes's 'Shakespeare's Environment' you refer to Mr. J. M. Robertson's 'Baconian Heresy' as "a severe indictment which remains unanswered," and to Baconians as "this strange body of thinkers who, we presume, fortify themselves, like Wordsworth, by reading only their own writings."

May I point out that Mr. Robertson was answered in *Baconiana* of April, July, and October, 1913 (Gay & Hancock), and full tribute paid to the ingenuity and controversial skill of the author? The book would certainly convince anybody, except a Baconian, that "the last word" upon the subject had been said. Only Baconians would perceive that Mr. Robertson writes with his tongue in his cheek; that he does not destroy their case, but what is convenient for him to state—after the manner of Inquisitors—as the argument of the 'Heresy.' The vital and unanswerable facts are skilfully avoided—as, for instance, the evidence of the 'Manes Verulamiani,' so little known to opponents of Baconianism.

The publisher of Mr. Robertson's book was greatly impressed by Mr. W. T. Smedley's reply, and but for the war it would, no doubt, have been already published by Mr. Jenkins.

It is not fair to presume that Baconians read "only their own writings," but the ignorance among the Stratfordian idolaters of even the basis of the Baconian faith leaves no doubt that the "theory" is still repudiated as "not worth five minutes' consideration," and that the attention they give it is, in most cases, about as much.

R. L. EAGLE.

\*\* The nature of the "answer" is clear from our correspondent's note. Our reviewer is well acquainted with Baconian literature, and entitled to express an opinion concerning it. He thinks, however, that serious students may well show a distaste for such literature, owing to the standard of scholarship which it exhibits. He has read, for instance, Mr. Smedley's 'Mystery of Francis Bacon' (1912), which regards the First Folio of Shakespeare as a masterpiece of enigma and cryptic design, and translates "Cecilia" in lines addressed to "the Ladie Burle" as "to Sicily." Such astonishing lapses in Latin surely imply an unusual seclusion from the world of letters.



## Literary Gossip.

YESTERDAY WEEK, at the rooms of the Royal Literary Society in Hanover Square, Mr. Ralph Hodgson was awarded the Polignac Prize. The selection is very welcome. Mr. Hodgson is an original craftsman in poetry, from whom much is expected.

MRS. MEYNELL on the same occasion was welcomed as a member of the Academic Committee. Mr. Newbolt partly read and partly spoke a considered appreciation of both the prose and the poetry of the new member, which will no doubt be published in due course.

Meanwhile, an anecdote told in his best manner by Prof. Gilbert Murray, who presided, should not be allowed to pass as alms to oblivion. The time was years ago, and the occasion was an illness from which he was suffering. One day he found himself humming over and over to himself a favourite poem of Mrs. Meynell's; and then, seeing a furtive expression on his nurse's face, he repeated the verses very plainly, to show that he was not wandering. When the doctor came, the nurse said that, though the temperature was satisfactory, the patient had been muttering to himself all the morning, and then had addressed her in very strange words—no, not improper, but pure nonsense. The Professor, telling the tale, trusted that the poet would pardon it, and Mrs. Meynell bowed her delighted assent.

THE Society just referred to has arranged for next Wednesday a lecture on 'Poetry and War,' by Mr. Henry Newbolt, who is its Professor of Poetry.

THE members of the Athenæum Club have presented to Mr. H. R. Tedder, their Secretary and Librarian, his portrait, painted by Mr. G. Hall Neale. The presentation was made on Tuesday last by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the name of the subscribers, in commemoration of Mr. Tedder's forty years' tenure of the dual office. There was a large attendance of members, and a cheque accompanied the portrait.

THE IRISH LITERARY SOCIETY has arranged a lecture next Saturday by Miss Eleanor Hull on 'Irish Scholarship at Louvain.'

AT Oxford, we learn, no suitable candidate presented himself for the Craven Fellowship, while for the Derby Scholarship there was no candidate at all. This state of affairs reflects, we imagine, the exigencies of war, which has claimed all the energies of many a promising scholar.

DR. W. B. BLAIKIE AND MR. R. W. HANSON, representing the Master Printers' Association, were heard on Tuesday by the Edinburgh Town Council on a deputation as to the state of the printing trade owing to the war. Dr. Blaikie gave the number employed in the Edinburgh printing trade as 12,000 persons, who had suffered greatly. Some 50 per cent of those of military age

had enlisted. Dr. Blaikie suggested that the Edinburgh Valuation Roll might be continued, which would assist the trade; and two members of the Council commended the printing of further instalments of the municipal ancient muniments for the same purpose.

A USEFUL piece of work has been done by Mr. G. M. Fraser of Aberdeen Public Library, in the shape of a catalogue of the Local Collection of Books to be found in the reference department. It is intended to give readers an idea of the available literature concerning Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, and Kincardineshire.

THE French Yellow Book of diplomatic correspondence, &c., before the outbreak of the war, is now on sale in an authorized English translation, the English and American copyrights of which have been granted by the French Government to *The Times* solely. One would expect a paper which of late has been incessantly advertising its resources and the maxim "Good value for money" to justify this monopoly by a cheap issue of so important a document. *The Times* charges 2s. net for its translation. The British White Paper originally cost 9d., and can now be had for 1d.

AN interesting lecture on the pre-Celtic population of Ireland was delivered last week before the National Literary Society of Ireland by the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. Dr. Mahaffy claimed that the distinguishing characteristics of Irish art and music, usually described as "Celtic," are not really due to the Celts, but are a manifestation of the genius of an earlier population, the Firbolgs, whose influence is still felt in Ireland. In support of his contention, the Provost referred to "Celtic" ornament in Ireland, which was remarkable for an elaboration of detail not to be found in the ornaments of any other Celtic population in Europe.

MR HENRY F. DICKENS, is finding time to give recitals of his father's works in aid of the funds of the British Red Cross Society.

THE Leipsic Book Exhibition appears to be going on as usual, for during September there were often more than 20,000 visitors daily. The English, French, and Russian sections are, however, closed. We referred to this in our issue of September 5.

CANON EDMUND MCCLURE is leaving at Christmas his post as Editorial Secretary of the S.P.C.K. His long experience and wide knowledge will be much missed.

THE journey by boat through the Grand Canyon is an adventure of so risky a character that only three or four persons have managed to accomplish it. Undeterred by this sinister record, however, Mr. E. L. Kolb and his brother determined to make the attempt, and, furthermore, to take with them cameras and a complete moving-picture equipment. The success of their venture is recorded, with illustrations, in 'Through the Grand Canyon from Wyoming to Mexico,' which Messrs. Macmillan are about to publish for Mr. Kolb.

The same firm will issue immediately a book entitled 'The War and Democracy,' by Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson, Mr. J. Dover Wilson, Mr. A. E. Zimmern, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood. The work originated in the experience of its writers at the Summer Schools for working-class students promoted by the Workers' Educational Association, and it is intended to act as a guide to the study of the underlying causes and issues of the war.

MRS. MARY S. GILBERT writes from Marden Ash, Ongar, Essex:—

"In *The Athenæum* of November 28th last, at the close of an article entitled 'France and Austria,' reference is made to 'G. C. Churchill's excellent work "The Dolomite Mountains."' Permit me to state that the author of 'The Dolomite Mountains' was not G. C. Churchill, but my husband, the late Josiah Gilbert, who also made the drawings for the illustrations. On these grounds Mr. Gilbert was made a member of the Alpine Club, which he remained until his death in 1892. He and Mr. Churchill were the first to make known the Dolomite region now so popular. I wish also to say that Mr. Churchill supplied the botanical information; and chap. iii., entitled 'An Excursion to Val Fassa in 1860,' is entirely by him. It seems to me due to the memory of those lifelong friends and fellow-travellers that this statement should be made."

MESSRS. W. & R. CHAMBERS write from Edinburgh:—

"In your issue of November 14th we observe in reviewing, 'A Band of Mirth,' by L. T. Meade, you give the price as 3s. 6d. net. This book is published at 3s. 6d., but not 3s. 6d. net. We hope you will be good enough to draw the attention of your readers to the correct price."

THE death took place last Sunday at Exmouth of Mr. John Nisbet, for a time Professor of Forestry at the West of Scotland Agricultural College, Glasgow, and Forestry Adviser to the Board of Agriculture since 1912. Born in Edinburgh in 1853, he was educated at Edinburgh University and at Munich, and entered the Indian Forest Service in 1875; was a Conservator of Forests in Burma from 1895, and retired in 1900. He wrote a work, 'Burma under British Rule,' and many books on his own subject, upon which he was a recognized authority, including 'The Forester: a Treatise on British Forestry and Arboriculture,' 'Our Forests and Woodlands,' and 'The Elements of British Forestry.'

WE learn from America of the death, on November 16th, of Prof. Ewald Flügel, a scholar of international reputation. He was born in Leipsic in 1863, and, though he had lived for the most part in the United States, retained a deep interest in Germany. His death is attributed to excitement and grief over the war.

Dr. Flügel was at the head of the department of English Philology in Stanford University, California, and an authority on Old and Middle English. He was a diligent contributor to *Anglia* and other philological publications. For many years he had been engaged on a Chaucer Lexicon; but he did the work on so elaborate a scale that he was able to publish only two volumes of it—as far as the letter *h*.



## SCIENCE

*Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles.*  
By W. J. Bean. 2 vols. (John Murray,  
2l. 2s. net.)

INFORMATION relating to trees and shrubs has a value far exceeding that belonging to the literature of mere floriculture. Judged by the span of a human life, trees appear almost as everlasting as the hills. Individual specimens even are often longer lived than the castles and mansions that nestle amidst their shade. This sense of the abiding character of trees is felt generally, and it has sometimes tended to discourage planting, even where large forests have been sacrificed for industrial purposes. It needed the pen of Evelyn to awaken the modern world to a true sense of the importance of arboriculture, and it is to the entreaties in the delightful 'Sylva' that we owe the increased planting carried out in the early years of last century. The indefatigable Loudon followed with his great work in 1839. Loudon's powers of observation were extraordinary, and his descriptions and illustrations of the trees of his day were an excellent guide for many years. But since his time immense numbers of new species have been introduced from various countries, including Chile, Japan, and China. Mr. Bean's work is therefore sure of a welcome because it brings together brief descriptions of all the species and more important varieties of hardy woody plants established in the British Isles, with notes on their characters, garden value, and culture. He overcomes the difficulty attached to the word "hardy" by explaining that he takes Kew as an average locality, and includes such plants as have proved hardy there. He excludes many less hardy and beautiful species that are known to succeed in the south-western counties and other places which possess unusual climatic conditions.

The first chapter consists of historical notes, in which brief references are made to the principal collectors of exotic trees, from John Tradescant, who travelled in America in the middle of the seventeenth century, to Mr. Ernest H. Wilson and Mr. George Forrest, whose numerous introductions from China during the past fourteen years are still only on their trial in this country. The author, being a practical man, passes from this phase of the subject to matters concerned with cultivation: he describes in detail the methods of propagation, by seeds, division, layers, cuttings, grafting, and budding. Hybridizing and selection of seedlings, the management of the nursery, transplanting, soils and mulching, and the arrangement of shrubberies, are all treated in separate chapters. On the important subject of pruning excellent advice is given; methods are suggested that favour the natural development of the tree rather than a symmetrical or artificial growth. The care of trees is a labour of love to many who possess ancient trees that have braved the centuries, and come to be regarded as heirlooms.

Such specimens may have their lives sensibly prolonged if heed be given to the directions upon mulching the roots, and making good holes that have occurred in the trunks owing to the breaking away of limbs or other causes. The chapter on old trees is followed by several others designed specially to save the planter trouble in selection, lists being given of evergreen trees, climbing shrubs, pendulous trees, fastigate and dwarf trees, trees and shrubs that produce handsome fruits, others that possess attractively coloured barks, or develop rich colour in their autumn leaves. There are selections of early and late flowering species, and trees specially suitable for street planting, forming hedges of various types, or planting in shady positions and near the seaside.

Such are the general directions that make up the first portion of the work. The second and main portion is devoted to the genera, species, and varieties, beginning with the genus *Abelia*, and continuing in alphabetical order. The author, having charge of the best collection of trees and shrubs in the British Isles, approaches the task with all the advantages gained by a close observation of the behaviour of the newer introductions at Kew. We could wish that the descriptive notes were fuller, that references were given to the first published description of each species, and more information concerning the value as timber of the forest trees. But Mr. Bean's view is primarily that of the culturist for ornamental purposes, and though he supplies in a large number of cases references to figures in *The Botanical Magazine* and *Gardeners' Chronicle*, he has not been over-considerate to the botanical student.

The difficult question of nomenclature is treated in a manner that will meet with general approval, the Kew system being in the main adopted. The printing as a whole is excellent, but the terminal *i* in specific names after individuals is treated first in one way and then in another. In some cases this unfortunate letter is duplicated, and in others it is not, although it follows the same consonant; and occasionally, as in *Lonicera Maackii* on p. 47, the name appears both with one *i* and with two. Then we have *Picea Sargentii* and *Viburnum Sargentii*. These cases of inconsistency would be prevented by adopting the recommendations of the Vienna conference on the subject, and making them apply to all species named before or since.

Upwards of sixty half-tone plates illustrate first-class specimens of some of the species, and their general excellence calls for high praise. The illustrations in the text, prepared from drawings by Miss E. Goldring, will be welcomed, although many of them appear somewhat lifeless and devoid of botanical detail.

There is a good Index, and this, combined with the alphabetical arrangement, makes the volumes convenient for reference. The text is not burdened by unnecessary details; and the style of the book, whilst it does not exhibit any literary pretensions, is simple and restrained.

## SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Nov. 26.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Mr. Hilary Jenkinson read a paper on Mary de Sancto Paulo, Countess of Pembroke, and founder of Pembroke College, Cambridge. The Countess of Pembroke, the subject of the paper, was the daughter of Guy de Châtillon, Count of St. Pol (in Picardy), and Marie of Brittany, being connected thus with the royal houses of both England and France, and with all the most distinguished families of the latter country. Born probably about 1304, she was married in 1321 to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, himself of very ancient French descent, connected also by birth with the royal blood of both countries, and one of the foremost figures of his day in wealth and political influence in England. The Earl died suddenly in 1324, and the Countess remained a widow for fifty-three years. During most of this period she lived in England, where she held extensive estates in dowry. She founded an abbey (Denney) and a College (Pembroke College, Cambridge); and references to small events in her life are numerous in the records of the time. The Countess lived through one of the most formative and critical periods in the history of two countries, to both of which she was equally, though differently, bound—her position, by reason both of her birth and of other circumstances, being such that her interests and feelings might well be strongly involved on one or the other side. It was the object of the paper to try to discover all possible evidences of an intimate or personal character with regard to her.

Sir William St. John Hope exhibited a recently discovered Palatine seal of John, Earl of Warrene, Surrey, and Strathorne (1305-47), the only example known of his seal in his capacity of Earl Palatine of Strathorne, a dignity granted to him by Edward Balliol. The seal is large, and the obverse represents the Earl sitting on his chair of estate, while on the reverse he is represented in armour on horseback.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 24.—Prof. E. A. Minchin, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. R. Broom exhibited the skull of a new type of thecodont reptile from the Upper Permian Beds of South Africa, and a number of skulls illustrating dental variations.—Mr. D. Seth-Smith exhibited an egg of the New Guinea rifle-bird (*Ptiloris intercedens*) which had been laid in the Society's Gardens in July last, the first instance of any species of paradise-bird laying in the Gardens.—Mr. E. T. Newton exhibited a series of bones of animals showing indications of natural repair, and a number of teeth of a female sperm-whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

Dr. C. W. Andrews gave an account of three papers by Mr. D. M. S. Watson. The first contained the description of a new reptile from the Permian of the Cape Province, S. Africa. In the second the origin of the Chelonina was discussed. In the third paper Mr. Watson described the skulls of *Bauria*, *Microgomphodon*, and *Sesamodon*.

Mr. F. A. Potts communicated a paper entitled 'Ptychota from the N.E. Pacific: the Chatopteridae.'

Messrs. E. Heron-Allen and A. Earland exhibited a series of microscopic preparations and photographic views of the tests of Arenaceous Foraminifera, and urged their view that these afforded evidence of purpose and intelligence on the part of the Foraminifera.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| MON.   | Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Landscapes,' Lecture XI., Dr. J. D. Falconer.   |
|        | — Royal Institution, 5.—'L'Histoire du Gout en France,' Lecture IX., Dr. G. Kudler.  |
|        | — Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'The Rural Problem,' Mr. V. C. Fildes.  |
|        | — Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'Mechanical Appliances for the Painless Killing of Animals,' Mr. S. M. Dodington.  |
|        | — Society of Arts, 8.—'The History and Practice of the Art of Printing,' Lecture III., Mr. R. A. Piddie. (Lecture Lecture.)  |
|        | — Geographical, 8.30.—'Types of Political Frontiers in Europe,' Prof. L. W. Lyde.  |
| TUES.  | Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.—'Land Forms and Landscapes,' Lecture XII., Dr. J. D. Falconer.  |
|        | — Asiatic, 4.—'Ma Définition du Grand Véhicule,' Prof. L. de la Vallée Poussin.  |
|        | — London School of Economics, 8.—'The State Regulation of Wages,' Lecture VIII., Mr. Tawney.   |
| WED.   | Central Asian, 4.30.—'Tamerlane,' Lieut.-Col. P. M. Sykes.   |
|        | — Society of Arts, 8.—'Domestic Metal-Work of the Eighteenth Century,' Mr. W. A. Young.  |
| THURS. | Royal, 4.30.—'The Electrical Conductivity of Echinoderm Eggs, and its Bearing on the Problems of Fertilization and Artificial Parthenogenesis,' Mr. J. Gray; 'The Endemic Flora of Ceylon with reference to Geographical Distribution and Evolution in general,' Dr. J. C. Willie. |
|        | — Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Automatic Protective Switchgear for Alternating-Current Systems,' Mr. E. B. Wedmore.  |
| FRI.   | University College, 3.—'Greek Art: Roman Arches and Columns,' Prof. E. A. Gardner.   |
|        | — Astronomical, 5.   |
|        | — Alchemical, 8.15.—Symposium.   |
|        | — London School of Economics, 8.15.—'Government and Military Sanitation in the Tropics,' Lecture II., Sir Ronald Ross. (Crawford Public Lecture.)  |



## FINE ARTS

## THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

At the New English Art Club we are once more reminded of the war: first, by Mr. Sickert's large painting *The Soldiers of King Albert the Ready* (151), and, secondly, by the abstinence of many of the usual exhibitors, owing to their engagement in other arts than those of peace. This will be increasingly felt in London exhibitions, which will pass virtually into the hands of such artists as would be described in athletic terms as "old crocks"; it is the hour of revenge upon critics and patrons who have had frequently a mania for discovering prodigious infancy. Since, however, the middle-aged probably would not wish to push home this advantage to excess, and artistic reputation is to some extent built up by the persistent iteration of an artist's name, we would suggest the desirability of printing in catalogues the names of recent exhibitors absent with the colours, so that their places may be kept warm for them against their return. In the present instance we recall the work in previous exhibitions of Messrs. Ian Strang, Gerard Chowne, W. B. Savage, and Maresco Pearce, who are either unrepresented or not so adequately represented as they would be but for the war; and there are doubtless others.

Mr. Sickert's picture is the only painting provoked by the present war we have yet seen which has artistic value, almost all its constituent colours patterning in lively and legible fashion, and the level lines of the three rifles being admirably utilized to give dramatic unity of intention to the group. Perhaps it is as a tribute to the "anonymous" character of the war that the faces of all three combatants are obscured, and the identity revealed only of the fallen. The picture makes a much better decoration than most of the "costumed" compilations we have to submit to on the rare occasions when the walls of our public buildings are painted, and, as it is to be sold for the benefit of the Belgian Fund, there seems an opportunity for some public body to do a public service and secure an historical memento at the same time.

Such work as Mr. Sickert's, which should really be wall-painting for a large building, compares in interesting fashion with the other outstanding feature of the exhibition, Mr. Orpen's *Western Wedding* (141), in which the almost greater difficulty of painting a large picture for a small room is faced. From a superficial point of view the difficulty is triumphantly met, and we cannot refuse our admiration for Mr. Orpen's gifts as an executant. Notably in the crucified figure which is the centre—or, rather, one of the many centres—of the composition, but again and again elsewhere, he displays the power of wringing complete and expressive draughtsmanship from the very limited number of tones which is all the exigencies of a general scheme permit to an artist of severe probity. Mr. Orpen need hardly, in fact, claim that virtue, because his power of economy does not really subserve any such exacting scheme; his picture is a compilation carried through by very much the same means as Frith's *Derby Day*—that is to say, if by imperfect planning of tones any object fails to relieve from its background, another object is moved up behind it of a tone and colour suitable for evading the difficulty.

Unity of surface is Mr. Orpen's virtue, unity of structure that of Mr. Sickert.

The main essentials of the group are the very bones of the colour-scheme with the older painter, though we may admit that in details he is in this gigantic sketch occasionally untidy. We feel that the tone that has been squeezed out for the sake of simplicity would sometimes have told us something of interest. Mr. Orpen, on the other hand, pulls off too many minor triumphs. Compare, for example, his rather severe analysis of the planes of the central figure with the elaborate contouring of the fiddler, or the over-accented character of the contemptuous critic who surveys the artist's *tableau vivant* from the left-hand corner—disdainful, apparently, of the high-power motor-car which has brought, perhaps, the bishop to this rural scene, or even the painter himself. Certainly the interest of the latter in the scene is sadly theatrical. We believe in none of his figurants as we believe in the riflemen of Mr. Sickert, in whose hands a crucifixion would at least have some elements of human tragedy. We can imagine, indeed, Mr. Orpen's persistent flippancy giving serious offence in some quarters, but shrewdly suspect those of his confrères who would deny him any merit of envying him his virtuosity on the sly.

These two pictures are so much the principal ones, and the others of a type so familiar to the amateurs who frequent the exhibitions of the N.E.A.C., that a brief further notice may suffice. Mr. Orpen's other two works (139 and 143) are ill-knit in detail compared with his large canvas, and not superior in fundamental design. Mr. Sumner's *L'Éducation Sentimentale* (131), which occupies the place of honour at the end of the gallery, shows the difficulty of putting through a figure subject on a large scale, even to an artist confidently sufficient for a smaller affair like his handsome *Dorset Landscape* (217). Mr. Derwent Lees has sometimes shown a similar mastery in the latter field, and is a capable draughtsman from life; but in his *Portrait of a Girl* (86) the range of space and the comparison of widely different forms involved in setting a figure in a landscape raise difficulties which have not quite been met. Miss Marjorie Brend (74) and Miss H. R. Middleton show good studies in the manner of Mr. Sickert; Mr. A. Rothenstein, a graceful chinoiserie, *Design for a Circular Scene for Madame Pavlova* (176); Mr. McEvoy, a very happy sketch in water-colour of evanescent delicacy (173); and Mr. Schwabe, a virile design of revellers in a swing at *Hampstead* (24), only marred by a row of low-comedy heads at the bottom of the composition.

## OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THREE exhibitions opened last week in aid of some fund connected with the war, the most important being the show at Messrs. Colnaghi & Obach's, the proceeds of which are to go to the Queen's Work for Women Fund and the Australian Continental Association.

The catalogue opens with examples of seventeen Old Masters, many of which bear very great names; but probably the modest *Frozen River Scene and Icefair* (2), by Solomon Ruysdael, will give the most lasting artistic satisfaction by its delicate workmanship and the way in which the whole scene appears naturally to arise from the artist's pleasure in a familiar and matured technique. Romney's *Coy Child* (6) is an able, spontaneous sketch. It is by his power of flinging on the canvas such a

necessarily fleeting pose as this that the painter marks himself as so much more the born draughtsman than his contemporaries. Note the admirably suggested hand, and the freedom with which, despite a fair measure of particularity in the way of likeness, the whole scheme of form flows from a geometric sense of volumes, not from the imitation of contours. The picture may be a little obvious, but it is sound and structural. If we pass from it to the Rembrandt *Portrait of a Young Man* (10)—not surely so very young—we cannot but feel that the fuller representation of human character has been purchased at the expense of artistic unity. If this were to turn up as a modern picture instead of boasting a pedigree of two hundred years, we doubt if any one would fail to stigmatize it as a debased piece of design, though, to some eyes at least, marvellous in imitation. We are not, however, accustomed lightly to challenge an accredited Rembrandt. Certainly this one has many of the qualities of that master, while its faults, if rarely to be found quite at this pitch, are common enough in his work. But we should be more easily persuaded of its genuineness than of its excellence. The attribution of *Le Jeune Dessinateur* (4) to such a master of pigment as Chardin puts a greater strain on our credulity.

*The Card Party* (17) is a picture of considerable merit and interest. The figures have not the stylistic consistency we often find in the work of Pietro Longhi—and, it may be, the ascription to him is in some degree provisional—but there are passages of capable painting in some of the heads, and the setting of the group in the interior is admirable. These great washes of mysterious colour which balance so well the claims of atmospheric distance and architectural solidity remind us how nearly the sophisticated eighteenth-century Italian School came to establishing a style of painting idiomatic, self-contained, and, in a sense, superior to any other, since it depends less on resemblance to nature, yet offers a full and various suggestion of it. If the two well-known examples by Gabriel Metsu (9 and 11) had but a little of this sense of the finer grammar of the painter's technique, they might really bear the comparisons with Vermeer which they are sure to provoke. Turner's *Venice, Campo Santo* (5), shows great cleverness in juggling with paint; but when a stretch of water is treated with so strange a lack of perspective in the placing of objects on its surface jugglery does not avail. The serenity of the picture is fretted, and the impression is unsatisfactory.

A collection of Fans constitutes the second feature of the exhibition. Twenty-eight Empire and eighteenth-century examples, lent by Mrs. Frank Gibson, confirm our impression that, elegant as they generally were in their mounting (see, for example, Nos. 17 and 22), they were rarely, in fact, painted by men of much decorative gift. In this respect we idealize them, and Corder was well advised in taking up a branch of art which had suggested possibilities rather than realized them. The way was open for him to imitate, yet improve on, the originals, and this he undoubtedly did. (Nos. 2 and 3 in the adjoining collection of his works are typical examples.) Mrs. Mary Davis is also represented by several fans, of which *The Russian Dancers* (26) is the best. It has a good colour-scheme, but the panels in which the figures are placed are set so closely together as slightly to cramp our sense of the latter's movements. An elegant water-colour by Whistler, *Nellie Finch* (29), deserves special mention.



## Fine Art Gossip.

At the Leicester Galleries the illustrations to Princess Mary's Gift-Book are very varied in quality, Mr. Arthur Rackham's two contributions being, perhaps, the best.

At the McLean Gallery the Belgian Mission of Art are showing some works by Belgian artists which, we are told, have been smuggled through the German lines, to be sold in this country for the benefit of artists in Belgium. The principal exhibitors are M. Henri Thomas, whose etching *The Lady with the Muff* (78) shows some power; M. Maurice Langskens, *The Sonata* (36); and M. Joseph Taelmans, whose *Brabant Village* (76) is a landscape of distinct charm. The designs of scenes in Old Belgium, by M. Amédée Lynen (53-6), are lively and interesting.

We noticed in *The Athenæum* of November 7th the death of the distinguished archaeologist M. Déchelette. His heroic end is thus mentioned in the official dispatches:—

"Extrait de la 'Mise à l'ordre de l'Armée' française.—Déchelette, capitaine de territoriale au 298<sup>e</sup> régiment d'infanterie, a été tué le 6 octobre, alors qu'il entraînait sa compagnie sous un feu violent d'artillerie et d'infanterie, et lui avait fait gagner trois cents mètres de terrain; avant de mourir, a demandé au lieutenant-colonel commandant le régiment si on avait gardé le terrain conquis, et, sur sa réponse affirmative, lui a exprimé sa satisfaction en ajoutant qu'il était heureux que sa mort servît à la France."

Two other French scholars have lost their lives in the war: M. Ollivier-Henry, who was President of the Société Académique de Brest; and the Vicomte Alfred de la Barre de Nanteuil, who, after being severely wounded near Dixmude, died in hospital at Dunkirk. The Vicomte was a very competent archaeologist who had written ably on Breton castles. Both took an active part in the Congrès archéologique de France at Brest in June last.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND has acquired by purchase an important example of the work of Gilbert Stuart, the American portrait painter who worked in Ireland between the years 1788 and 1793, and painted many Irish celebrities. The work now in Dublin, an oval portrait of a lady, supposed to be a Mrs. Webb of Donegal, is a particularly fine example of his art, both as regards the flesh painting and its colour-scheme.

Another recent addition to the collection, a view of a Dutch town by Johann H. Prinz, a Dutch painter of the latter half of the eighteenth century, has been presented by Miss Sarah Purser.

THE Fortieth Exhibition of the Dublin Sketching Club opened last week in Dublin. Amongst the exhibitors are Dr. G. W. Yeates (who shows some good studies of fishing-boats), Mr. John Glover, Mr. Henry Moss, Miss Kathleen Fox, Mr. Alfred Grey, and Mr. J. Crampton Walker.

MR. GEORGE ATKINSON has been appointed to a professorship in the Dublin Metropolitan School of Art. He has attained distinction as etcher and water-colour painter.

A BOOK of proofs of prints made by Sir John Gilbert to illustrate 'Ivanhoe' in *The London Journal* has been presented to the Edinburgh Public Library. The book is believed to be one of the only two existing sets. The artist was evidently proud of these illustrations, for they were the first which bore the words "Drawn by John Gilbert." This detail we derive from *Notes and Queries*, where recently Mr. Ralph Thomas has been publishing an elaborate account of Gilbert's many illustrations in *The London Journal*.

## MUSIC

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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*National Anthems arranged for Young Pianists*. By A. Roloff. 1s. net.—These appear at an opportune moment, for, as they are constantly being played by military and other bands, young pianists will be glad to have them in this form. The anthems of England, France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, and Japan are given.

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## Musical Gossip.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S First Symphony in A flat was revived at the Queen's Hall Symphony Concert last Saturday afternoon. It is a highly emotional work, and shows his individuality throughout. Its length did not affect us when it was first produced, but now we cannot help feeling that a few judicious cuts would strengthen the music. Sir Henry Wood secured a vivid rendering. The concert opened with Bach's delightful Second 'Brandenburg' Concerto, Messrs. Fransella, Sons, Gyp, and Goossens playing the soli parts. Mlle. Lena Kontorowitsch gave a characteristic reading of Brahms's Violin Concerto.

AN interesting concert was given at the Æolian Hall last Tuesday in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund and British Red Cross Society. The programme opened with M. Glazounoff's String Quartet in D minor, Op. 70. In these days a return to classical form and tonality is regarded by many musicians as a mistake; but if a composer's taste lies in that direction, and if he can write something fresh and individual, the result is satisfactory. The Russian composer's music possesses both those qualities. The clear, piquant Scherzo is a gem, while the slow movement is beautiful and restrained as regards emotion. An admirable performance was given of the work by the London String Quartet (Messrs. Albert E. Sammons, Thomas W. Petre, H. Waldo Warner, and C. Warwick Evans). Miss Agnes Nicholls sang with clear voice two Berlioz *melodies* and Schumann's 'The Two Grenadiers': the latter is, however, only suitable for a man's voice.

M. Arthur de Greef, the well-known Belgian pianist, played some Chopin solos. His reading of the music was good, though at times somewhat overcharged with sentiment.

THE Quartet selected for the opening of the eighth Classical Concert at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday was by Haydn, but it was not one of his best—indeed, for him it was rather dull. The final movement, a fugue, made it clear, however, that the composer had studied his Fux 'Gradus' to advantage. Although correct, it was not inspiring, and the English String Quartet showed this in their playing. The performers were afterwards heard to far better advantage in Beethoven's great Quartet in B flat (Op. 130).

Miss Myra Hess played Schumann's Sonata in G minor (Op. 22). Tone and technique were good, and the reading sympathetic. Her conception of the music in the other movements was not quite so satisfactory.

At the concert of the London Symphony Orchestra next Monday at Queen's Hall Madame Tita Brand Cammaerts will, with accompaniment of a carillon, recite a poem by M. Émile Cammaerts, 'Chantons, Belges, Chantons,' composed by Sir Edward Elgar, who will conduct. M. Henri Verbrugghen, a Beethoven specialist, will conduct that composer's Symphony in A.

THE last of the Queen's Hall Symphony Concerts before Christmas will take place next Saturday. At one time the 'Pathetic' of Tschaiikowsky was constantly being played, but it will be heard next week for the first time at the Symphony Concerts since March, 1911.

THE LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY's forthcoming concert will take place at Queen's Hall next Wednesday evening at 7.30, instead of 8 o'clock. The occasion is



naturally one for selecting works of a less serious character than those Mr. Arthur Fagge is in the habit of performing. The programme will include a new Fantasia on 'It's a Long Way to Tipperary,' played by the full band of the Coldstream Guards, and Capt. Mackenzie Rogan's 'Military Tattoo'; a choral Polonaise from Glinka's 'Life for the Tsar,' the Processional March from Gounod's 'Queen of Sheba,' and a set of old Sea Chanteys, arranged by Mr. Fagge.

At the Concert of Christmas Carols and Patriotic Music, to be given at the Royal Albert Hall by the Royal Choral Society on Saturday afternoon, December 19th, the soloists will be Miss Emily Shepherd, Madame Kirkby Lunn, and Messrs. Alfred Heather and Frederick Ranalow. Mr. H. L. Balfour will be the organist, and Sir Frederick Bridge the conductor.

MR. STERLING MACKINLAY announces a series of Wednesday Concerts at the Queen's (Small) Hall, beginning next Wednesday. Half the profits will be given to various War charities, and the remainder to the artists.

MR. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH, his wife and children, will give a programme of Old Dances and Music by composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the Hall of the Art-Workers' Guild, 6, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, on Wednesday evening, December 16th.

THE result of Mr. William Carter's Scottish Concert, at the Royal Albert Hall on Monday evening, enabled him to hand over a solid sum to the St. John Ambulance European War Fund. Popular Scottish airs were sung by several excellent artists, and Madame Tamaki Miura delighted the audience by her rendering of the Japanese melody 'Sakura.' Then there were patriotic choruses by Madame Alicia Adélaïde Needham and Mr. D. Churchill Sibley, conducted by their composers. A new, strongly rhythmical march, 'The Boy Scouts' Patrol,' by Miss Henriette Murkens, is likely to become popular.

WE are glad to notice that at Cambridge Mr. C. B. Rootham's musical abilities have been recognized by a Fellowship at St. John's College.

THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY (Faculty of Arts) of the University of Liverpool has established a Fellowship in the Archaeology of Music, which Miss Kathleen Schlesinger (British subject by birth and parentage) has been invited to accept. She is the well-known lecturer, and author of the elaborate work in two volumes 'Instruments of the Orchestra and Precursors of the Violin Family.' Her programme of future work will be the Music of Ancient Greece, and its development and influence on the musical system of the West.

M. WASSILI SAFONOFF will conduct the third concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society, and will revive Liadow's Symphonic Poem 'The Enchanted Lake,' which was given under the direction of Dr. Chessin at a concert of the Society in 1911. Miss Katherine Goodson will play by special request Grieg's Concerto.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sus.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon.	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	London Choral Society's Concert for Princess Mary's Fund, 7.30, Queen's Hall.
THURS.	Royal Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Liza Lehmann's Concert in aid of the Camp Concert Fund, 3, Aeolian Hall.
—	Leighton House Concert, 4.
SAT.	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.

### Dramatic Gossip.

WHEN 'The Flag Lieutenant' was first produced (June, 1908) people were inclined to be smilingly sceptical about the hero, who quixotically allowed his unwitting friend to take the credit of his own act of heroism; but quixotic bravery is now the order of the day, and the plot will seem less fantastic. Last Saturday's revival at the Haymarket reminded us of some of the true stories which come from the Fleet at sea. The second act, the British Camp at Candia, is an able piece of dramatic writing. Some sticklers for accuracy in the portrayal of naval procedure may cavil at "petticoat" influence on the admiral's quarter-deck, but Ellis Jeffreys made Mrs. Cameron a seductive prisoner's friend. The cast is excellent. Mr. Arthur Holmes-Gore is in his original part of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Berkeley Wynne; Mr. Jack Hobbs and Mr. Edward Combermere make very natural midshipmen; and a special word of praise is due to Mr. Thomas Weguelin as an A.B., and Mr. Gordon Harker as a private of marines. Mr. Allan Aynesworth's earnest and rather heavy Major Thesiger throws into clear relief the indomitable cheerfulness of Mr. Godfrey Tearle's Flag Lieutenant.

THE last weeks of 'King Henry IV.' are announced at His Majesty's Theatre, as Sir Herbert Tree has decided to produce 'David Copperfield' on Christmas Eve. Mr. Louis N. Parker has prepared the version of Dickens's story, which was announced earlier, and postponed on account of the war. Sir Herbert Tree will show his versatility by playing both Micawber and Daniel Peggotty.

MESSRS. MAUNSEL will publish immediately the complete 'Dramatic Works of John M. Synge,' in 1 vol., containing 'The Playboy of the Western World,' 'Deirdre of the Sorrows,' 'Riders to the Sea,' 'The Shadow of the Glen,' 'Tinker's Wedding,' and 'The Well of the Saints.'

THE death on Monday last of Fanny Brough is a real loss to the stage, for she was an actress of natural humour who had improved her gifts by long and wide experience. The daughter of Robert Brough, a journalist and mordant wit who died early, she had the advantage of beginning her career under the old "stock" system, acquiring a great range of parts under Charles Calvert at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester. She was first seen in London in 1870, and since that time had been busy in many London theatres as well as on tour. Her gaiety made her a good exponent of farce such as 'Our Flat' and 'The Man from Blankley's.' She was also effective in sentiment, securing one of her great successes in 'Little Lord Fauntleroy.' She was, however, capable of more elaborate and artistic work, as was shown by her fine presentation, in Sir A. W. Pinero's comedy 'The Times,' of a wife whose devotion to her husband redeems her from vulgarity. Her latest appearances in Drury Lane drama and pantomime showed all her old verve.

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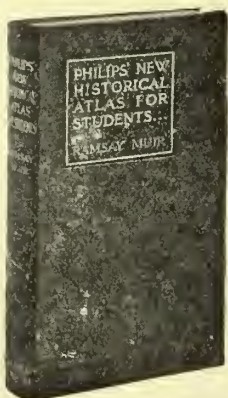
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# CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOKS and JUVENILE LITERATURE.

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*National Humour: Scottish, English, Irish, Welsh, American.* By the Rev. David Macrae. With Illustrations by John Duncan. (Paisley, Gardner, 5s. net.)

PEOPLE nowadays do not steal handkerchiefs—they steal ideas, wrote Balzac in his monograph on the press; and since his days the rage for good stories has increased so widely that it is difficult to be original in print. You may, in fact, find your own jest spoilt by the man who “conveys” it into some column or other the day after he heard it, while the humour which has a recent reputation is so often repeated that it grows tedious.

One sympathizes with Mark Twain’s suggestion that the jokes of Sydney Smith deserve a long rest. Yet so little is known of the past in these days that some of the old jests are for the public almost as good as new. Seeing them once again contracted or expanded—and seldom, like some contractors to-day, expanded to advantage—we only regret the tendency to ascribe them to the United States. Dean Ramsay, Whewell, and Dr. Johnson have all, to our recent knowledge, suffered in this way.

The Rev. David Macrae in his ‘National Humour’ has not made the mistake of giving us a string of unconnected stories, and he knows that a jest’s prosperity lies partly in its setting; so his good things take their place pleasantly in a narrative which is partly historical and partly personal. He is evidently an observer of manners as well as a student of familiar sources of humour, though he does not mention among his Scottish laughter-makers George Seton, the author of an admirable ‘Budget of Anecdotes.’ His Highland stories are particularly apt, and he recognizes that grim element which often enters into Scottish humour. The Scot, we may add, is particularly sensitive about his country and its institutions, and his zeal for matters of fact is a source of unconscious humour to those who are more ready to take things for granted. Many a Southron has noticed this, but no other so delightfully as Lamb in a famous essay which the author does not quote, ‘Imperfect Sympathies.’

So far as we know Welsh humour, we do not detect anything particularly national in it. Mr. Lloyd George reminds us of many another legislator who seeks the plaudits of the many-headed; but

the Irish have their own distinct characteristics in their fun. Here is a nation which, with all the zest of natural ability for the business, rejoices in “pulling the leg” of others, and has little scruples concerning the exercise of imagination. Yet no Irish joke-book has attained the position of Dean Ramsay’s classic Scottish collection. The best wits do not often write their reminiscences—perhaps because everybody else does.

In English humour the Cockney predominates nowadays, and we regret the small notice in the press of that country shrewdness which often flashes out from apparent stupidity. The Cockney’s art is largely an immense irreverence, by which he seeks to get on terms with the handicaps of fate and a highly artificial existence. For concise point we know nothing like the remark of the small street arab to the driver of a hearse which nearly ran over him: “Nah then, greedy!” The author is not adequate in this section, and ought to know that the “v” for “w” is obsolete.

When the reviewer thinks of American humour he always recalls that bridge in Switzerland concerning which Mark Twain explained that “the larger raindrops made it shake.” Mr. Macrae pays due attention to Mr. F. P. Dunne, but his matter here might have been fresher. Max Adeler is crude, not the type of subtler American humorist whose secret Mark Twain explained some years since.

After all, we have not quoted any of the author’s stories; we have left the reader to enjoy them. In a summary treatment such as this any critic will detect some omissions. Should not W. S. Gilbert, for instance, figure in any account of humour? A knowledge of his works would explain why “burgled” is current English, a point on which Mr. Macrae is out of date. But the book is bright and agreeable throughout, if it is not very deep. The illustrations are bright too, but they do not strike us as memorable.

## *The Hanging Garden, and Other Verse.*

By Maxwell Armfield. With 8 Illustrations in Colour by the Author. (Simpkin & Marshall, 5s.)

MR. ARMFIELD combines a strong sense of the decorative in illustration with an aptitude for verse that reaches now and again a high level. He allows himself to be fantastic at moments, both in verse and in colour. He has words unusual in their context, such as “cavorting,” and “pale *glaucus* pollen” (though *glaucus* certainly does express the effect). He has strange uses for yellows and reds: ‘The Hanging Garden’ (frontispiece) and ‘Out of the East he came’ are curiously naive in this respect. But that same *naïveté* is carried to high effectiveness in ‘The White Stag of Armory,’ where the white and gold and grey fall into an admirable design. He has an instinct for delicacy as of a Japanese artist, well shown throughout his draughtsmanship, but especially pronounced in ‘The Messengers’ and ‘De Profundis.’

The analogy appears in such poems as ‘At Hand,’ distinguished for its depth and movement. Of the naive picturesque touch we find excellent examples in ‘The Roman Road,’ ‘Over Butterow,’ and ‘Autumn in England’:—

From Bistern and the sea,  
Where white sails make a necklace  
Round France to Italy.

The two penultimate stanzas of ‘The Woolwinders’ are notable.

‘England to Ireland’ is expressive, and ‘The White Stag of Armory’ has a distinct touch of Mr. W. B. Yeats.

## *Great Pictures by Great Painters: selected from the Public Galleries of Great Britain and the Continent.* With Descriptive Notes by A. Fish. (Cassell & Co., 12s. net.)

THE mixture of good and indifferent pictures in these reproductions suggests the reflection that the passport to fellowship with “great painters” adumbrated in the sub-title must some day be revised. Already there is to be noticed in the galleries themselves a tendency to half-avowed purgation in cases where the buildings are well endowed with underground rooms into which light enters with discreet moderation. Aesthetically, this process seems urgently called for, yet there would evidently be a danger if the curator of the day allowed himself a free expression of his pride or shame regarding this or that item in the collection under his charge. The editor of this publication evidently maintains a stern impartiality in such matters. All pictures in a public gallery are great pictures for the purpose of his work, which thus, while losing something from an artistic point of view, becomes an historical record wherein the mistakes in the control of the various galleries are faithfully recorded. In these circumstances our own Tate Gallery comes in for some shrewd knocks; but the Luxembourg does not escape—witness the weak example of J. A. Muenier, ‘The Harpsichord Lesson’; while there are queerly chosen instances of greatness from some of our provincial museums which need not be particularized.

It is more agreeable to point out instances in which robust design survives the process of colour-reproduction sufficiently to remain easily legible. Such are ‘The Lute-Player’ of Frans Hals and, in less degree, the ‘Madame Molé Raymond of the Comédie Française,’ by Madame Vigée Le Brun. Hobbema’s ‘Avenue’ retains some of its charm (it always does under any ordeal of reproduction); and Charles Jacques’s ‘Moutons à l’Abreuvoir’ is the most successful of all the prints in suggesting the stubborn fibre of the original. Perhaps the greatest surprise is the respectable print made from Guardi’s ‘Santa Maria della Salute,’ the somewhat trivial sparkle of which takes on, in the process of printing, an incisive emphasis which makes it among the most interesting of the illustrations. In many other cases the success of the renderings is in inverse proportion to the merits of the originals as oil paintings.



*How to Study the Old Masters.* By Charles H. Caffin. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s. net.)

*How to Study the Modern Painters.* (Same author, publishers, and price.)

THE two volumes before us will form admirable Christmas gift-books. They are well produced, and contain sixty-eight full-page reproductions of famous paintings. The print is good, and the books are of a convenient size to handle, and are well bound.

The author has endeavoured to assist the reader to appreciate the art of painting—from Cimabue to Claude Lorrain, and from Watteau to Matisse. "Some experience in lecturing" has taught Mr. Caffin that the majority of students have not the time to make an exhaustive study, and that those who intend ultimately to do so require a simple summary to begin with. It is a summary of this kind which he attempts to give in these volumes, and he makes no further claim for his work. This is as well, because his method seems to us unscientific, and his judgment rather superficial. He adopts a novel plan. Taking, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the history of painting, he writes of artists in pairs, each pair representing a phase in the development of the art. Sometimes the artists are coupled because of their obvious affinities, and sometimes they are treated together to point a contrast; one picture of each is reproduced, and these are printed side by side. Mr. Caffin does not hesitate to place next to one another artists of different nationalities; indeed, it is consistent with his bird's-eye view that he rather prefers this arrangement. Thus Fra Angelico and Van Eyck are studied together, Botticelli and Memlinc, Raphael and Wolgemuth. Titian is contrasted with Holbein; Rubens with Velasquez; and Rembrandt with Murillo. In the second volume we find Watteau and Hogarth placed together, Courbet and Boecklin, Manet and Josef Israëls. Each section contains about fifteen pages of large type, and this generally includes biographical sketches of both artists.

It is obvious that Mr. Caffin's modest disclaimer of any pretensions to exhaustive study are well justified; for it would be quite impossible for a student to form any conception of a master's life-work from such a cursory notice. Mr. Caffin maintains in his Introduction that, by spreading before his reader the salient features of the subject, he provides a firm groundwork for the building of future studies; but we have small faith in this method of artistic instruction. A series of comparisons such as we find in these books may be of some interest to the cultivated student, and may suggest to him new trains of thought, but they can never serve as an introduction to, or a substitute for, scientific study of the subject. There are no short cuts to the appreciation of the arts and knowledge of their history. Granted the initial natural bias, the critic must pass through a long and laborious apprenticeship, and

supplement his knowledge of art with knowledge drawn from other sources before his judgment can have weight. The history of art must be studied scientifically, not "artistically." To expect a student to understand the development of painting in Europe from these thumbnail sketches is like expecting him to understand the Napoleonic wars from short biographies of Napoleon and Wellington, with a plan of the battle of Waterloo. It avails nothing that the author makes repeated efforts to explain to the lay mind the meaning of current terms in art criticism, and thus coaches his reader in the "right thing to say"; he can at best produce an unscholarly dilettante whose connoisseurship is as shallow as it is effective. There are no labour-saving devices in true scholarship, though the public are always being tempted to believe in their efficacy.

Mr. Caffin's style is chatty and anecdotic, recalling conversations in the studios of lady artists. It is cultured, sentimental, and consciously "advanced," and it abounds in quotations. He does not always tell us whence they are derived; but when he misquotes the line "Beauty is truth, truth beauty," as "Truth is beauty, beauty is truth," he boldly tells us that it comes from Keats.

Nevertheless, there is an attraction about these books. They have not an educational, but an historical value. They set down the degree of knowledge of the average "cultured" person to-day, and reflect the judgments of contemporary "broad-minded" critics. A bibliophile lighting upon these books some fifty or a hundred years hence would discover the same *naïveté* in the 'Glossary of Terms' which is appended to each volume as we find to-day in eighteenth-century dictionaries. Such definitions as the following will delight the antiquaries of future generations:—

"*Art for Art's sake*: a catchword adopted in the last quarter of the nineteenth century by the followers of Manet, who asserted that the first requisite of a painter was to be able to paint. They began by saying that the subject of a picture was of little importance . . . and ended by asserting that subject was of no importance at all. Now that the dust of argument is settled, it has established the truth that, as Prof. John C. van Dyke says, 'the art of a picture is not in the subject, but in the manner of presenting it.'"

"*Concrete*: opposed to Abstract; viewed as existing in connection with objects and substances. Thus the picture of a landscape conveys a concrete expression of trees, water, sky, ground, &c., and may do no more. On the other hand, it may stimulate an abstract impression, for example, of exquisite restfulness, so that in the enjoyment of this the actual shapes and appearances of objects and substances, perhaps even their very existence in the picture, may be forgotten. . . . Remember the abstract is as much a fact to the spirit and the imagination as the concrete is to the senses of sight and touch. See Abstract."

"*Grand style*: an imposing method of composition, embodying elevated feeling, brought to perfection by the great Italians of the Renaissance."

"*Hole in the Wall*: a term used in connection with mural painting. It implies

that the painting, instead of preserving the impression of being upon a flat solid surface, makes one feel as if one were looking through an opening to some scene beyond; we say of such that 'it makes a hole in the wall.'"

"*Pointilliste*: a method of laying the paint on the canvas. . . ."

"*Greek*: the English equivalent of *Græci*, the name by which the Romans designated the people who called themselves Hellenes after a mythic ancestor Hellen."

In addition to the 'Glossary,' each volume is provided with an Index, where the pronunciation of all foreign names and phrases is printed phonetically in brackets. François Boucher, we are told, should be pronounced "frahnswah bou-shay," and chiaroscuro "kee-ah-rohs-koo-roh." Watteau is "vaht-toh" or "wot-toh," and *La vérité vraie* "lah vayree-tay vhray."

### Gift-Books.

**Princess Mary's Gift-Book** (Hodder & Stoughton, 2/6) is an excellent production, and well worthy of the occasion. It contains stories, articles, and poems by such well-known writers as Sir J. M. Barrie, Sir H. Rider Haggard, Mr. Kipling, Mr. Hall Caine, and Mr. Noyes. Sir A. Conan Doyle's 'Bimbashi Joyce' (reprinted from 'The Green Flag') is one of the best (though why say Balianah instead of Balianah for the Nile village of that name?). 'The Spy' by George A. Birmingham is amusing. There are many drawings by Messrs. Byam Shaw, Mr. Edmund Dulac, and other eminent artists. The profits on the sale are all to be given to the Queen's Work for Women Fund.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of **Our Sentimental Garden**, by AGNES and EGERTON CASTLE (Heinemann, 6/ net), is its price. One does not expect to find for that sum a good-sized volume, admirably printed, with eight coloured illustrations (by Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON) and innumerable sketches. The contents, too, for those who like the potpourri order of literature, are commendable. The garden, a satisfying and various result of much research and devotion; the house filled with treasure-trove from Italian curiosity shops; dogs and cats; reminiscences of youthful days in France and other days in Ireland: all these jostle one another in agreeable profusion. The schooldays in France show that even strict Catholicism cannot prevent the exchange of two helpings of red lentil pottage for a bit of the Protestant chop allowed to the young "godem"; that survival of an expletive appears to come from the days of Duguesclin and Dunois. We learn also how large a part the onion plays in the "soupe maigre"; that recalls an ancient rhyme:—

And we will teach those bragging foes  
That beef and beer hit harder blows  
Than soup and toasted frogs.

Times have changed, and the opprobrium has shifted to sausages. The writers praise onions, but forget Bermuda, where a man's finest epitaph is (according to Mark Twain) "He was an onion." But Mark Twain is evidently not well known to the authors. The "Punch" jingle is misquoted: it should be

Punch, brothers, punch with care;  
Punch in the presence of the passenjare.

a far more devastating rhythm than that printed.

One fragment about broken china of price recalls the head of a family who always



respected Moses because he did not plead that the Tables of the Law came to pieces in his hands.

Some of the Irish tales are good. One "wicked," i.e., highly zealous, young curato offended a peasant-woman by explaining that the poor to be accounted blessed were those who were poor in spirit, not in this world's goods. An express had to be stopped for an urgent case of illness; the company's orders were strict, but the signal lever stiffened miraculously at the right moment, thanks to a timely wink to the official in charge of it.

The sketches are decorative rather than explanatory in most cases; but there is at least one excellent drawing of the Pekinese dog Loki, who figures prominently in the text. Similarly, the six coloured pictures are admirable examples of the fantastic (the colours are reproduced with great skill), but they exaggerate odd effects. The 'Holly Tree' (p. 272) at once excites the comment, "Find the holly!"

There are one or two solecisms in the text: a long sentence about Loki brings the writers to "who we called," instead of "whom." What does the word "scald" mean as an adjective? "The Furze and Broom, all guinea-gold on the moor," is a phrase spoilt by a well-known brand of cigarettes. But the book is, as a whole, well worth reading, and still more worth possessing for its charming appearance.

MR. W. LEE HANKEY's illustrations to **The Deserted Village** (Constable, 1/ net) are faithful in their attempt to reproduce rustic types and scenes, and his portraiture is now and again effective; but the work as a whole is too much blurred, too "washy"; the landscapes and outdoor backgrounds lose all their point. Considering the price, however, we ought not to carp overmuch at defects in what is, after all, quite a nice little volume.

MR. T. G. W. HENSLOW's ambitions may be gauged by the fact that in **Ye Sundial Booke** (Arnold, 10/6 net) he has written no fewer than 600 verses about sundials. The result is rather ineffective. In the first place, Mr. Henslow is not a master of poetry; in the second, he has set himself an almost impossible task. Sundials, of all things, demand special inspiration; only now and again is a really good motto struck out; besides, what pressing need is there of so many mottoes? "Horas non numero nisi serenas" or "Pereunt et imputantur" may suffice for many sundials. Now and again we find a good verse:—

Go your own way,  
Leave me to mine,  
Yet think some day  
Upon my sign,

is, at least, terse and simple.

It was another mistake, in our opinion, to supply imaginary backgrounds. A record of sundials in their actual places has its value, but in almost every case the real background is quite worth drawing. MISS HARTLEY has done her part well, and supplied a number of picturesque sketches; but it is a pity she had to work under such conditions, as she would have undoubtedly done equal justice to actualities. The only useful part of a book which should have had its use as well as its ornament throughout is the chapter on the 'Setting of the Sundial,' and that chapter is, unfortunately, not written by Mr. Henslow. The volume is suitable for a drawing-room table, but little more—which is a pity.

Indian legends have a mythological and allegorical quality which is seldom found in Western folk-lore. Fairy-tale and religious faith are inextricably mingled in the matter

contained in **The Indian Story Book** (Macmillan, 7/6 net), retold by MR. RICHARD WILSON from the 'Mahabharata,' the 'Ramayana,' and other early sources. There are nine stories in the book, and the author has made a point of telling them simply, omitting difficult place- and proper- names when possible. They make fascinating reading, and should have an excellent influence upon children, since they hold up to admiration the Christian virtues of hatred of oppression, gentleness to the weak and old, fearlessness in the face of danger, patience under tribulation, and unquenchable faith in the ultimate triumph of good over evil. The text occasionally reminds us of Gospel phrases: "Alas!" said the Master (in 'The Prince Wonderful'), "for those sheep of mine who have no Shepherd." The story entitled 'The Prince Wonderful' is drawn from Sir Edwin Arnold's 'Light of Asia.' The sixteen coloured plates and the line illustrations of MR. F. C. PAPÉ are excellent in design and colour, and form an acceptable addition to an admirable book.

**The Golden Garden of the Poets: Lyrics of Love and Friendship** (Hodder & Stoughton, 6/), is a collection of love-poems which (we are quoting from the Prefatory Note) "are arranged in a certain sequence, so that, as far as possible, they may assimilate themselves to the order of Nature in a garden throughout the year." This quaint idea has been really cleverly carried out by MISS MAY BYRON. The poems are well chosen, and though all are on the subject of love, they are surprisingly varied. They are collected from many writers, from Shakespeare's time down to the present. The illustrations are, unfortunately, spoilt by inaccurate drawing, but in design and colouring they are mostly good, and the book generally is well produced.

**A Handbook to the Poetry of Rudyard Kipling**, by MR. RALPH DURAND (Hodder & Stoughton, 10/6 net), is in its appearance a book fit for the drawing-room table. Never, in fact, have we seen a commentary produced in so luxurious a form. Mr. Kipling's extraordinary range of allusion and insight into many technicalities fully justify notes, and Mr. Durand has made a very interesting book of them, adding here and there details of the author's life to make things clearer. A benevolent head master, as is noted, gave the young student the run of his well-stocked library, and so the poet, for all his unconventionality, is in the great tradition. His effective use of the Bible will strike many readers of this volume, also his gusto for rare and fine-sounding words such as "orpiment." We have heard a head master going hopelessly wrong over "ashlar." The 'Handbook' contains a rich store of the terms and abbreviations which prevail in our Army and Navy, and affords a pleasant introduction to the mysteries of a soldier's training. For the benefit of the foreign reader Mr. Durand has wisely decided to give too much rather than too little. Even so he has not always explained enough, for what foreigner is likely to know "Wandle's stream"? The English reader may well ask why all the Indian terms printed in italics are not annotated. There are several of them in 'Departmental Ditties' which any Anglo-Indian could have explained. 'Dream Faces,' a favourite waltz with Mr. Kipling, might have been the subject of a note, as it is now generally forgotten. On 'The Rhyme of the Three Captains' we find a full note referring to the controversy in our own columns (1890) concerning English authors and American publishers which was the genesis of the poem. Mr. Kipling's use of earlier masters is shown,

though Mr. Durand does not say so, in 'The Masque of Plenty,' where Swinburne's most famous chorus is parodied, and in 'One Viceroy Resigns,' which is obviously founded on 'Bishop Blougram's Apology.' There are echoes of Tennyson, too. The first words of 'Two Months: in June,' recall the weariness of Mariana "without hope of change." The average reader may be puzzled by "heimweh" in 'Christmas in India,' and knows the "Djinn" (p. 236) as a "genie," that being the form current in popular editions of the 'Arabian Nights.' In annotating 'A Song to Mithras' Mr. Durand has missed a chance. He writes of the 30th Legion as stationed at the Roman Wall, circa 350 A.D. Classical scholars would tell him that this Legion was not there at that date, but an oddly scratched and suspicious inscription turned up recently which suggests that it was, or, at any rate, one of its soldiers. Horace, 'Satires,' II. iii. 200, might have been cited for the "votive meal and salt" of 'Poseidon's Law.'

The book is provided with an excellent Index as well as a 'List of Poems Annotated.'

We are greatly charmed by **Helpers without Hands**, by MISS GLADYS DAVIDSON, illustrated by MR. EDWIN NOBLE (Wells Gardner, 5/ net). True, we hardly know to what sort of reader it is addressed, for the large, delightful print, the illustrations, and the sort of information imparted suggest the elder members of the nursery; while the text, with its cheerful use of difficult words, and its long, balanced, old-fashioned sentences, is not the sort of thing which recent writers for the young have generally adopted. Perhaps Miss Davidson is of our inveterate opinion—formed in the remote days when we could express first-hand views on the matter—that the so-called "easy" writing is not half so attractive, or even so useful, to the young as a method that has a distinct rhythm in it—if only that rhythm be, as it is here, sufficiently rapid. Somehow, in the matter of difficult words, the mere place of these in a good and telling sentence is surprisingly enlightening to the juvenile mind, and really conveys their meaning. The "helpers" in question are, of course, our old friends the domestic animals, with a marked preference for foreign ones. The paper is grey, and both the print and the coloured illustrations stand out from it in refreshing contrast with the ordinary book. Mr. Noble's pictures are not all equally successful, but a good proportion of them succeed. We like particularly the teams of South African and Sussex cattle.

**Mediterranean Idylls**, by MERRYDELLE HOYT (Duckworth, 5/ net), is a potpourri of legends, travel pictures, history, mythology, native songs, and intimate pictures of Oriental life and customs, collected during desultory journeys through Spain, Egypt, Palestine, Tunisia, and Algeria. The text is quaintly told by two bells, a pillow, and a water-bottle. Some of the descriptions, such as that of the Alhambra in Granada, are picturesque. The illustrations are impressionistic, and odd both in drawing and colour: no one of them conveys a hint of the prevailing "blue" of the Mediterranean.

Two editions of **A Christmas Carol** have been published, by Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall and Messrs. W. & R. Chambers. The first and better is illustrated by MISS HONOR C. APPLETON, the pictures being tinted, and more suitable to the nature of the book than the highly coloured productions of MR. A. I. KELLER. Paper and print are also better in the former book.



Mr. T. N. Foulis publishes a well-printed volume concerning **Famous Edinburgh Students** (5/ net), short biographies, mostly derived from *The Student*, the official magazine of the University. They include 'James Thomson,' by Prof. Gregory Smith; 'James Boswell,' by Sir William Robertson Nicoll; 'Thomas Carlyle,' by Sir James Crichton-Browne; and 'Robert Louis Stevenson,' by Dr. John Kelman. Each biography is provided with a portrait.

Not every great man reveals his powers in the period of growth at school and college, and Prof. Saintsbury takes some time to say that Scott's academic career was not notable. Still, in other cases we get significant details: Carlyle walking a hundred miles to his matriculation, and Sir James Simpson, the pioneer in anaesthetics, noting in his cash-book "Finmen Hadies, 2d., and Bones of the Leg, 11. 1s."

### Illustrated Books.

**The Admirable Crichton**, one of Sir J. M. BARRIE's brightest plays, appears in a handsome volume illustrated by Mr. HUGH THOMSON (Hodder & Stoughton, 10/ net). Mr. Thomson's touch does not seem to lose its charm with years. Perhaps it may be said that he visualizes people more successfully in an early nineteenth-century than in an early twentieth-century mode. At any rate, we believe that many readers will feel that the play has rather been made remote than brought nearer to them by these illustrations. Reproduction has been unkind to Mr. Thomson in the matter of the Island, where the heavy airless scenery mostly stifles the figures—a fault for which we do not hold him responsible. On the other hand, in three or four openings for first-rate studies he himself has, we think, come short of his opportunity. His Crichton is but a feeble representation of the hero, and he has been so unkind to Tweeny as to make it incredible that the admirable one should have "cast a favourable eye" upon her. Still, we do not intend to dispute that these pictures, as a whole, are interesting as examples of illustration, and even, taken from the general reader's point of view, entertaining.

Mr. John Lane has brought out a handsome illustrated edition of **The Golden Age** (12/6 net) with nineteen illustrations by Mr. R. J. ENRAGHT-MOONY. Mr. Kenneth Grahame's famous book combines insight into the child mind with great elaboration of style, and justifies, we suppose, a decorative treatment by the artist. Fantastic landscapes are fitted into pictures in which the main features are equally strange and elaborate. Insistence, for purposes of colour, on detail which would otherwise seem to be trivial is a feature of the illustrations. The children themselves are, we think, too dressed up to be natural; their sense of wonder and mystery would be better emphasized if they seemed more normal in their attire and attitude. The artist is most successful where the small actors are playing fantastic games, as in the nocturnal revels of 'The Blue Room.'

**Drake's Drum, and Other Songs of the Sea**, by Mr. HENRY NEWBOLT, with illustrations in colour by Mr. A. D. McCORMICK (Hodder & Stoughton, 15/ net), suggests some reflections on modern colour reproduction. If we were asked to say what is chiefly lacking in it, we should say air, and then, as far as figures are concerned, that somewhat subtler thing, atmosphere. Clearly a defect of this sort will nowhere count more unfortunately than in sea-

pictures, and it does count so here. Air is wanted everywhere, and atmosphere besides in such pictures as that of Drake's death or the Fighting Téméraire. Things are seen more or less as if in one plane without being calculated so to be seen, as in purely decorative work they legitimately may be. Mr. McCormick makes some fine play with sails and shrouds, and the always enchanting curves of the old wooden battleship. We like particularly, apart from the colouring, 'The Bright Medusa,' also 'The Quarter Gunner's Yarn.' We are inclined to wish that the personification of winds might be suffered to drop out of fashion, so far as pictures go. A large, elfish grey man of sinister expression up in the sky, and a fair lady in a similar predicament and amiable of mood, are not really congruous either with Mr. Newbolt's verses or with the rest of the artist's own work.

**The Garden of Kama, and Other Love Lyrics from India.** Arranged in Verse by LAURENCE HOPE. Illustrated by BYAM SHAW. (Heinemann, 15s. net.)—Full liberty to express feminine passion and an equal licence in the use of bright colours are the opportunities seized by Mr. Byam Shaw in his illustrations to these Indian love-songs. The drawings have more vitality than the average illustrations of the present day, but not more distinction, and their Oriental flavour appears to us to offer the same kind of illusion as we get at an "Earl's Court" exhibition, a great display of elaborate accessories being piled up on a core essentially English.

Almost always we have the suspicion of the paid Academy model masquerading—sometimes with considerable histrionic vigour—in the trappings of the East. Perhaps 'Lahila to the Ferengi Lover' might escape this stricture, the type being well chosen and expressive, though, as is the rule in these colour prints, Mr. Shaw, while utilizing something of the aspect of the native art of India, blends it and the conventions of the Royal Academy with scant respect for purity of idiom. To the uninitiated perhaps this robust appropriation of any means to say what has to be said may seem a cause of strength. The more refined Oriental would, we suspect, view such borrowings much as we regard the determination to be European at all costs in the "Babu" of comic journalism.

We have heard travellers, describing India as a meeting-place of mutually destructive civilizations, complain of incongruity when, among the masterpieces of art treasured in a palace, they find, say, a gramophone, by some misconception of values, equally prized. Mr. Shaw's utilization of the art (in itself admirable) of Indian illumination appears to us an unconscious revenge for this indiscriminate admiration of our culture. For those who do not mind miscellaneous feeding, we may add that the medley is contrived with considerable zest, and what we might have called audacity, if we were sure that the artist realized the risks he was running.

Messrs. Duckworth's "Windermere Series" (5/ net) is capably got-up; the binding is good, and the print clear, and not too crowded for little eyes. The selection of standard works is wise. HAWTHORNE'S **Tanglewood Tales** and **Gulliver's Travels** are always sure of a welcome. MR. MILO WINTER'S illustrations—while appealing more to their elders than to any but the most thoughtful children—are excellent in drawing and colour. The only complaint likely to be made is that there are not enough of them.

MR. W. HEATH ROBINSON possesses adaptability. In *The Sketch* he is purely jocose, varying his weekly inventions to suit the casual glance. Rabelais he treats more seriously, studying the grotesque in a spirit of breadth and size, with bold lines that bring out the full savour of Urquhart and his great original. Now in **A Midsummer Night's Dream** (Constable, 12/6 net) he courts delicacy, and with a success that recalls Mr. Arthur Rackham; but he is less fantastic, more definite to the spirit of the work, and consequently more convincing. He keeps his broad sense of the grotesque toned to the occasion: Snug, Flute, Quince, and their fellows are good instances, as are the delineations of Puck and his rustic victims. The vignettes and full-page black-and-white work bring out the combination with effect, something after the style of Aubrey Beardsley in 'Volpone,' but with far more sanity and proportion. "How now, spirit, whither wander you?" (p. 44) is an excellent instance. The coloured plates, twelve in number, show a happy use of subdued tones, not dissociated from the clearness necessary for certain effects; pp. 16 and 32 are highly praiseworthy. The book as a whole does great credit to Mr. Heath Robinson and the printers.

An edition of the **Idylls of the King**, illustrated by MISS ELEANOR FORTESCUE BRICKDALE (Hodder & Stoughton, 6/ net), does not go very far beyond the conventional. The colouring, costumes, and details show taste and considerable care, but the faces do not strike us as typical of the personages represented. There is very little conviction, for instance, in the portraiture of Vivien. The burial of Elaine (p. 144), however, is an exception, and shows Miss Brickdale's talents to advantage.

### Sketches and Reproductions.

Three **Sketch - Books** are published by Messrs. Black, each at a shilling. Two of them, **Windsor and Eton**, by Mr. F. RICHARDS, and **Newcastle-on-Tyne**, by Mr. R. J. S. BERTRAM, are particularly attractive; the third, **Harrow**, by Mr. W. M. KEESEY, strikes us as a somewhat less satisfactory performance, perhaps because the artist works more readily on a larger scale, or because the subject did not sufficiently inspire him. This is not to say that the volume contains nothing attractive. Mr. Richards's work is delicate and pleasing: he eliminates in particular with a happy determination, and that very quality suits Eton well, for clear emphasis on certain chosen lines and obliteration of others is what may well strike the observer first there. The artist pleases himself with practising in more than one manner: thus the charming drawing 'From the Top of the "Round Tower," Windsor Castle,' seems to imply a different vision from that which made 'The Canons' Cloisters,' and still more from 'The Lower School,' the one page which we cannot praise.

Mr. Bertram's sketch-book has less obvious charm; shows itself sometimes, as in 'The Great Hall of the Castle,' rather uncouth, and sometimes, as in 'The Quayside,' even seems to get into trouble with what is called *par excellence* the drawing. But this latter study also illustrates a certain poetical feeling which comes out again and again (see, for instance, 'St. Nicholas,' and particularly 'The Four Bridges'), and gives the work a distinctive quality. This rather fails, though, when the artist sets himself to sketch rocks and trees.



All lovers of Florence have climbed up to the Piazzale Michelangiolo, and, leaning over the red railings, have surveyed the city beneath them. It is from here that MR. EDMUND NEW has made his admirable pen-and-ink drawing 'Firenze,' of which a full-sized reproduction in colotype has just been published. The Piazzale Michelangiolo offers undoubtedly the best point of view for such a drawing. The city is at her loveliest seen from this height in the early morning, in the noonday sun, and in the evening. The Arno, which is a yellow stream at the Ponte Vecchio, appears a winding streak of silver from above. We see clearly in Mr. New's drawing the familiar landmarks: the dome of the Duomo and Giotto's "Lily," the spires of Santa Maria Novella and Santa Croce, the towers of Ognissanti, San Gaetano, and Santa Trinità, the tower of the Bargello, and the glorious soaring tower of the Palazzo Vecchio. San Miniato lies behind and above the artist; in the distance, behind the churches of Santo Spirito and San Frediano, the Carrara mountain peaks are seen; over the spire of Santa Croce is Monte Morello, and to the extreme right is Fiesole.

The drawing is at once clear and sensitive, and reproduces in a curious way the Florentine atmosphere. We congratulate the artist upon his achievement. Mr. New, it will be remembered, is the author of the new "Loggan" Series of Prints of Oxford Colleges, and has also published a drawing of 'The Towers of Oxford from the Bell Tower of Magdalen College,' uniform in size with 'Firenze,' which is reproduced in photo-lithography by Mr. Thomas Way.

The Medici Society have sent us several reproductions of **Old Masters**. The reduced size is, we think, against absolute success in one or two cases—the Da Vinci head of Christ is a striking exception—but the cards are well worth attention; if not works of genius in themselves (and some Medici reproductions are almost that), they are undeniably excellent.

'The Connoisseur' Christmas Annual (2/6 net) is a sumptuous production. It contains thirteen coloured plates, in which for the most part the lighter side of art is represented, and this mostly from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. There are two reproductions from William Ward; two of Henry Alken's work after Bentley; two examples of eighteenth-century French work—Descourties's 'L'Amant Surpris,' after Challes, and a characteristic picture of a girl, in the possession of Mr. Basil Dighton, which it has not been possible to assign to any painter. Van Dyck's 'Prince of Orange' (if the attribution be correct) and Murillo's 'Infant Christ and St. John' are the principal representatives of the familiar great Masters. There is also a reproduction of Mr. Clement Fowler's painting of Messrs. Taylor, Braid, and Vardon on the links.

Among the black-and-white illustrations—several of which are interesting—are Holman Hunt's 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' and Bastien-Lepage's 'Pas Mèche.' The essays include 'A Little Dutch Angel,' by Mr. Dion C. Calthrop; 'The Chinese Figure,' by Mr. Bart Kennedy; and an account of the National Art-Collections Fund, by Mr. Robert C. Witt. Sir Martin Conway contributes an article on 'Allington Castle,' and Sir Guy Laking some 'Notes' on the armour of Sir Christopher Hatton.

## The World of Science.

Boys with a liking for science will find **The Boys' Book of Astronomy** (Grant Richards, 6/) a real treasure, for in it MR. ELLISON HAWKS describes, in simple yet interesting language, the marvels of the heavens, and incidentally shows how many important discoveries have been made by observers who were not professional astronomers. He tells, among other things, how the sun's distance is calculated; explains the cause of eclipses; and relates the fascinating stories connected with the first observation of the transit of Venus, the identification of Halley's comet, and the discovery of Uranus and Neptune. The volume has many excellent illustrations, and a good Index. There is a rather unfortunate misspelling on p. 92 ("This was called the Ptolemaic theory"), and a false concord on p. 66 ("any phenomena which was out of the ordinary"); but these are insignificant spots on the sun.

MR. CYRIL HALL in **Treasures of the Earth** (Blackie, 3/6) has provided an abundance of interesting things. The first chapter, 'The World We Live In,' is rather a stiff piece of reading, on account of the number of geological terms introduced; but the description of the eruption of Krakatoa which concludes it is thrilling. The book is freely illustrated, and the frontispiece, 'An Underground City of Salt,' showing a restaurant and railway station in some salt-mines near Cracow, should make those who see it eager to read the chapter 'From Mine to Dinner Table,' which not only describes a visit to these wonderful salt-mines, but also explains why the sea is salt, and why some seas are much saltier than others. Mr. Hall treats in the same way of coal and iron, gold, silver, and precious stones; and brings his book up to date by including the discovery of radium. Altogether the book is both cheap and excellent.

**The Great Ball on which We Live**, by CHARLES R. GIBSON, one of a series entitled "Science for Children," deals with the development of the earth (Seeley & Service, 3/6). A good feature of the book is the number of simple and easy experiments which the author suggests; but no effort has been made to make the book superficially attractive, though the subject is most interesting.

A concise history of the conquest of the air, from the first attempts with paper bags by the brothers Montgolfier in 1782, to the latest experiments in "looping the loop" and flying upside down, is given by MR. W. J. CLAXTON in **The Mastery of the Air** (Blackie, 2/6). Every type of aircraft has been dealt with, and practical instructions and explanations of technical terms are appended. The book is well illustrated.

The six volumes of **Wonders of Plant Life**, by MR. F. MARTIN DUNCAN and L. T. DUNCAN (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 1/ net each), begin in Book I. with 'The Story of the Plants,' and end in Book VI. with 'Plant Friends and Foes,' dealing by the way with many of Nature's ingenious contrivances. The books are all well illustrated, and should be very interesting to an intelligent child. Occasionally the sentimental and childish touches seem to us overdone, but the whole narrative is clear and easily understood, and that is the great point. Also the illustrations are effective, particularly those that show enlarged sections of significant details in plant life.

## Books for Boys.

All sorts of useful and important work have been done by Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts during these first months of the war: they have guarded bridges and telegraph lines, helped the police, acted as dispatch riders and Government messengers, and assisted with "first aid" for the wounded. As many of the older Boy Scouts may be called upon to take their place in the firing line before the war is ended, the advice and instruction contained in **The Complete Scout** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 2/6) should be timely for youngsters hesitating about becoming Scouts. It is edited by MR. MORLEY ADAMS, and includes articles on 'Camping and Pioneering,' by "Silver Wolf"; 'Scouts and Wild Life,' by Mr. A. E. Hodge; and chapters on 'What a Scout Should Know,' 'Scout Handicrafts,' and 'Sea-Scouting.'

MR. HARRY COLLINGWOOD has mastered the art of holding a boy's attention, and **A Chinese Command** (Blackie, 5/) is quite up to his standard. There is not a dull moment in this tale of the fortunes of Murray Frobisher, an English naval lieutenant, who loses in a collision the torpedo boat of which he is in command, and is dismissed from the service. After several months of unemployment he at last secures the berth of chief officer of the s.s. Quernmore, engaged in gun-running for the Korean rebels, and after many trials wins the rank of captain.

A stirring tale of strife between civilization and barbarism in the Persian Gulf, by MR. T. T. JEANS, is published by Messrs. Blackie & Son (6/) under the title **Gunboat and Gun-Runner**. A good picture of the nature and characteristics of the tribes introduced may be gathered from their behaviour during the thrilling episodes described. The most interesting person is the half-caste in whom primitive superstition and the superficial veneer of civilization strive for the mastery. In the matter of grammar the text is sometimes careless.

The older boys among the many youthful admirers of MR. C. W. WHISTLER should welcome his stirring tale of Viking times, **Dragon Osmund** (Nelson, 3/6). Round the historical story of the loss of Athelstan's half-brother, Edwin the Atheling, the author has woven an interesting romance. The hero is the foster-brother of Edwin, and sees and suffers much by sea and land. Many of the scenes are laid in the Fen districts bordering on the Wash. The details of the famous battle of Brunanburh between the forces of Athelstan and those of the invading Danes include many hand-to-hand struggles.

**Far from Home**, by MR. ROBERT OVERTON (Jarrold, 3/6), is the story of a boy who runs away to sea from an uncongenial career. It is full of exciting adventures concerning fires at sea, fights on land, mutinies, pirates and hurricanes, and hairbreadth escapes. The general tone of the book makes it suitable for a prize, but we doubt if boys care much for wedding bells as an ending.

**Edgar the Ready**, by W. P. SHERVILL (Blackie & Son, 3/6), is a romance of chivalry during the reign of King Edward III. The life of the hero, one Edgar Wintour, a lad of Devon, is graphically described, both during his training in the duties of an esquire in the castle of Wolsingham under his patron, Sir John Chartris, and later when he puts his schooling to good use in the service of his country. He shows pluck and ready wit in



many adventures, and to save his patron's honour takes his place in a joust with a redoubtable knight who becomes his deadly enemy. Their last account is settled at a gloomy castle on the lower slopes of the Pyrenees. The book is illustrated by MR. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

Canadian life is a source of thrilling tales, and such has CAPT. BRERETON found it. George Instone, whose adventures are related in **A Sturdy Young Canadian** (Blackie, 5/), is left penniless on his father's death, but by grit and good business capacity he is able—first as a “railroader,” then by saving a valuable cargo from a wrecked vessel, later as a miner, and lastly as a detective—to gain a good deal of useful knowledge before settling down to his life's work. The illustrations (by MR. C. M. SHELDON) are good, and a delightful portrayal of the hero appears on p. 121 in the words, “He pointed to George a round, fat finger.”

The title of **Rodborough School** (The Pilgrim Press, 3/6 net), by MR. W. E. CULE, would suggest a series of scarifying trials and adventures as known to that scholastic atmosphere which “never was on sea or land”: but in reality the author might almost have chosen ‘Tales told out of School’ for his title, for about half the stories are of schoolboy doings in holiday time. They are amusing and well written, with sufficient modernism of tone and slang to commend them to the average modern boy.

**Teddy Lester's Schooldays**, on the other hand, by MR. JOHN FINEMORE (Chambers, 5/), is full of improbabilities. The slang suggests mature feminine influence, and the school portrayed does not by any means recall any of our well-known foundations. The book is to some extent redeemed by a vivid description of a football match, and a good chapter about a fight with poachers.

**Gildersley's Tenderfoot: a Story of Redskin and Prairie** (Pearson, 2/6), is an addition by MR. ROBERT LEIGHTON to the “Scout Library.” It describes the adventures of certain young emigrants, one a “Barnardo” boy consigned to a farmer in the North-West of Canada. With him travels a lad from Quebec whose destination is the same. Harvey Denham, whose imagination has been fired by the idea of life among the Rocky Mountains, where timber wolves and grizzly bears, and even Indians, are possible experiences, is well mated with Pierre Adieu, the French colonial, whose breeding is of the outdoor kind. Indeed, the spirit of the book is didactic, and Pierre's function is to impart the lore of the wilds to the London-bred Harvey and another Cockney of a rougher cast, whose ignorance in emergencies is not tempered by desire to learn. But all are excellent boys, and their progress in scout-training is forwarded by varied and picturesque experiences.

**Ian Hardy, Midshipman** (the collocation of names is *chic*, but irrational), by Commander E. HAMILTON CURREY (Seeley & Service, 5/), is a rattling, occasionally farcical story of gun-room life, reminiscent in its degree of Marryat. Ian and his chum have many adventures on their Mediterranean cruise, among which the most stirring are their experience of the Riff pirates and the fire at Malta.

## Books for Girls.

**Girls of the Hamlet Club**, by MISS ELSIE JEANETTE OXENHAM (Chambers, 3/6), is a story of a school divided into two hostile sections—the “Townies” and the “Hamlets,” the former representing the more wealthy girls. The heroine throws in her lot with the “Hamlets,” and, though herself unhampered by lack of pocket money, refuses to join clubs which her friends cannot afford. The action has a pleasant setting among Buckinghamshire hills, and the performance of country dances is introduced as the means of breaking down social barriers in the school. The story is wholesomely free from sensational incidents.

In **Emancipation** (Cassell, 3/6) MISS DOROTHY A. BECKETT TERRELL tells the story of a girl who wants a career, and believes that love should be sacrificed for a self-imposed mission; it is only through suffering that she finds her desire to help others not incompatible with her love for a good man. It is a charming story, free from mawkish sentimentality, and full of natural pictures of the lives of girls who struggle unaided to gain a living.

MISS BESSIE MARCHANT is among the foremost writers of adventure stories for girls. **A Mysterious Inheritance** (Blackie, 5/) contains pictures of camp and farm life that should appeal to open-air lovers. The mystery of the inheritance will keep the reader interested all through the book, and so will the plucky efforts of the four sisters to manage a farm in British Columbia.

**The British Girl's Annual** (Cassell, 5/) is an excellent volume. It contains a long story by Miss Dorothea Moore entitled ‘The Mysterious Schoolgirl,’ full of romance and adventure; and short stories by such well-known authors as Miss Angela Brazil and Miss Bessie Marchant. There are also two plays suitable for amateur acting, and an article on postage stamps. The illustrations, in colour and black and white, are good.

## Historical Tales.

CHARLES TURLEY, the well-known writer of school stories, has retold capably and in a form specially suited for boys **The Voyages of Capt. Scott** (Smith & Elder, 6/net). The book would be worth reading for Sir James Barrie's Introduction alone, with its recollections of the boy, Con Scott, and its tribute to the man of later years who had become master of himself by strenuous effort. “Make my boy a strenuous man,” he writes in his last letter. “I had to force myself into being strenuous, as you know—had always an inclination to be idle.” His last letter to Sir James, printed at the end of the book, does as much honour to the writer as to the recipient. The main body of the text has been derived from ‘The Voyage of the Discovery’ and ‘Scott's Last Expedition,’ and there is a Preface to the latter half of the book by Sir Clements Markham. The author has treated his narrative in a clear, straightforward way, avoiding unnecessary comment and sentimentality, and has supplemented it largely by extracts from the journals of members of the party.

A list of the members of the last expedition and a chart of the main southern journey have been appended. The illustrations include four coloured plates and a number of half-tone plates, mostly from photographs

taken by members of the Terra Nova Expedition, and are exceptionally good.

In **The Duke of Wellington** (Nelson, 3/6) MR. J. WALTER BUCHAN has written a plain, straightforward history of the “Iron Duke's” life, and the campaigns in which he was engaged, with maps and illustrations. The account of the fighting in Belgium a century ago makes the book especially interesting at this time; but we are afraid young people will find it rather like a “lesson-book,” in spite of its “gift-book” appearance, for the author is precise rather than descriptive and dramatic.

To the series of “Little Stories of Great Lives” (1/net) Messrs. Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton have now added **The Story of Joan of Arc**, by MISS EVELYN WARD, and **The Story of Napoleon**, by MR. ARTHUR O. COOKE. These short biographies are written simply and suitably for children, and are edited by Herbert Strang. The coloured frontispiece and black-and-white drawings are attractive.

In **The Man in the Red Shirt** (Headley Bros., 2/6 net) MISS FLORENCE BONE deals with the life of Garibaldi and the Italian War of Liberation. She has wisely gone to excellent authorities for her facts, and has retold them lucidly and simply. The interest of the book would have been considerably increased by some pictures or photographs of the places and people mentioned.

All the stories in MR. WALTER WOOD'S **Marvellous Escapes from Peril** (Blackie, 3/6) were told to the author when he interviewed the survivors, so that they may be taken as trustworthy records. The book covers a very wide field, from battles by land and sea to escapes from the perils which may be met in everyday life.

**The Shepherd of the Ocean**, formerly as a serial in *Sunday*, has been published, with four additional tales by the same author (G. I. WHITHAM), by Messrs. Wells Gardner (6/). The heroes of the five tales are Walter Raleigh, a knight of Brittany, a Granville in the time of the Stuarts, Philip Sidney, and Richard Lion-Heart, of whom young readers can learn more intimate details than the history book supplies.

In **The Cruise of the “Nonsuch,” Buccaneer** (S.P.C.K., 3/6), MR. HARRY COLLINGWOOD tells how some men of Devon set sail for the Spanish Main to rescue certain of their fellow-countrymen who had fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and how they came home laden with treasure. The historical setting has been arranged with considerable care.

**Edric the Outlaw**, by MR. ESCOTT LYNN (Chambers, 5/), is an excellent tale for boys, with many stirring adventures. The historical background shows acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and we find interesting details of the early career of King Egbert, his escape from King Offa, and service with Charlemagne.

In **Nelson's Day** (Digby & Long, 6/), by MR. ROBERT GOODSALL, gives an exciting account of two lads who were seized by the pressgang and their experiences at sea. They are taken prisoners by the French, but escape, and after many adventures rejoin the fleet under Nelson's command. They capture a pirate stronghold, and take part in the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. The period has been carefully studied, and a love-interest varies the adventure.



## Records of War.

**The British Army Book** (Blackie, 3/6), by MR. PAUL DANBY, is based on 'The Red Army Book.' The author tells the story of the British Army from its foundation to the present war. Chapters are devoted to several of the more important units, including 'The Fourth Arm,' i.e., the Flying Corps. Lieut.-Col. Cyril Field is responsible for the work of revision, and has added several chapters. The illustrations in colour and black and white include reproductions of actual photographs from the front. Boys should find the book both interesting and instructive, as the author seems to have consulted the best available authorities, from Froissart to the latest official dispatches. An index would have been helpful.

**The Story of the Victory**, by MR. GEOFFREY CALENDER (Nelson, 3/6), is a comprehensive record of the famous ship from the preliminaries incidental to keel-laying to the final anchorage in Portsmouth Harbour. The author, who is instructor in naval history at Osborne, not only chronicles the many glorious sea-fights of the Victory, but also vividly portrays life in the Royal Navy during a period of nearly sixty years. The volume should be welcomed by the host of boys who love the sea.

In **Modern Weapons of War** (Blackie, 2/6) MR. CYRIL HALL gives some account of the making of guns, explosives, the guns of the Army, the guns of the Navy, torpedoes and torpedo craft, submarines, mines, and aircraft. The book is illustrated by recent photographs, and includes reports of actual fighting in the present war. It is written in clear and simple language, and should be attractive to youngsters. The author comments on the extreme secrecy which prevails with regard to submarines and aircraft: we hope therefore that his information is correct about the guns in submarines and the "8-inch" anti-aircraft gun in battleships.

Even fiction—other than that of the *feuilleton* order—has invaded the war-field. CAPT. BRERETON has really achieved a notable feat in writing **With French at the Front** (Blackie & Son, 3/6), an excellent and vivid boys' book, which includes Liège, Mons, and the Marne, not to mention a hair-breadth escape of the hero and heroine from Berlin, several exciting chapters on spying, and an aerial raid—nearly 300 pages, and all "right up to date." The construction of the book is a little "scrappy" at times, but, in view of the haste such work involves, far less so than might have been expected.

Kenneth Amory, the protagonist of **A Hero of Liège**, by HERBERT STRANG (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 3/6), is an English lad undergoing a commercial training in Germany when the war breaks out. Owing to the enmity of one of the firm he is arrested as a spy, but escapes with the help of a comrade in distress to Liège, where his knowledge of aircraft proves of great service to the Belgians. Many adventures fall to his lot and that of his chum Pariset, and we leave him safe in London, a recruit for Kitchener's Army.

It is only wise and right that children should get some clear idea of what is happening on the Continent. The official *communiqués* are too bald to convey much to them, and there is no need to frighten them by the tales of savagery and destruction often found in the more graphic descriptions. In **Told in Gallant Deeds** (Nisbet, 5/ net) MRS.

BELLOC LOWNDES has made a careful selection from the material obtainable from both sources. To a short account of the outstanding events she has added records of heroic deeds of the day, and linked them with similar incidents from the annals of past wars, illustrating her narrative with extracts from well-known poets.

## Fairy and Animal Tales.

MR. C. A. KINCAID states that he has translated **Deccan Nursery Tales** (Macmillan, 4/6 net) as literally as possible from the original Marathi. But though he calls them nursery tales, they contain much that will interest grown-ups. Thus 'Vasishtha and the Four Queens' and 'The Rishi and the Brahman' illustrate the doctrine of transmigration; and 'The King and the Water-Goddesses' is based on the idea that a human sacrifice is necessary to ensure the success of an undertaking. Perhaps the most strongly marked feature of the stories is their moral tone. Nearly all turn on the proper performance of religious duties and ceremonies, and show what calamities result from failure to observe them; but good is triumphant in the long run, so that the majority of the tales end with the familiar formula "And they all lived happily ever afterwards." Though the moral of the stories will be observed by adults, it is not anywhere obtrusive, and boys and girls should enjoy these Indian stories as related in Mr. Kincaid's smooth and easy English; but he should not have used the phrase "like the King of Atpat did" (p. 106) or spoken of "two twin sons" (p. 115). The book has excellent coloured illustrations by an Indian artist, MR. M. V. DHURANDHAR.

Readers will expect good entertainment in **The Dog Who Wasn't What He Thought He Was**, written by MR. WALTER EMANUEL and illustrated by MR. CECIL ALDIN (Raphael Tuck, 3/6 net). The Dog thought he was a Bloodhound fit to fill the place of dignity in the picture that confronted him daily in his master's house. All his researches seemed to point to this, until the brutal verdict of an arrogant man of science established the sad fact that he was what America calls "some" mongrel. It must have been this shock of disillusion that drove him to quit his master without notice. He and his experiences and reflections have furnished an excellent occasion for both author and illustrator, and they have produced a book which should delight many children.

MR. NEVILL FORBES is responsible for the translation of **More Russian Picture Tales**, by VALERY CARRICK (Oxford, Blackwell, 2/6 net). English children, who have heard much of the fierceness of wolves, will be delighted to read how three of them were outwitted by a ram and a goat; and the quaint expressions of the animals as depicted by Mr. Carrick should please them greatly. The simplicity of bruin as related in 'The Bear and the Old Man's Daughters' is surprising. The cruel stepmother, it seems, is found in Russia also; and 'The Cock and the Bean' is a cumulative story like 'The House that Jack Built.'

## For the Nursery.

An interesting method of teaching children general knowledge is set forth in **Table Talks and Table Travels** (Blackie, 1/6 net), by MISS MABEL BLOOMER. The breakfast table is the subject, and each item of its tempting spread—cloth, bread, sugar, butter, eggs, honey, &c.—has a tale to tell, often of the far ends of the earth, and the various adventures

with which it has met before reaching its present form. Geography, history, industrial labour, sociology, and science are all skilfully administered, and the book should awaken a new interest in familiar things. There are many excellent illustrations.

Messrs. Dean publish two more of the "All About Series" (6½/ net)—**All About Tommy Fuzbuz**, by MR. A. E. BONSER (the adventures in verse of the brave captain of the Fuzbuz Guards, Ninepins), and **All About Miss Moppietopp**, by MESSRS. D. E. BRAHAM and M. M. RUDGE (the story of a bald-headed wooden doll and her adventures in search of hair). The illustrations are plentiful, and cheerful enough to please the most exacting infant.

## Annuals, Calendars, &c.

**The Children's Corner** (National Free Church Council, 1/ net) needs no further recommendation than the name of H. WILLEBECK LE MAIR, whose fascinating illustrations deserve every bit of the popularity they have gained with young and old alike. If this year's production fails to reach the level of previous volumes of rhymes and verses by the same talented lady, it yet remains one of the most acceptable of its kind.

School stories have always been a special feature of **The British Boy's Annual** (Cassell, 5/), and in this issue the tradition is upheld by Mr. Ralph Simmonds's 'Shoulder to Shoulder,' as well as by several short stories; but the place of honour this year is taken by topical and historical articles and stories. Mr. Claude Grahame-White and Mr. Harry Harper contribute 'The Night Air-Mail,' Lieut.-Commander Taprell Dorling provides 'With the Fleet at Sea,' and Mr. Ralph Simmonds 'The Phantom Aeroplane.' Mr. Leonard Goldsmith's paper on postage stamps, 'From Cape to Cairo,' is interesting. The illustrations reach the same level of excellence as the rest of the book.

**Father Tuck's Annual** (Raphael Tuck, 3/6), edited by MR. EDRIC VREDENBURG, is up to its usual standard. There are stories in prose and verse, two songs set to music, and over two hundred illustrations which will be acceptable to little people.

We have further received from Messrs. Tuck a good selection of **Almanacs, Calendars, and Christmas Cards** of varied design and scope. There are three attractive "Royal Cards": 'Richard Cœur de Lion and his Queen Berengaria,' 'Edgar rowed by Eight Vassal Kings,' and 'Queen Blanche, Mother of Louis IX., and her Page.' There are the usual post cards, patriotic, comic, sentimental, with a special "line" for dog-lovers, as well as a large assortment of different "greeting" cards, the mottoes of which show better choice than is often the case.

With these there are two ingenious **Painting Books**. Messrs. Tuck spread their nets for every kind of patron, and we should judge that they will have a successful haul, if variety and knowledge of the market are a criterion.

For those who do not need pictures, the **Patriotic Christmas Auto Stationery** provides an inside leaflet for record of Christmas and other wishes; on the outside are rhymes expressive of patriotism, but we could wish that Messrs. Tuck had chosen a verse here and there from some of the best poems applicable to the situation.

Messrs. Hills & Co. also have a notable collection of **Cards**, and especially of **Almanacs and Calendars**: of the last there are no fewer



than sixteen different types with the customary mottoes and "thoughts" for different days and weeks. We are informed that none of these is made in Germany, but one, the "Remembrance" Calendar, arouses a moment's suspicion by the wish inscribed above the picture on the cover, "May you always find a place in the sun!" Another, "The Day's Reminder for 1915," has many excellent apophthegms; that for January 24th might apply to more than one well-known "publicist." The cards are divided into "patriotic" and Christmas pure and simple, and are, as a whole, quite adequate. One with the *Crux Ansata* is distinctly neat, and there are two or three good comic designs for golfers. Messrs. Hills have, besides, an ample catalogue showing what they can do if (like Todgers) they choose.

**Annett (Edward A.), WILLIAM CAREY, PIONEER MISSIONARY TO INDIA, 1/**

Sunday School Union

The story of William Carey's life, written for boys, and illustrated with portraits and photographs.

**Carrier (Elsé), THE KING'S TOKEN, 3/6**

C. H. Kelly

A romance of England in the time of Henry Plantagenet and Thomas à Becket.

**Chapman (Harry E.), OVER THE SNAILWAY, 1/**  
Sunday School Union

A story of the dream-adventures of a five-year-old boy. There are black-and-white illustrations by Miss Katharine M. Roberts.

**Children's Hour**, edited by Herbert Strang:  
THE GOLDEN GATE, A BOOK OF SIMPLE VERSE, 1/

Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton

A book of rhymes and verses for children who have recently learnt to read. It includes pieces by Tennyson, Clough, Eugene Field, Ann and Jane Taylor, and Mrs. Sewell. The print is clear and large, and there are black-and-white illustrations.

**Child's Own Magazine, 1/**

Sunday School Union

The eighty-first annual volume contains all its usual features. The serial story is by Miss Alice Methley, and is illustrated by Miss Rosa Petherick.

**Cowper (E. E.), THE CREW OF THE "SILVER FISH," 2/** S.P.C.K.

Tells how a band of wreckers was discovered by three boys, and how the conspiracy was brought to light.

**Dean's Diploma Series: No. 107. MOTHER GOOSE RHYMES; No. 108. OLD FRIENDS A B C, 1/ each.**

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**Dean's Gold Medal Series: No. 96. BEAUTIFUL BEASTS; No. 97. THE BIG ANIMAL BOOK**, pictured by Geoffrey W. Jarred, 1/ each.

Containing double-page coloured pictures of animals.

**Frank Adams Book of Nursery Rhymes (The), 1/** Blackie

A collection of favourite nursery rhymes, with illustrations in colour and black and white.

**Geo Up! pictured by E. S. Berkeley and M. Bowley, 3/6** Dean

This picture-book contains an animal alphabet and scenes of country life. The pages are mounted on cotton cloth, and the book is bound in strong (but rather heavy) covers.

**Golden Sunbeams, 1/4** S.P.C.K.

The eighteenth volume of this Church magazine for children contains its usual collection of instructive articles, verses, and short stories.

**Herbert Strang's Book of Adventure Stories, 5/** Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton

Stories, collected from various sources, of recent adventures in all parts of the world, many of them tales of real incidents learnt from those who took part in them.

**Holland (Rupert Sargent), THE BOY SCOUTS OF BIRCH-ISLAND, 2/6** Pearson

The experiences and adventures of two troops of American Boy Scouts.

**Mrs. Strang's Annual for Children, 2/6 net.**

Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton

A collection of stories, verses, and short natural history studies for children, with numerous illustrations in colour and black and white.

**Mitton (G. E.), BLACK'S BOYS' BOOK, 3/6** Black

Contains a number of short stories picked out from popular boys' books. All these are complete in themselves, but a list of the books from which they are taken is appended.

**Noddy (Nicholas), DINKIE, 3/6**

Heath & Cranton

The life-story of a black pug.

**Our Empire, a Weekly Magazine for Sunday Schools, VOL. III., 2/6** S.P.C.K.

Contains short stories, serial stories, articles on the history of the British Empire, tales from the Bible, and short articles on the plants and precious stones mentioned in the Bible. There are numerous black-and-white illustrations.

**Our Glorious Heritage**, compiled by Charles Seddon Evans, 1/ net. Heinemann

An anthology of patriotic poems for boys and girls, classified under the divisions 'Songs of the Motherland,' 'The Pageant of British History,' 'Songs and Ballads of the Sea,' and 'The Mother and the Sons.' Dean Beeching contributes an Introduction.

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**Scout (The)**, founded by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, 6/6 Pearson

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## LITERATURE

*Between the Old World and the New: a Moral and Philosophical Contrast.* By Guglielmo Ferrero. Translated by A. Cecil Curtis. (Putnam's Sons, 8s. 6d. net.)

THE revival of the Platonic Dialogue as a literary vehicle for the conveyance of modern thought is an experiment as perilous as it is fascinating. Landor and FitzGerald, in so far as they succeeded, were helped by their subject-matter, which was never far removed from classical antiquity. They harked back, as it were. Their themes might have been the themes of the Socratic group. Their speakers are informed by thought that is essentially a reflection of the ancient world. Landor's characters are often the ancients themselves. FitzGerald's young Cambridge men think and speak in terms of their classical studies. In so far as they touch the modern it is only as it is influenced by the ancient. More daring is he whose main concern is with modernity, who strives to set its bewildering complexity in a true relation towards the serenity and comparative simplicity of ancient thought. The turmoil of to-day recognizes no such saving maxim as *μηδὲν ἄγαν*. To adopt it would be to negative at one stroke the first article in the creed of the "hustler," who believes that to impose any limit on his activities is to stultify activity itself. For him the "overmuch" does not exist. His maxim is not a temperate warning, but an audacious affirmation. He would, if he spoke the tongue of Plato, change *μηδὲν ἄγαν* into *οὐδὲν ἄλυσ*.

It required, therefore, no little daring on Signor Ferrero's part when he chose to

throw his speculations on a world that reverences no golden mean, but only golden means, into the form of that urbane and graciously modulated discourse which enshrines for us the calm results of Athenian thought: "O Attic shape, fair attitude," what hast thou to do with the modern city's roaring ways? One is tempted, on learning Signor Ferrero's main subject and his method, to exclaim *τὸ τοῦτο πρὸς τὸν Διόνυσον*; but a very few pages set the doubt at rest, even after the first shock of discovering that in this Platonic dialogue we are to be much concerned with America and the aspirations of American millionaires and millionairesses! Piquant enough certainly, more piquant still when the narrator is Signor Ferrero, who might seem the very last man qualified by tradition and studies for the appreciation of his theme.

But the historian has been happy in his opportunity. Circumstances tore him from a ten-year-long absorption in Ancient Rome, and flung him, without warning, into the vortex of the two Americas. Such an experience can be understood at the full only by those who have known it themselves. It has in it something of the cataclysmic and the chaotic, and not until the pilgrim has again set his face eastward does he begin to realize what has happened to him, and that he has been confronted with the necessity of choice. "You cannot live astride of both worlds," says Dr. Montanari in the dialogue. The speaker plays only a small part in the action, but his little aside is vital to the argument. It poses the question, elaborated with infinite charm by surely the most wonderful ship's company that has sailed the Atlantic since Columbus. For this weighing of the souls of two worlds takes place on board the Cordova, a leisurely and philosophic steamboat ("the Ark of wisdom" one of the passengers called her) which bore Signor Ferrero back from Rio to Genoa. The claims of East and West, ancient and modern, their inter-relation and antagonism, are debated by representatives of the two cultures. If such a ship's company was in reality thrown together by madcap Chance, then she too had for the moment put on the helmet of Minerva. If it is *ben trovato*, then Signor Ferrero, though he will not have his book called a romance, shows excellent skill in one part at least of the novelist's craft—the apt delineation of character and its just modification to the necessities of the argument.

The persons represented are no crude types of the opposing principles. Paradox abounds in their composition. There are Latins *pur sang*, and Latins Americanized. The Anglo-Saxon and the Teuton of North America appear only by implication and reference, but they are there at full length. The battle-royal on the Latin-American side is led by the wonderful Alverighi, the universally learned Mammon-worshipper and iconoclast, a Mantuan (subtle irony!) by birth, who began life with a scholar's and a poet's dreams, but emigrated to the

Argentine on the advice of an old professor who worshipped America, but knew it only on the map. By indomitable pluck and ability Alverighi grasped a sudden fortune, and, while he kept his intellectual interests alive, made no secret that his god was henceforth the Almighty Dollar. Of wealth he is insatiable. "The demon of America," says Cavalcanti, the Brazilian diplomatist with a fine old Florentine name, "has entered into this son of a poor Italian professor." That is Alverighi in brief. On the first night out he startles the company with an assertion of the beauty of New York. It is the apple of a stimulating and courteous discord which lasts all the way to Genoa. Those who have approached New York from the sea early on a summer morning, when the skyscrapers swim in a golden haze; who have watched her towers in moonlight, or seen her in the dance of sub-tropical lightning, know what Alverighi meant. His paradox was the revenge of that early poetic impulse which he had bartered to Mammon. No one seems to have caught that point.

Enough that his challenge set the lists for this tourney on the high seas. He lays about him merrily, and next evening, by invitation arising from another hinted heresy, he formally destroys 'Hamlet.' Not since 'Wilhelm Meister' has the supreme tragedy been thus dissected in a philosophical novel, if Signor Ferrero will pardon the term. The battle is now fairly joined. The supposed hideous city of the New World a thing of beauty; the mighty drama of the Old a thing of shreds and patches! That is enough to set our philosophic mariners' brains in a ferment. All thoughts, all passions, all desires of both worlds pass in review. Alverighi seeks to prove the demon of America a god—the only god; Ferrero and Rossetti, the idealistic engineer, exorcise the demon; Cavalcanti and the Comtist, Admiral Guimaraes of the Brazilian Navy, listen, and sometimes supply an individual and penetrating view or qualification to both sides, according to their lights. Rossetti and Ferrero stand for the Old World culture, and maintain its lasting efficacy against Alverighi's attack upon what he calls the intolerable tyranny of Europe. They seek for a criterion, they explore the infinite. Shock follows shock. Alverighi exalts the wealth-producing machine as the chief factor in scientific progress. Signora Ferrero, a specialist on the machine and its economic results, proves it a bandit—a cause, at length, of poverty. It seems at last that there is no criterion of absolute beauty or of good; even science is not exact. The Copernican system is no more absolutely true than the Ptolemaic.

It is Rossetti who finally suggests a solution in a passage of wonderful beauty, delivered with fine symbolism as the ship enters the Straits of Gibraltar. At the best it is but a compromise, a doctrine of limitations, within which man must be content to find his account; but even so he may learn that there is an absolute beauty and an absolute good, although he may never hope to apprehend them in the sum of their predicates. "This



channel," says Rossetti, pointing to the Straits, "is the image of the human mind, itself the narrow channel of an infinite ocean." The Old World is vindicated, but Alverighi remains impenitent. He fades out of the discussion to prepare a report for a banking corporation.

In the underlying comedy of the dialogue, the matrimonial perplexities of Mrs. Feldmann, the New York millionairess, Signor Ferrero gives us, with a spice of mischievous innuendo, an excellent little subplot, which serves to expose the pathetic case of the American plutocrat turned art connoisseur. It is a touch entirely of the New World, imposed on a literary form of the Old. But it is not inharmonious, and it serves its purpose better than direct analysis. Nor can it mar the Platonic spirit of the whole dialogue, which does not omit even its apologue, the delicious story of how Prometheus and Vulcan escaped to America, and did things there that shook Olympus and brought Jove to terms. In the setting of the piece there is the right "I went down yesterday to the Piræus" touch. The argument will always, we fear, leave the Alverighis of this world impenitent; but to the Ferreros and Rossettis this voyage of the Cordova north-eastwards will be a rediscovery of the immutable beauty and order of antiquity. The company on shipboard is good, for all its dialectic; charmingly human also, for it is even capable of picking a very agreeable quarrel with the Equator.

---

*From the Old South Sea House: being Thomas Rumney's Letter-Book, 1796-8.*  
 Edited by his Great-Great-Nephew,  
 A. W. Rumney. (Smith, Elder & Co.,  
 7s. 6d. net.)

THE life-story told in this correspondence with peculiar fullness is mainly that of a North Country lad who came up to London from the Cumberland dales, worked in an office in the City, and returned with a small competence to farm the little estate on the shores of Ullswater, whence he had sprung. The period of Thomas Rumney's migration was about the same as that at which George Romney went to London from the Lake District. But though the painter did spell his name with a "u" before he went south, there is nothing to show that he was related to the Rumneys of Gowbarrow. The employer of our Thomas was a West-India merchant who had his office in the South Sea House, whence most of these letters are dated. Charles Lamb's connexion therewith had terminated only a few years before this correspondence opens. For it was the period of the Napoleonic wars, and incidentally the young clerk benefited to some degree by the loans then floated by Pitt.

In the whirligig of time we find ourselves reading of the days one hundred years ago when England was threatened with invasion, when the Bank was issuing one-pound notes, and when the 3 per cent Consols had fallen below 50. This crisis in the nation's affairs impressed Mr.

Rumney's imagination so far that he was induced to join the Honourable Artillery Company. But he is at pains to explain to his reverend uncle in the country, whose protégé he was, that he has done so, not so much from a wish to be a soldier as from the hope of improving his health—an end in which he was not disappointed. Never was a more canny young man. If he indulges in a dance, he is anxious to assure the world that "I have not suffered my money to dance out of my pocket by it, nor any deviation from my accustomed hour of retiring to my own bed-chamber." But it was hard enough even so to live and save money as a clerk in London on 100*l.* a year.

This correspondence, with its repetitions and insistence upon small things, enables us to form an idea how the thriftiest clerks lived and managed to save one hundred years ago. The example of an unsatisfactory curate of a brother, who ran through a good deal of money, and from whom Thomas found it hard to obtain the repayment of a loan of 8*l.*, no doubt encouraged him in his scheme of economy. But he was not ungenerous. He dispatched presents to his family in the North, in all of whom he maintained for twenty years a vivid interest—little presents of tea, sugar, oranges, and lemons (the last cost 6*d.* each), as well as parcels of second-hand clothes. To judge from the amount of space devoted to the incident, the consignment of a codfish (it cost 8*s.* 6*d.*) by coach to his uncle and patron for the celebration of his wedding-day was one of the chief events of his life. It is much enlarged upon, repeated, emphasized, looked forward to, and fondly back upon, in his letters.

His correctness meets with its due reward. He saves and makes a little money; his valuable uncle dies and leaves him 1,000*l.*; his brother dies, and he inherits the little estate at Watermillock. The object of all his labour and economy is achieved too—in part. When his salary is raised to 130*l.*, at the age of 40 odd, he had begun to contemplate matrimony, and had applied to all his correspondents to recommend a prudent female, a "rich, steady, notable, and good-tempered lady." He has to admit that he and his sole friend in London, discussing the matter impartially, agree that "there are consequences attending matrimony that give us the horrors." As Esquire of Mellfell, he none the less took the plunge undaunted. The awakening was swift and tragic. This careful man, so prim, so precise, so methodical, within six months of his marriage has to record that "Mrs. R. and I had much talk about housekeeping arrangements, in which our opinions did not agree." But the lady apparently triumphed, and he became notoriously henpecked. The volume concludes with this dolorous entry: "Mrs. R. very much displeased at my going from home at all, and renders my return at times truly disagreeable."

The book, in spite of some *longueurs* and much repetition, provides many humorous side-lights, and is valuable, too, from the point of view of economic history.

*The Training of a Sovereign: an Abridged Selection from 'The Girlhood of Queen Victoria,' being Her Majesty's Diaries between the Years 1832 and 1840.*  
 Published by Authority of His Majesty the King. Edited by Viscount Esher. (John Murray, 5*s.* net.)

THE work of bringing Queen Victoria's early diaries within the compass of a volume has been most judiciously done. We have compared 'The Training of a Sovereign' with the edition published two years ago, and we cannot discover any material omissions. The diaries have indeed gained, if anything, in interest through the suppression of some entries which were not of much importance. As the season of gift-books is at hand, we can thoroughly recommend this well-printed and well-illustrated volume to those who wish to make Christmas presents to girls of from twelve to sixteen. Boys need not be excluded, for that matter, since it will teach them a good deal of history, even if its appeal is chiefly feminine. Older folk have probably read Queen Victoria's diaries already, but to those who have neglected to do so we can heartily commend them in their latest form.

Lord Esher furnishes this volume with an eloquent and courtier-like Preface, extolling the British Monarchy and its deep-rootedness in the hearts of the people. That is a sentiment to which we all gladly subscribe. But to make his point he seems to us to depreciate unduly the early Hanoverian kings. George I. and George II., we are told, were "reluctant pawns in the hands of a junto of politicians" and "unrecognized by their subjects." Now a fair reading of history goes to show that both of them were clever enough to surround themselves with ministers who suited them. Pitt forced himself, no doubt, upon George II., but only after he had fumed in Opposition or in subordinate posts for many years, and his conquest of the royal dislike was hardly more marked than Peel's entrance into the favour of Queen Victoria. Horace Walpole also teaches us that the glories of the last years of the reign of George II. reflected on the aged sovereign, even if the Great Commoner was the popular idol.

The English throne, according to Lord Esher, has been placed "upon foundations so solid that the waves of modern scepticism and latter-day rationalism break vainly against it." With all due respect, we fail to see much connexion between republicanism and agnosticism, though for controversial purposes they are often included in the same anathema. Huxley and Tyndall were thoroughly loyal to the Throne, but they were far from orthodox.

It is difficult to write anything fresh about Queen Victoria's diaries. The earlier entries have a certain constraint about them, because they were liable to be scrutinized by the eye of the Duchess of Kent. But the integrity of the young Princess's mind shines forth from every page, and the inference that her childhood, though secluded, was really less



unhappy than the Queen afterwards imagined it to have been seems but reasonable. After her accession to the throne her association with Lord Melbourne becomes the absorbing interest. The diaries and the 'Letters' are each the complement to the other, and are best taken as such. Even when studied apart, they prove how wise an adviser Melbourne was in spite of his oddities, and how receptive the mind was upon which his counsels fell.

*The Philosophy of Change.* By H. Wildon Carr. (Macmillan & Co., 6s. net.)

*Henri Bergson: an Account of his Life and Philosophy.* By Algot Ruhe and Nancy Margaret Paul. (Same publishers, 5s. net.)

THE two books before us are the best of the more advanced, yet popular expositions of M. Bergson's philosophy that we have come across recently. Their interest for any one already acquainted with that philosophy lies in observations upon the subtle differences in apprehension between the master and his most sympathetic and able disciples. These, however near they stand to him, represent the next stage of the movement he has initiated, and in their considered work the lines of strength, as well as the weak places of the doctrine, are apt to exhibit themselves.

One outcome of Dr. Wildon Carr's argument is to arouse grave doubts as to whether M. Bergson and his adherents will for long find their theory of the vital impulse compatible with the commonly accepted theory of the direct evolution of all living forms from a primordial protoplasm:—

"The whole reality, the total activity, of life cannot be conceived as contained within the forms in which its present activity is manifested nor in the general form of that matter, protoplasm, by which it works. So confined we could never account for its duration nor for its continual creation. We must therefore conceive it as a great and continuous movement, manifesting itself in the individual forms it produces, as buds are formed on the stem of a tree. It is a movement the form of whose activity is shown in its tendency to concentrate and contract into a tension, in its turn to be relaxed in an extension, the type of which activity we each experience in our own life, which is very part of it."

If we take this with the explanation of consciousness as tension, and as produced for the sake of action, and consider also that consciousness is to be thought of as occurring at the points where the freedom of the vital impulse and its stress are for the time being highest and most energetic; and if again we receive the explanation—endorsed as it is by physical science—that what we know as "things" are "eventual actions," it is remarkably hard to conceive of the highest we know as coming last, not first. We seem to be required by the whole trend of the argument to conceive of the lower and lower forms of life as thrown off in dispersion from the mid-movement, as

running down—as constituting, in the amœba or in such protozoa as the Gregorinida, not the initial stages, but the débris of life.

M. Bergson's now familiar view of the brain and nervous system as focussing instruments which serve to mediate action in space and to exclude the unnecessary is well, and even convincingly, drawn out; but not so the subservience of consciousness to action, which is asserted again and again with a good deal of circumlocution, but without satisfactory grounds for believing it being adduced. Perhaps Dr. Wildon Carr regards it as implicit in the very statement, "Movement is original, and all else derived," and considers that, if this is demonstrated, that has been demonstrated also. But so far as individual experience goes, so far also as our untutored insight can penetrate into the history of mankind, it is action which, on the whole, appears to subserve consciousness; and a philosophy which allows to direct individual experience and intuition something of the force of witness to the real should provide for this error (if error it be) a carefully proved correction. For the one view involves a different attitude from the other towards several facts and problems.

Not less misty, as set forth by Dr. Carr, are the reasons which should induce one to hold that spirit not merely knows, but is duration. This mistiness is aggravated by a careless eagerness of style which, while it betrays rather charmingly how thoroughly the author has been captivated by the Bergsonian metaphysic, will prove confusing to an attentive reader who takes him as a first guide to it. We have marked several examples of this, and will cite the shortest: "The body is no more than the focus or point of our activity where it is inserted into reality." Taken as it stands, this implies that our activity elsewhere than at this point is not in reality, which is, of course, a contravention of one of the chief arguments of the book. Again, on p. 194 we read that

"the impulse of life that philosophy makes its special subject-matter is equally manifested in the lowest form of vegetable and animal existence as it is in the highest forms of intellectual and instinctive activity";

but coming to p. 196 we learn that

"in our form is registered the greatest amount of free creative power which the life impulse has yet evolved, so far as our vision extends."

No doubt a slight verbal alteration would here solve the contradiction, and if these were the only instances of this sort of slip they would not have been worth noting; but such blemishes are frequent enough to constitute a real hindrance in reading.

Dr. Carr is not able to follow M. Bergson in his admission that from the account of the universe which this philosophy proposes.

"emerges clearly the idea of God, Creator and free, the generator of both matter and life... consequently a refutation of monism and of pantheism in general."

His own view of God is pantheistic, and at the same time includes that idea which always seems to us to savour of the literary rather than the philosophical, and which was, indeed, once put forth crudely and forcibly by Mr. Bernard Shaw—the idea that we are making God as much as God is making us.

If the onward sweep of life is considered to have sprung as movement from eternal rest, its sinking into rest again seems to follow, in conception, as a matter of course; nor is it difficult to account for the sinking back into rest of those individual centres of movement which form within it, and are shed from it as it pursues its course. But if we take movement to be original, and not derived, it is not, when one comes strictly to face the question, easy to imagine the beginning or the cause of degradation. If, on the old hypothesis, the beginning of life was a difficulty, on the new the beginning of death appears equally so.

Dr. Wildon Carr acclaims the idea of God in this theory as new and as explaining everything. It seems to us to explain only one-half of existence, and to be by no means new, but to be an Occidental version—accommodated to the results of physical science, that is, with a bias rather towards intellect than towards intuition—of that which Hindu philosophy expresses as Vishnu. When all the implications of the theory have been worked out, and when the lines have been marked where it is opposed to our least controvertible certitude, and when the first glow of novelty has departed from it, we shall not be surprised to learn that, since by the terms of the theory failure of the vital impulse as such is hardly to be conceived, a counter-impulse has been invoked—an Occidental Shiva the Destroyer. Where there are two, there is always a shadowy third, and in the end Brahma will loom in the background. We are not suggesting that this will be the course of M. Bergson's own thought. His admission of the possibility of transcendence even goes to make that doubtful. But if Dr. Carr's interpretation, with this difference in it, to which many will be prone, is allowed to work itself out, it seems to us that we shall get a nearer approach to Oriental philosophy than we have yet had in the West. We would not by any means give our readers the impression that Dr. Carr's book is negligible as an account of M. Bergson's philosophy; it is full and stimulating, and should prove of real use.

The work of M. Algot Ruhe and Miss Paul is an adaptation in English of the recent work in Swedish of M. Ruhe. It is a more formal and weighty, and also more nearly exhaustive, outline than that made by Dr. Carr. Differences between the two also occur. Thus, to give an easy instance, M. Ruhe takes the view that instinct and intelligence, separate as they now are, had their beginnings near to one another, while Dr. Carr, in his rather sweeping way, declares more than once that they are utterly opposed.



One of the most useful chapters in M. Ruhe's book is the first, on M. Bergson's life and personality. We may note, however, that the authors are in error in placing in 1912 the philosopher's visit to London, when he delivered the lectures on 'The Nature of the Soul' at University College; it occurred in the previous year. This chapter contains valuable extracts from early writings of M. Bergson's, not easily accessible in England, which add not a little to our knowledge of his outlook. In particular, they throw some light upon what remains generally in shadow—the relations of the "centres of indetermination" that we are towards one another, as these appear to him. M. Bergson in a reply to Father de Tonquédec, S.J., says that he is not sure that he will ever publish anything upon the problem of ethics; that he will do so only if he attains to results which appear to him equally clearly demonstrable with those on other problems set out in his other books. The more one familiarizes oneself with M. Bergson's scheme of the universe, the more one is aware of the ragged edges, so to put it, which this omission leaves. At the conclusion of the study we are now considering—it is an excellent piece of work—M. Algot Ruhe hazards the statement that "Life has devised a sign telling us when our activity is fully and successfully shown; the sign is *joy*." He distinguishes joy from pleasure, and states that it

"points out the direction in which the driving force is urging us. . . . It is the mark of an uprising from within of new life and power of life made actual in the man himself."

Nothing is offered in support of this, not so much as a definition of joy. The problem of pain, which for actual intuition lies so close to the problem of consciousness, without a true solution of which, indeed, the problem of consciousness will itself hardly be solved, is but cursorily touched on. This follows naturally from the refusal to consider ethics; but M. Bergson's doctrine of the vital impulse and of spirit as duration seems to us urgently to require a revision of current accounts of the real nature and function of pain; to be in fact, in the last resort, unconvincing without it.

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*The Curves of Life.* By Theodore Andrea Cook. (Constable & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

WE find this fascinating book very difficult to review. It covers an enormous field, and deals with problems in zoology, botany, conchology, anatomy, not to speak of human arts, and pursues through them all the idea that "spirality," to use a horrid word, is one of the great principles of Nature, and, like all such principles, is used for adding not only strength, but also beauty to various objects, such as human bones, climbing plants, beasts' horns, and even Renaissance staircases. As far as the illustrations go nothing can be better. There are lovely pictures all through the book of beautiful shells, and antelopes' horns, and spiral stair-

cases. There is even a sort of monograph on Leonardo da Vinci, because he was a great lover of spirals, and, moreover, a left-handed man, which had a peculiar effect upon his drawing. The contrast of right-hand and left-hand spirals, like that of right and left hands, is found in many fields—a distinction only to be made plain by intuition, as Kant pointed out long ago—and is one of the causes (according to the author) why the wilder species of horned animals attain the straighter spirals, which supply a strong weapon of defence, while the domestic species seem to have them merely for ornament. This curious speculation cannot, however, be made plain here, for it requires the illustrations which tell at a glance what takes pages to explain.

The book is not logically put together, and much of it comes from scattered articles contributed to *The Field*—a fine newspaper for country gentlemen; but we fear most of them would find it difficult to follow the author's subtle arguments and mathematical explanations. He has a theory, too, of the æsthetic beauty of Nature, which is best stated in an Appendix criticizing Mr. Colman's 'Curves of Life.' We are not at all convinced by his assertion that the beauty of Nature consists in deviations from purely mathematical figures, or his reasons for it. Thus the simplest spiral is the so-called "logarithmic spiral," in which all lines drawn from the centre make equal angles with the curve. The lovely nautilus shell which he reproduces adheres very closely, but not completely, to this curve. Surely it is more likely that we admire it because it approaches so nearly to the mathematical curve than that we admire it for deviating from it. Mr. Cook thinks that even in professedly rectangular architecture, such as the Parthenon, our admiration is obtained by its slight and calculated deviations from the true right lines. Here we join issue, for it is fairly certain that, in the lower line of the pediment, the depression was intended to remedy a false impression that the line was curved upwards, and make it seem to the eye a straight line. The beauties of the Parthenon were fully recognized by many centuries of men who never knew anything about these subtle curves, but who assumed the lines to be perfectly straight. That was surely the impression Ictinus meant to produce. He also knew that, without deceiving the eye, it could not be produced. Anything he did was, therefore, quite consistent with the belief that ideal beauty of form was only attained in mathematical figures, and that was the opinion of Aristotle. But, according to Mr. Cook

"the essential principle of life and growth is divergence from mathematical accuracy, and it is this divergence which gives the Parthenon its living beauty. For the essential principle of life and growth is constant variation from the rigid type. No tree grows all its branches at the same angle with the stem," &c.

In all these cases in Nature there is no conscious plan from which they are

variations, and the deviations are obvious. Æsthetic beauty is not so easily described. In one age, viz., that of the Renaissance formal gardens with circles and squares made as accurately as possible, trees clipped into strict forms—such things were thought beautiful. Then came an age when irregularity, both in the landscapes of Nature and of art, became the object of admiration. But we cannot hold that deviation, as such, is the law of beauty.

Readers of moderate mathematical attainments will wonder at the vast importance in Nature Mr. Cook attributes to the number 1.61803398875, but into this most interesting demonstration we cannot follow him. We think it better to insist with him on the extraordinary frequency and beauty of spirals in every realm of Nature—perhaps from the clusters of nebulae that represent myriads of worlds to the smallest shell that is found upon the seashore. Nor is there any doubt that this mathematical form is acknowledged by countless beings in countless ways as a form of beauty of a high order. It is Mr. Cook's great merit to have brought together and illustrated beautifully prominent specimens of these harmonious variations in Nature.

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#### WAR LITERATURE.

AMONG the more striking comments on the great conflict of to-day is 'Thoughts on the War,' reprinted from *The Times* Literary Supplement, for the issue of the majority of which we frankly envy it. If our remarks on Mr. Clutton-Brock's articles are mostly critical, it is because others have been before us in recognizing the greatly preponderating amount they contain of fine and helpful thought. Our curiosity as to their nature had already been stirred when we received them in a collected form from Messrs. Methuen. Even then we only dipped into the opening articles at odd times, and it was not until we reached p. 32 that we read page after page without cessation, realizing at the end what a change had been wrought in our opinion of the little book. It is with real regret that we turn back to the opening chapters to comment on some statements they contain.

In his Preface the author seems almost to apologize for the article 'The Illusions of War.' Never did anything, in our opinion, need it less. In the second article, 'On the National Conscience,' the author would make a difference between lack of conscience and stupidity, where they seem to us to coincide. We should argue that an enlightened self-interest

*Thoughts on the War.* By A. Clutton-Brock. From 'The Times' Literary Supplement. (Methuen & Co., 1s. net.)

*Papers for War Time* :—

No. 7. *The War Spirit in our National Life.* By A. Herbert Gray. (Milford, 2d.)

No. 8. *Christian Conduct in War Time.* By W. H. Moberly. (Same publisher and price.)



does exist, not only in individuals in every nation, but also in the corporate spirit of at least one nation—Belgium. We may perhaps tersely controvert Mr. Clutton-Brock's distinctions between the attitude of individuals and nations by affirming that individuals get the nation they deserve—a warning particularly necessary to democracy. We may agree that the inhuman doctrine that morality does not exist for a state has been preached by German intellectuals, and we may even assert that this doctrine has temporarily been imposed to a large extent upon the German people by politicians. But it remains to be seen whether we shall not ultimately prove as mistaken in believing politicians to have deadened the moral spirit of Germany as some were in thinking that such a fate had befallen England.

As to Mr. Clutton-Brock's argument on p. 21, that Germany has been deprived of enlightenment by "a power not of this world," we surmise that the sort of "cleverness" the Germans have aimed at is very much of this world, and is, unhappily, not confined to one nation.

He suspects the materialist of doubting whether our own Government has acted in the national interest. *The Athenæum* has more than once already commented on the fact that for once honour and self-interest (to use the latter word in its lowest meaning) are one, and in consequence Germany is fighting a united people. The writer of this booklet thinks that "it does immediately pay to turn a nation into a wonderful fighting machine." But have not the consequences of Germany's action proved the contrary? With relief we reach our last criticism. In spite of Mr. Clutton-Brock, we shall continue to expect divine justice to be our ally in earthly battle-fields; we shall not consider our faith worthless because we profit by it, humanly speaking. "What good man," says Sophocles, "is not his own friend?" Failure, however, will not make us abandon our beliefs.

We are tempted to quote all the good things we have marked, but, as we have said, others have been before us in doing so, and we would not spoil the reading of all that follows p. 32 by alluding to a part of it only.

Mr. Gray, in No. 7 of "Papers for War Time," has, we think, hit on the reason why men go to war with a certain sense of relief: "War, even with its horrors, is a rather cleaner thing than some of the other methods of commercial strife that have become common in late years." So soon as the nation realizes the responsibility which is brought home in the latter part of the same sentence—"and war, be it never so horrible, is the inevitable and certain fruit of the order of things we have believed in"—the war will have delivered its greatest message for us. So long as financiers and merchants are proud of the "business perspicacity" which is still bringing them in big profits, won without effort or with a minimum of effort—so long as the nation is still bestowing the silence of acquiescence on those

who make "corners" in the things our soldiers must have, and give preference to those who pay most and need least—we may well fear the result of too easy a victory. Many a man who has hitherto feared ridicule more than death itself can now change his way of life in conformity with "the highest in the land," who have set aside flummery and wasteful extravagance.

We owe a special word of thanks to Mr. Gray for what he has said concerning the "Militant" section of the Woman Suffrage movement. A review of 'My Own Story,' by Mrs. Pankhurst, was already in type when we read his words. In that notice we had expressed so exactly his opinion that we feel he has taken off our hands the necessity for criticism.

No. 8 in the same series, by Mr. Moberly, shows perhaps a better sense of what modern Christianity really means than has before been realized.

We doubt whether Mr. Milford can ever deserve more highly of the public than he does by issuing at so reasonable a price these tracts for the times.

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*Mary Russell Milford: Correspondence with Charles Boner and John Ruskin.*  
Edited by Elizabeth Lee. (T. Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

Of the eighty odd letters printed in this book more than three-fourths were written to Charles Boner during the last ten years of Miss Mitford's life; the remainder, numbering under a score, to Ruskin and his father. Boner died in 1870, and in the following year his 'Memoirs and Letters' were published in two volumes, in the first of which were contained the letters that are now reprinted, a fact which Miss Lee mentions in a note to her Introduction, without, however, giving any explanation why they are now a second time presented to the public. It may be that the original work has become so scarce as to be practically unobtainable, although no statement to that effect is made. Only the Ruskin letters, it would appear, are "printed here for the first time by the kind permission of Mrs. Arthur Severn."

During the period covered by these pages Miss Mitford was a woman of leisure, a circumstance favourable to the production of good correspondence. Bulwer Lytton once said that "letter-writers should be idle men," a saying undoubtedly true, though not remarkably original.

Before the date of her first letter printed in the present collection (December, 1845) most of Miss Mitford's literary work had been done—that work of which she was so ill-judging a critic. In an unpublished letter, one of over sixty such not yet dipped in printers' ink, she writes:—

"I always thought that you cared little for my plays, the only good things that I have done, and therefore never dreamt of talking about them—being quite used to hear people complimenting those little stories."

Again she goes on:—

"Read those plays, and you will see that drama was my art and prose stories my

trade. If ever you see any of them on the stage you will feel this. They are essentially acting plays."

On the latter the iniquity of oblivion has not blindly, scattered her poppies, while the sketches of rural character and scenery are read and enjoyed. 'Our Village' still keeps its place in the affections of the general reader, and at the same time retains the admiration of the critic; but the plays—'Rienzi,' which held the boards of Drury Lane for over thirty nights; 'Charles and Cromwell,' 'Foscari,' 'Fiesco,' 'Otto,' and their like—who remembers or has an opportunity of seeing them now?

It is not, however, with Mary Russell Mitford as an author or as a dramatist that we are at present concerned, but solely as a letter-writer. In this respect full justice has not been done to her, one reason being, as Miss Lee observes, "the awkward, scattered way in which the letters available have been published." The chief sources are 'The Life of Mary Russell Mitford,' edited by L'Estrange, 3 vols., 1870; 'Letters of Mary Russell Mitford,' edited by Chorley, 2 vols., 1872; and 'The Friendships of Mary Russell Mitford,' edited by L'Estrange, 2 vols., 1882. In addition, other letters are to be found in Mrs. Browning's published letters and 'The Life of William Harness.' Further, there are close upon fifty printed in Fields's 'Yesterdays with Authors.' Then there are unpublished ones, viz., the sixty odd letters previously referred to, and others which are to be found in the autograph collections of various dealers. We agree with Miss Lee that

"it would be rendering good service to English Literature [for literature Mary Mitford's letters unquestionably are] and to Miss Mitford to make a selection of the most characteristic letters, following a chronological arrangement, and to place them together in a single volume."

For a considerable portion of the time during which the letters to Charles Boner and the Ruskins were written Mary Mitford was a chronic invalid; but her interest in the things which occupied her thoughts—the villages of Three Mile Cross and Swallowfield in Berkshire, in which she lived for so long; the joys, the sorrows, and daily lives of her neighbours, rich and poor; her books, a constant source of inspiration, comfort, and delight; the many friends who were prompted to visit her by admiration of her literary productions, and, when they had made her acquaintance, by love for the author of them—all these circumstances proved no small alleviation of her sufferings, which were borne with placid resignation. Her concentration in literary matters was almost exceeded by her idolatrous reverence for the character of Louis Napoleon.

The charm of her letters lies in this variety of interests. They also reveal a delightful, warm-hearted, helpful, and sympathetic personality in which one forgives an occasional lack of critical acumen.

Miss Lee's Introduction is pleasantly written, and the narrative with which she links the various letters is helpful.



## FICTION.

*Mrs. Martin's Man.* By St. John G. Ervine. (Maunsel & Co., 6s.)

HERE is a fine study of a woman who just made the best of the mistake of her life—her marriage. Beneath the harsh discords of her life—her husband's infidelity with her own sister, his desertion of her, and the sordid inquisition by her relatives—runs the sweet melody of her own faith. She forgets the poignancy of her own sufferings in helping those around her, even those who have ill-treated her. Very human withal is she in her bursts of righteous indignation and her withdrawal to lonely places when her spirit fails her and flesh and blood rebel. Her husband was just one of those callous brutes a woman might well abandon as hopeless, but she never thought of shelving her responsibility thus, and we leave her physically weary, indeed, in well-doing, but unconsciously upheld by the spiritual satisfaction of having set the feet of her son, at least, and probably her daughter and sister, on the upward path.

*The Veiled Life.* By Henrietta Goldie. (Heinemann, 6s.)

THE reading of a tale of ordinary life in an extraordinary time may well help us to mental balance, and so we can welcome Mrs. Goldie's work. On second thoughts we must confess that the happy ending in the former kitchen-maid's marriage to the kindly doctor is not ordinary; it is the girl's experiences in service which have impressed us as being unfortunately typical. The contrast between her work and the pleasures of those above her explains her acceptance of the advances of a cad, though she is instinctively repelled by his vulgarity. The man's selfish callousness towards her when his object is obtained is again ordinary enough, but so also is the sterling worth, veiled beneath a harsh exterior, of a woman whose hitherto frustrated maternal instinct lavishes itself on the girl's broken life. Mrs. Goldie, in fact, shows an extraordinary discernment in revealing the intensity of the passions which make the sorrow and joy of normal life.

*The Soul of England.* By Austen Verney. (Heath & Cranton, 6s.)

THIS is not a novel of the ordinary sort, for it has no plot, no character-drawing, no pathos, and no humour. It is practically a series of conversations held by a number of persons who typify the various conflicting schools of thought of the present day. Conservatism, Militarism, Liberalism, Socialism, Social Work, the Woman's Movement, and Religious Dissensions—all have mouthpieces, who express their respective tenets with clarity and comprehension. The writer is evidently a keen and painstaking student with wide knowledge and insight. There is no bias shown towards any shade of opinion; each secures an unprejudiced hearing, and the best and worst is recounted. The reader is left to form his own judgment.

*The Undying Race.* By René Milan. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6s.)

A BOLDER conception for a story-writer than the plan of this book it would be hard to imagine. One is not surprised to learn that its author is a French torpedo-boat commander, and just now serving in our gallant ally's naval flying corps. Such a man is little likely to lack confidence or courage; and both are needed in a writer who undertakes to produce a story of Attila and the Huns, whose first hero is Yaleuz the Tartar, fighting out his career some two thousand and five hundred years ago. Through some seventy succeeding generations the descendants of the redoubtable Yaleuz are followed, till we arrive at a record of the achievements of their living representative, Maurice Verteille, the brave French soldier. One notes with interest that the original conception was worked out, and the writing of the book completed, among our own English Cotswolds—before the war, of course. The book shows much industry and a considerable gift of imagination, guided by a strong romantic sense. The narrative has been done into English by Mr. Henry Havelock. In view of the vast scope of his canvas, the author is to be congratulated upon his even workmanship, and the manner in which the threads of the story are held together.

*Cupid in the Car.* By Lindsay Bashford. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

MR. BASHFORD considers that "an essay or a mere chronicle of daily happenings" cannot reach that wider public whose doors open readily to romance—or, at least, to novels. He may be right, but frankly we do not see in his book a "best-seller." It is well enough for style; the scenery—a motor tour through the "country which would form the theatre of a war between France and Germany"—is adequately described, and the plot reasonably worked out; but that is not enough in competition against sentiment and sensation, nor is it enough in itself.

Mr. Bashford's descriptions, good as they are, do not go far beneath the surface, or beyond the commonplace of the "special article" in a halfpenny paper. He strikes no note of inspiration either for Germany or France; nor does he find any definite leitmotiv of thought. His characters are plausible—of the "genre" novelist order: the saturnine chauffeur, the pretty girl, the fiery old general, are good after their kind. The boy, a precocious fourteen-year-old, is a trifle overdone. Would such a youth really "reconstruct the stately palace of Constantine from its ruins" at Trèves? Not outside the pages of Farrar, we fancy.

The best saying in the book—Mr. Bashford might well have taken it as his text—is that

"War and Empire, Bismarck and 1870, killed German sentimentalism, while they united and made effective German sentiment."

*Blessington's Folly.* By Theodore Goodridge Roberts. (John Long, 6s.)

MR. ROBERTS has the pen of a ready writer. A Canadian himself, he writes about his own people and land. In this book the scene is the Labrador coast, to the wild beauties of which full justice is done. Among the simple, kindly inhabitants of this little-known land the author has introduced people from "the great world," thus securing an entertaining variety of figures. The plot is sensible and well worked out, and the characters have a distinct individuality.

*The Secret Calling.* By Olivia Ramsey. (John Long, 6s.)

MISS RAMSEY fills her book with characters with whom she is but superficially acquainted. Decision is difficult as to whether she intends some of them to be genuine types or caricatures—e.g., Binks, whose advocacy of any cause would be its ruin. The only character with a definite outline is Claudia, but she destroys herself by her unemotional and not too interested acceptance of her father's murder by her uncle. The plot shows poor construction, the incidents being loosely strung together and too melodramatic.

*The Duchess Hsa.* By E. Vernon Blackburn. (Simpkin & Marshall, 3s. 6d.)

IN his Introduction the author says that "it may be of some interest to place before our readers this picture of the old peaceful days [in Germany] in the first half of the nineteenth century....the *Real Germany*."

This announcement raises false hopes. Without it the book would be accepted as a simple little romance told in a somewhat halting manner. This romance is woven round the Duke of a fictitious German state, and certainly gives an impression of the Court life of the period. But to depict a natural life the more types portrayed the better, and an insight must be given into the homes of "the people" themselves. Mr. Blackburn does not even attempt this, and the reader is left still in ignorance as to "the *Real Germany*."

*The Red Tavern.* By C. R. Macauley. (Appleton & Co., 6s.)

THE author's imagination is fertile, and exceeds the fluency of his pen. As a story the book has a certain merit—the merit of moving action, well sustained and coherent. But it is told in a halting, affected style which is a grave handicap. The archaic language is much exaggerated, and introduced into the narrative and descriptive portions. Had the writer done the whole book in the style and wording of a mediæval romance such as 'Aucassin,' it would have been a different matter; but he merely introduces archaic words and the second person into modern English.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

- New Testament**, Vol. III. Part V., 9d. net. Longmans  
The Epistles of the Captivity: 'Ephesians and Colossians,' by the Rev. Joseph Rickaby, and 'Philemon and Philippians,' by the Rev. Alban Goodier, in "The Westminster Version of the Sacred Scriptures."
- Randolph (Joseph F.)**, THE LAW OF FAITH, 6/ net. Putnam  
A discussion of the inherent qualities of "Faith" and its relation to "Faithfulness."
- Sermons for Christmastide and Intercession**, 2/ net. Skellington  
Six sermons prepared for Christmas Day, 1914; New Year's Eve, 1914; and a Day of Intercession, January 3rd, 1915, by the Revs. J. A. Craigie, Provost H. Erskine Hill, Canon L. Ivens, and Charles E. Newman.

## POETRY.

- Benson (Robert Hugh)**, POEMS, 2/6 net. Burns & Oates  
A collection of religious poems, with an Introduction by Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, and an Appendix by Canon Sharrock.
- Duncombe-Anderson (B. L.)**, SONGS OF THE GREEN WORLD, 1/ net. Jarrold  
A collection of short poems on the varying aspects of the months.
- Field (S. G.)**, THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAR, 6d. net. Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare Press  
A long patriotic piece.
- How (Louis)**, BARRICADES, 81 Boston, Sherman, French & Co.  
A volume of sonnets and lyrics, including some unusual metrical forms.
- Kipling (Rudyard)**, BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS, AND OTHER VERSES, 2 vols., 2/6 net each. Maemillan  
Two volumes in the "Service Kipling." See review in *The Athenæum*, May 14, 1892, p. 629.
- Logan (Robert Restalrig)**, LICHENS FROM THE TEMPLE, 3/6 net. Putnam  
Some of these pieces are reproduced from *The Forum* and *The American Magazine*.

**Poems of War and Battle**, selected by V. H. Collins, 1/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press  
A war anthology, extending in its scope from Drayton to Mr. Alfred Noyes.

**Safroni-Middleton (A.)**, BUSH SONGS AND OVERSEA VOICES, 5/ net. Long  
Colonial poems, including songs of the South Sea Islands, Australia, &c.

**Watching the War: THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE. PART II.**, 6d. net. Allenson  
A collection of verses on the war.

**With Courage**, 6d. net. Routledge  
This booklet contains some sonnets written by Wordsworth during the Napoleonic war, and some sonnets and verses on the present war by Mr. Henry John Bulkeley.

## PHILOSOPHY.

- Adams (John Quincy)**, WRITINGS, Vol. IV., 15/ net. Maemillan  
This volume covers the years 1811-13.
- Leadbeater (C. W.)**, A TEXTBOOK OF THEOSOPHY, 1/ Madras, Theosophical Publishing House  
A reprint of a book published in 1912.
- Merz (John Theodore)**, A HISTORY OF EUROPEAN THOUGHT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, Vol. IV., 20/ net. Blackwood  
The conclusion of Part II., 'Philosophical Thought.'

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Keynes (Geoffrey)**, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORKS OF DR. JOHN DONNE, DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S, 15/ Quaritch  
This Bibliography is issued by the Baskerville Club, and is illustrated with reproductions of engravings and title-pages. The edition is limited to 300 copies.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office**, RICHARD II. Vol. I.: A.D. 1377-81. Stationery Office  
The text has been prepared by Mr. W. H. B. Bird, and Mr. C. T. Flower has compiled the Index.

**Groser (Horace G.)**, LORD ROBERTS, a Biographical Sketch, 1/ net. Pilgrim Press  
A fifth edition, revised, with a new Introduction.

**Humphreys (Arthur L.)**, MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND PARISH OF WELLINGTON, IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET: Part IV. NONCONFORMIST HISTORY, 5/ net. 187, Piccadilly, W.

This section is devoted to the history of the Baptists in Wellington.

**Irvine (Alexander)**, FROM THE BOTTOM UP, a Life Story, 3/6 net. Nash  
A new edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, June 1, 1910, p. 668.

**Milne (A. H.)**, SIR ALFRED LEWIS JONES, 2/6 net. Liverpool, Young  
A short review of the life and work of Sir Alfred Jones, with some account of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

**Moreton (Lady)**, A PLAYMATE OF PHILIP II., 10/6 net. Lane  
A biography of Martin of Aragon, Duke of Villahermosa. It is illustrated with portraits.

**Plarr (Victor)**, ERNEST DOWSON, 1888-1897, 3/6 net. Elkin Mathews  
Reminiscences and unpublished letters of the poet, and his marginalia on 'The Story of an African Farm.' The bibliography has been compiled by Mr. H. Guy Harrison.

**Russell (Right Hon. George W. E.)**, FIFTEEN CHAPTERS OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY, 1/ uct. Nelson  
A cheap edition.

**Scott (Ernest)**, THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN MATTHEW FLINDERS, R.N., 21/ net. Milford  
This is the first full biography of the navigator and Australian explorer; it is illustrated with photographs, maps, and plans.

**Selbie (W. B.)**, THE LIFE OF ANDREW MARTIN FAIRBAIN, 12/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
A biography and appreciation of the first Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford.

**Trotter (Mrs. Edward)**, LORD RADSTOCK, 3/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton  
A short life of Lord Radstock, with an interpretation and record of his evangelistic labours.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Coxon (Stanley)**, AND THAT REMINDS ME, 12/6 net. Lane  
An account of the author's experiences at sea, and in the Andaman Islands, Burma, Australia, and India.

**Golder (F. A.)**, RUSSIAN EXPANSION ON THE PACIFIC, 1641-1850, 85 Cleveland, Ohio, Arthur H. Clark

An account of expeditions made by the Russians along the Pacific coasts of Asia and North America, including some Arctic exploration.

**Lorimer (Norma)**, BY THE WATERS OF SICILY, 6/ net. Stanley Paul  
A new edition.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Roosevelt (Theodore)**, THROUGH THE BRAZILIAN WILDERNESS, 18/ net. John Murray  
The author describes his experiences during his hunting and exploring expeditions in the South American jungle.

**Velvin (Ellen)**, FROM JUNGLE TO ZOO, 6/ net. Stanley Paul

A description of the capture, transportation, and caging of wild animals, with some account of their habits and of the best methods of training them.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Book of British Heroes**, 1/ net. Grant Richards  
Stories from the front, reprinted from the daily papers.

**Herdman (T.)**, SOME GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS IN THE GREAT WAR, 9d. net. A. Brown & Sons  
They include 'The Great Land Gates,' 'The Seas,' and 'The Problems of Nationality.' There are six maps.

**History of the War in Sixty-One Cartoons**, edited by Satori Kato, 6d. net.

The *Shimpo*, 11, College Court, W.  
A series of cartoons on the war by Japanese artists.

**Hopkins (Tighe)**, PRISONERS OF WAR, 2/ net. Simpkin

Some historical details of prisoners of war in former times as compared with those taken in the present war.

**Image (Selwyn)**, ART, MORALS, AND THE WAR, 6d. net. Milford

A lecture delivered in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, last month.

**Keep the Flag Flying**, 6d. net.

A selection of inspiring thoughts to "dispel despondency, create hopefulness, and convey sympathy," compiled by J. E.

**Marching Songs and Tommies' Tunes**, 6d. net. Stanley Paul

National songs and original songs adapted to popular airs in marching time.

**Oxford Pamphlets: WHAT EUROPE OWES TO BELGIUM**, by H. W. C. Davis, 2d. net; **THE WAR AND ITS ECONOMIC ASPECTS**, by W. J. Ashley, 2d. net; **THE BATTLES OF THE MARNE AND AISNE**, by H. W. C. Davis, 4d. net. Milford  
Further pamphlets in this series. The last-named is illustrated with a map.

**Papers for War Time: CHRISTIAN CONDUCT IN WAR TIME**, by W. H. Moberly; **THE WAR SPIRIT IN OUR NATIONAL LIFE**, by A. Herbert Gray, 2d. each. Milford  
See p. 620.

**Roberts (Field-Marshal Earl)**, THE SUPREME DUTY OF THE CITIZEN AT THE PRESENT CRISIS, 3d. net. Williams & Norgate  
This paper is reprinted from *The Hibbert Journal*.

**Secrets of Success in War**, 2/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

A comparison of the British and German methods of organizing and training armies, and of their fighting qualities, based on the 'Letters' of Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe Ingelfingen, with an Introduction and critical commentary by Mr. Edmund Dane.

**Wilkinson (Spenser)**, AUGUST, 1914: THE COMING OF THE WAR, 1/ net. Milford  
Essays on the war, reprinted from *The Morning Post* in the "Oxford Pamphlets."

**Winchester (Bishop of)**, A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, CHRISTMAS, 1914, 3d. net. Sidgwick & Jackson  
A sermon on rejoicing.

## MILITARY.

**Hodder (Reginald)**, FAMOUS FIGHTS OF INDIAN NATIVE REGIMENTS, 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

This *Daily Telegraph* War Book includes a general description of the Indian Army, of the more famous units, and of the great wars in which they have taken part.

**Squad, Section, Platoon, and Company Drill**, 1/6 net. Gale & Polden

Drill made easy for four-company organization in accordance with 'Infantry Training,' revised and brought up to date by an adjutant.

## POLITICALS.

**Davis (H. W. C.)**, THE POLITICAL THOUGHT OF HEINRICH VON TREITSCHKE, 6/ net. Constable

This book consists mainly of selections from Treitschke's work, and "has not been put together with a controversial purpose, but in the belief that Englishmen may find it worth their while to understand the political philosophy which is now the vogue in Germany."

**Wedderburn (Sir David)**, PROTECTED PRINCES IN INDIA, 3d. British Committee of the Indian National Congress

This is No. 7 of 'The Congress Green Book,' and is reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century* of July, 1878.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Joseph (Samuel)**, JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1881 TO 1910, 6/ net. King  
The author gives an account of the main features of this movement, discusses its causes and its most important social qualities, and adds statistical tables.

**Robbins (Edwin Clyde)**, RAILWAY CONDUCTORS, a Study in Organized Labor, 6/ net. King  
The study is arranged under the headings 'History and Government,' 'Trade Regulations and Means of Enforcement,' and 'Beneficiary Features.'



## EDUCATION.

## Bulletin of the Phillips Exeter Academy.

Exeter, N.H., the Academy  
This number contains articles on the new Academy building by Mr. Chester N. Godfrey, on the Library by Miss Mabel Cilley, and the chemical collection by Herr Wilhelm Segerblom.

Cambridge University Calendar for the Year 1914-1915, 7/6 net. Cambridge Univ. Press  
Includes the Tripos Results of 1905-14, and a list of degrees conferred in 1913-14.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Mutschmann (H.), PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO GERMAN, 2/ Milford  
Sixty short extracts from English prose writers.

Nightingale (Agnes), HANDWORK MODELS TO ACCOMPANY VISUAL GEOGRAPHY, 6d. Black  
Three painting sheets of a 'River Mouth,' a 'Red Indian Village,' and 'Tundra and Icebergs.'

Souvestre (Émile), COMORRE, AND OTHER STORIES TAKEN FROM 'LE FOYER BRETON,' 2/ Oxford, Clarendon Press  
French stories for translation into English, edited by Mr. C. J. M. Adie and M. P. C. H. de Saig, with Notes, Vocabulary, and retranslation exercises.

## FICTION.

Barclay (Florence L.), MY HEART'S RIGHT THERE, 1/ net. Putnam  
A topical story of a soldier and his wife and baby.

Benson (E. F.), THE LUCK OF THE VAILS, 7d. net. Nelson  
A cheap reprint.

Dowdall (Hon. Mrs.), JOKING APART, 5/ net. Duckworth  
Sketches of the commonplaces of everyday life, and the foibles of the genus "neighbour," with original drawings by the author.

Frazer (Lady), LA MAISON AUX PANONCEAUX, 5/ net. Cambridge University Press  
A story of life in a quiet French provincial town, with occasional scenes of fighting in Morocco and pictures of life in a convent.

Harris (Frank), THE YELLOW TICKET, 6/ Grant Richards  
A volume of short stories.

Kipling (Rudyard), PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS, 2 vols., 2/6 net each. Macmillan  
The first volumes to be issued in "The Service Kipling." They are neat, handy little books bound in blue cloth.

Mills (Theodora Flower), HANDS OF HEALING, 6/ Bristol, Arrowsmith  
The story of a woman broken by sorrow who regains her happiness and finds romance in her garden.

Newbolt (Henry), ALADORE, 6/ Blackwood  
A mediæval romance, reprinted from *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Royston (Lorimer), PETER POPE, 6/ Digby & Long  
The story of a school conducted on unusual lines, the tangled love-affairs of its principals, and an eccentric philosopher.

Wyburd (Ellis), THE LAST WISH, 6/ Digby & Long  
A collection of thirteen short stories.

## JUVENILE.

Belgian Relief Fund Children's Painting Book, 1/ net. Odhams  
Contains twenty-six drawings by Mr. John Hassall, and jingles by Mr. Reginald Arkell. The book offers a painting competition, and all the profits from its sale are destined for the Belgian Relief Fund.

Carroll (Lewis), ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND, "Riccardi Press Books," 15/ net. Lee Warner  
The author's revised edition of 1896 has been made the basis of this text, and the illustrations have been printed from fresh electros taken from Tenniel's original woodblocks.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

American Historical Review, OCTOBER, \$1 Macmillan  
Features of this issue are 'The Origin of Feudal Land Tenure in Japan,' by Mr. K. Asakawa; 'Colonial Commerce,' by Mr. C. M. Andrews; and 'The Government of Normandy under Henry II.,' by Mr. C. H. Haskins.

Architectural Association Journal, 6d. Architectural Association  
The November number contains articles on 'The Organization of Volunteer Training Corps' and 'The Effects of the War upon our Architecture.'

Financial Review of Reviews, 1/ net. Investment Registry  
The contents of this number include special articles on 'An American View of the War,' by Mr. George G. Moore; 'What Becomes of War Money?' by Mr. J. C. Elder; and 'Germany's Resources,' by Mr. E. T. Good.

Forum, 25 cents. Mitchell Kennerley  
The contents of the December number include 'Smashing the War Machines,' by Mr. Edwin Björkman; 'Leaves from my Notebook,' by Mr. Robert E. Jones; 'Feminism and Polygamy,' by Mr. Henry Walker; and 'The Vision of Bergson,' by Miss Mary White Slater.

Geographical Journal, DECEMBER, 2/ The Baghdad Railway,' by Capt. S. F. Newcombe and Lieut. J. P. S. Greig; 'The Gulf Stream,' by Commander W. W. Campbell Hepworth; and Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield's presidential address, are features of this number.

Indian Magazine, 3d. National Indian Association  
The December number contains 'Reminiscences of Lord Roberts,' by Lieut.-Col. Kanta Prasad, and several articles on 'India and the War.'

Library Assistant, DECEMBER, 4/ per annum. Library Assistants' Association  
This number contains an account of the Association's proceedings, and an article on 'Essentials of Good Book-Production,' by Mr. James Hutt.

Mannin, NOVEMBER, 1/ net. Douglas, Manx Society  
This number opens with 'An Expedition to the Isle of Man,' being a hitherto unpublished diary by George Borrow, written in 1855. Other features are 'Rafnsey,' by Mr. P. M. C. Kermode, and 'Celtic Nations and the War,' by Mr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe.

Month, DECEMBER, 1/ Longmans  
Features of the present issue are 'Contemporary Miracles,' by the Rev. Sydney F. Smith; 'De Quincey and Scholastic Latin,' by the Rev. Kevin Clark; and verses 'At the Crib,' by Mr. Theodore Maynard.

Navy and Army Illustrated, 6d. Newnes  
The number for December 5th contains special articles on 'The German 28-centimetre Howitzer' and 'The Sultan's Army.'

North American Review, NOVEMBER, 1/ net. Heinemann  
Features of this number are 'The Case against Wilson,' by Mr. George Harvey; 'The Hegemony of the Far East,' by Mr. John C. Ferguson; and 'Our Quest of Foreign Trade,' by Mr. C. T. Revere.

Porch, NOVEMBER, 6d. net. 21, Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, W.C.  
This number contains a reprint of a sermon, 'The Clouds in which Christ Comes,' preached by Peter Sterry before the House of Commons in 1647.

Round Table, 2/6 Macmillan  
The contents of this number include 'Lord Roberts,' 'After Four Months' War,' 'Nationalism and Liberty,' 'The Doctrine of Ascendancy,' 'Russia and her Ideals,' and 'War and Financial Exhaustion.'

School World, DECEMBER, 6d. Macmillan  
Dr. M. E. Sadler contributes an article on 'Reading in War Time,' Mr. A. T. Simmons discusses 'Science in the School Curriculum,' and Mr. James Oliphant writes on 'Education and Sex Aptitudes.'

Stead's Review of Reviews, OCT.-NOV., 6d. Melbourne, Osborne  
This number includes articles by Norman Angell on 'The Unsound Foundation,' and by Mr. H. W. Nevins on 'Berlin in War Time.'

## Town Planning Review, 2/6 net.

Liverpool, University Press  
The editor, Mr. Patrick Abercrombie, contributes 'The Era of Architectural Town Planning' and 'The New Wirral Road.' 'The Democratic View of Town Planning' is by Prof. S. D. Adshead.

United Empire, DECEMBER, 1/ net. Pitman  
'The Overseas Contingents,' by Mr. H. Montagu Bell; 'Who are British Subjects in the U.S.A.?' by Mr. Stephen Merry; and 'British and German Trade in Nigeria,' by Mr. R. E. Dennett, are articles in this issue.

United Service Magazine, 2/ Clowes  
The December number includes articles on 'The Navy and the War,' by "Admiral"; 'The Eternal Laws of War,' by Mr. Kenneth Cotes; and 'The Man of Peace, or the Devil Himself,' a "Sarcasm" by "Aliph Cheem."

## ALMANACS.

Live Stock Journal, 1915, ALMANAC, 1/ Vinton  
Some of the features of this issue are 'The Future Supply of Horses,' by Col. G. C. Ricardo; 'More Pure-bred Cattle for Farmers,' by Mr. A. P. Turner; and 'Oxford Down Sheep in 1914,' by Mr. Howard Sammons.

## GENERAL.

Andrews (Harry), TRAINING FOR THE TRACK, FIELD, AND ROAD, 2/ net. Stanley Paul  
Hints on how to become and remain healthy and fit, edited by Mr. Elliot Stock.

Careers, 1/6 Women's Employment Publishing Co.  
Fourth edition of 'The Fingerpost,' a guide to the professions and occupations of educated women and girls.

Chisholm (A. Stuart M.), RECREATIONS OF A PHYSICIAN, 7/6 net. Putnam  
A collection of essays, some of which are on literary subjects, and others are addressed to medical men.

Fosbroke (Gerard Elton), CHARACTER READING THROUGH ANALYSIS OF THE FEATURES, 10/6 net. Putnam  
A manual of physiognomy, illustrated with pencil drawings by Mr. Carl Bohuen.

Lee (Annle Louisa), OLD ROADS AND EARLY ABBEYS, 2/6 net. Elliot Stock  
Vol. I. of the "Lover of London Series," with an Introduction by Mr. T. Fairman Ordish.

Morgan (Mary), GLIMPSES INTO THE LETTERS OF A WANDERER, 1/6 net. Elkin Mathews  
Extracts from letters, including poems and translations.

Wickersham (George W.), THE CHANGING ORDER, 5/ net. Putnam  
A series of essays on problems of Government and education, written during 1909-13, when the author was head of the United States Department of Justice.

Williams (Henry Smith), ADDING YEARS TO YOUR LIFE, 3/6 net. Nash  
The author touches on questions of health, hygiene, heredity, and eugenics.

## SCIENCE.

Lloyd (R. E.), WHAT IS ADAPTATION? 2/6 net. Longmans  
A discussion of a side issue of the subject dealt with in the author's 'Growth of Groups in the Animal Kingdom.'

Süssmilch (C. A.), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GEOLOGY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 7/6 net. Milford  
A second edition, revised and enlarged, with 100 illustrations and maps.

Transactions of the Paisley Naturalists' Society, Vol. II., 3/6 net. Paisley, Gardner  
Lists of Renfrewshire plants, Macro-Lepidoptera, freshwater fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, and other papers, with a geological map of the county and introductory notes by the editor, the Rev. Charles A. Hall.

Waterhouse (G. A.) and Lyell (George), THE BUTTERFLIES OF AUSTRALIA, 42/ net. Sydney, Angus & Robertson  
A monograph on the Australian Rhopalocera, including a complete scheme of structural classification, and descriptions and illustrations of all the butterflies found in Australia.



## FINE ARTS.

**Bell (Raley Husted), ART-TALKS WITH RANGER,** 6/ net. Patrim

Some experiences, deductions, and reminiscences of the leader of the American group of painters known as "Tonalists."

**Huddart (Frideswith), THE HOUND OF HEAVEN,** Ten Drawings for the Poem of Francis Thompson, 7/6 net. Chatto & Windus

Pen-and-ink drawings. The poem is issued in a pocket in the cover.

**Saga Book of the Viking Society for Northern Research, Vol. VIII, Part II.**

2), Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea  
Some of the articles are 'Jón Arason,' by Prof. W. P. Ker; 'Thyra, the Wife of Gorm the Old: Who Was She, English or Danish?' by Capt. Ernest Rason; and 'Temple Administration and Chieftainship in Pre-Christian Norway and Iceland,' by Miss Bertha S. Phillpotts.

## MUSIC.

**O'Neill (Norman), NOEL, A CAROL,** Words by H. Belloc, 3d. Stainer & Bell

**Stainer & Bell's Choral Library, No. 141, North-Country Folk Tunes,** arranged for Unaccompanied Voices by W. G. Whittaker, X. Buy Broom Buzzems, 4d.

**Young (G. Coleman), REQUIEM,** Poem by W. J. Courthope, 2d. Stainer & Bell

## DRAMA.

**Benson (Robert Hugh), THE UPPER ROOM,** a Drama of Christ's Passion, 6d. net. Longmans  
A cheap acting edition.

**Christiana and her Children: A MYSTERY PLAY,** adapted by Mrs. Duncan Pearce from Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 5/ net. Longmans  
This play was produced at Holyhead last March in aid of the Stanley Home for Sailors.

## NOTES FROM OXFORD.

OXFORD is in khaki. Some two-thirds of the members of the actual University—including more than 50 Fellows of Colleges and 200 Scholars—are already serving with His Majesty's forces; and of those who are still here, mostly the very young, the vast majority is engaged in making ready against the day when the call comes.

Yet, despite this revolution in our mode of life, we remain on the whole calm. After all, there is the example of the country at large to teach us how to keep our heads. At the same time those whose special business is the higher education cannot fail to rejoice that the supreme test of experience is fully justifying their faith in the type of training provided by the older Universities. Φιλοσοφούμεν ἀνεν μαλακίας. The "pale cast of thought" has not "sicklied o'er" our "native hue of resolution." Indeed, it now becomes evident that there was nothing intrinsically absurd in the idea—first mooted at Cambridge, but warmly supported at Oxford also—that some sort of military instruction should normally form part of the Degree course. The undergraduate is evidently prepared on his own initiative to undertake the functions of a Platonic "guardian," together with the corresponding obligations attached thereto. By good fortune, perhaps, rather than by conscious design, our Universities have conformed somewhat closely to the model prescribed in Plato's 'Republic'—of all treatises that were ever written on the perplexed subject of education by far the soundest and best. It is not generally realized, for instance, how closely the life of a College approximates to that of a camp. In a quiet way a good deal of discipline is imposed on the undergraduate. Indeed, if the British youth takes so kindly to it, his innate respect for ancient use and wont is to thank; whereas his cousin from the United States is often hard put to it at first to make a virtue of the necessity of roll-

calls, gate-bills, and the like. Plato would likewise approve heartily of our system of common meals, which indeed, both on social and economic grounds, might fruitfully be extended beyond its present limits; nor would he sympathize with complaints concerning Spartan fare, such as are occasionally whispered in the dark corners of College staircases. It is unnecessary to go on to dilate on that well-worn theme, the moral value of games. If, however, our "young barbarians" are in no sense "pedantic," if they are normally ready both to think and to act for themselves, instead of trusting blindly to a textbook, they must be allowed to have picked up the habit partly in the playing-field; though they owe it partly also to the debating society and to the tutor's study, where initiative and valour—even if it sometimes be the valour of ignorance—always command respect. The University, then, might do worse than set a seal upon its scheme of moral and political education by recognizing the military art as an intrinsic part of the "gymnastic" which is pursued "for the sake of the soul."

As for the gymnastic which is pursued for mere pleasure, as distinguished from legitimate recreation, it would seem that, despite the hard things said in the past about our frivolity and self-indulgence by certain moralists of the gloomier sort—moralists whose vaticinations would seem to have been taken all too literally by the ponderous Teuton, to judge by his contemptuous references to our love of sport—there exists in our youth a healthy capacity either to make sport a business or to turn the stern business of life into a sport, just as occasion may demand. No pressure has been put upon the undergraduate to relinquish his games. He has dropped them instinctively and as a matter of course, because there are more serious things to do. After all, he is not a looker-on, but a doer; nor is he paid for what he does. So the river and the football field, so long branded as the resorts of pleasure—a pleasure expressible in terms of blisters and hard knocks—are as silent as the grave, while the High and the Broad resound with bugles and with the tramp of armed men.

Curiously enough, though the practical life is bound for the time being to predominate over the theoretic, the claims of the latter are by no means utterly unheeded, and the now familiar sight of the black gown worn over the khaki is not without its appropriate symbolism. College tutors report that never were lectures more regularly attended, or essays more nearly completed up to time. The Dean and the Proctor, meanwhile, grow passing fat on sinecures. The midnight reveller is an almost pathetic memory of the past. Yet in peace-time, if the Vice-Chancellor were himself to sound the Last Post punctually at half-past nine with the full strength of his lungs, would a studious calm descend instantly on street and quadrangle? would the sober reading-lamps shine out upon the tangled text of the Posterior Analytics, or, it may be, on the scarcely less crabbed apophthegms of 'Infantry Training, 1914'? As Thomas Atkins has made it fashionable to say, we do not think.

Indeed, if any one is demoralized it is not the undergraduate, but the "don"—at any rate, the unfortunate senior Fellow who, having offered his senile services to his country in vain, has to close with the bitter alternative of prosecuting "business as usual" in the form of his long-projected *magnum opus*. Somehow, rushing round to the Union for the latest telegrams does not conduce to that mood of tense abstraction

in which inspiration is vouchsafed; or, if he have just returned from drilling in New College field with the Veteran Corps, is it strange that his facts and his figures continue to wheel and form to left and right at the tip of his pen? Woeful indeed would be his plight if it were not that the German Professors have taken the field, so that at least he can "go for" them. The Clarendon Press is as busy as the Birmingham Small Arms Factory, and it is rumoured that an academic aeroplane will shortly be dispatched to make the round of the enemy Universities and rain down our famous series of pamphlets—every one of them warranted to explode on contact with anything in the shape of a mind.

There is, however, plenty to do in a practical way for those of paullo-post-military age. They have to keep the University going. The tradition of Oxford must be handed on unimpaired through these troublous times, so that there shall be no setback in the culture—not mere *Kultur*, but *Bildung*, cultivation of the soul—for which the British Commonwealth stands. The lecturer must bravely give of his best to the sadly depleted benches. The Professor must maintain the full curriculum of his department, though American Rhodes Scholars and members of the Women's Colleges be alone likely to profit thereby. Meanwhile there is a real opportunity for each to "cultivate his garden," because the bickerings of University politics have for the present ceased. A truce has been declared between reformers and unreformables. Nothing controversial has been before our legislators, save only a small matter relating to the examination known as Divinity Moderations, the upshot being that the myrmidons of the President of Corpus, during the drill-hour of the Veteran Corps, threw out the proposal to allow four Gospels in English to be offered in the place of two Gospels in Greek. For the rest, the University, flying directly in the face of the principle that two heads are better than one, has by common consent cut down the representation on Council of the Heads of Houses from six to three, thus affording to democracy, in the shape of the general body of Congregation, nine voices instead of six.

Apart, too, from the duty of "carrying on," those of us who are left have plenty to occupy us in the sordid calculation of ways and means. It is, perhaps, hardly meet or expedient to enlarge too fully here on the problems of finance which perplex Colleges and University alike. It is clear, however, that we must all expect to live on very short commons so long as the Colleges are more than half empty. Happily, it has proved possible to deal liberally with those who are off to the war. The Scholars will find their endowments waiting for them when they come back. The Fellows also, it would seem, will be no poorer for their patriotism. *Alma mater* herself, however, is in imminent danger of the workhouse. Her dependents—professors, examiners, and so on—have of their own freewill consented to take something less than their due. But even so, unless some of the richer among her children, the Colleges, come forward with substantial gifts or at least loans, it is certain that she cannot meet her creditors, not if the common purse be stripped of its last cobweb. The pacifists may demonstrate to their own satisfaction that it is economically unsound to impose a monetary indemnity on a vanquished foe, but there are some of us here who are ready to take all risks if a little of the extorted gold in question—and, let us hope, in prospect—is shot into that aching void, the University Chest.



## COL. PRIDEAUX.

WE much regret to record the death, on Saturday last, of Col. William Francis Prideaux, C.S.I., at his house in St. Peter's-in-Tlancet. He was 74, and till quite recently his vigour was unimpaired by advancing age and his service in the East. There he did excellent work for many years, finishing his official career as Resident in Jeyapore, Oodeypore, and Kashmir. His experiences included a mission to King Theodore of Abyssinia, which led to his being confined at Magdala as a prisoner for two years in imminent danger of death. On the walls of his house in Kent he kept the chains which he had worn. A shrewd man of the world, he was also a man of excellent education, and on his retirement settled down to the life of an accomplished bookman. His admirable library was full of treasures, and he had a genuine interest in scholarship as well as a wide knowledge of books. Further, he was no praiser of the past at the expense of the present, but followed with zest the doings of to-day, and frequently wrote letters to *The Pall Mall Gazette* and other papers—letters which were always worth reading, as he had seen and remembered much.

Of *The Athenæum* from his earliest days he was an assiduous reader, and he contributed to it from time to time reviews on one of his special subjects. He had an excellent knowledge of older London, and of archæology in general. He was also a keen and learned student of the eighteenth century.

In *Notes and Queries* he found, perhaps, his most congenial field, covering a wide range of information, and exercising his talents as an impeccable bibliographer. Precise to a comma, he was indignant about inaccuracy, but always ready to serve the cause of good letters. His 'Notes for a Bibliography of Edward FitzGerald' and his 'Bibliography of Stevenson' are first-rate guides. The latter in particular is invaluable in its careful collation of details. He had planned a new edition, but characteristically put off its publication in view of an accession of new matter. A pamphlet, 'The Lay of the Himyarites,' shows his interest in Oriental languages; and he was one of the members of the Omar Khayyam Club who were entitled to an opinion on the 'Rubaiyat.'

A genial man with a sense of humour, he will be missed by many friends and correspondents. He had not indulged in modernity so far as to give up the writing of solid and agreeable letters. His reminiscences would have been entertaining, and he had arranged to write them; but little advance had been made with them, we believe, at the time of his death. He also contemplated a series of essays on the contents of his library, and was delighted with the suggestion that it might bear the title 'Prospero's Dukedom.' A neat allusion or a happy touch in a review always secured his appreciation. Of such accomplished men, who do not seek the applause of the many-headed, the world knows too little.

## THE FRENCH YELLOW BOOK.

WE commented last week on the price charged by *The Times* for its translation of the French Yellow Book. That paper on Wednesday last, after stating that it had been found necessary to print another edition, and that there had been "an enormous demand for the book," proceeded to explain its action as follows:—

"Certain criticisms have been made in interested quarters on the action of *The Times* in thus

fulfilling the desire of the French Government to publish their Yellow Book in England. It may be as well, therefore, to point out:—

"(1) That the work was undertaken with the object of familiarizing the British public with documents which would otherwise have reached them only in fragmentary form:

"(2) That there is no financial profit attached to it, but, on the contrary, a large amount of gratuitous labour:

"(3) That there has been no restriction on the quotation of the volume to the fullest extent by other newspapers, the principal British papers having been immediately supplied with free copies.

"(4) That, following the precedent set by the British Government in the case of our own White Paper, *The Times* is completing arrangements for making the volume more accessible to the public as soon as the present issue is exhausted."

So far as "interested quarters" are concerned, we may point out the fact, as it does not appear to be obvious, that the whole public is interested in what *The Times* itself describes as "the most complete documentary evidence yet published as to the origin of and responsibility for the war."

As for the special points made: (1) We are informed that the object of *The Times* in undertaking the publication was to familiarize the British public with the book. This is highly laudable, but the familiarization has, it appears, its limits, since (4) tells us that, "as soon as the present issue is exhausted," the arrangements of *The Times* will make "the volume more accessible to the public," following the precedent of the White Paper. A cheaper edition of a successful work hardly needs a precedent. But the White Paper did set a precedent which, we think, is notable, in the price of 9d. for its first issue. Complete translations of the Belgian and Russian Papers cost, we may add, 4½d. and 3d. respectively; and *The New York Times* announces that it will publish the French Yellow Book verbatim to-morrow with its ordinary issue, so that it will be available at 5 cents. (1) also suggests that, unless *The Times* had intervened, the public would have had the documents "only in fragmentary form." Our Government has lately undertaken to advantage things that it was not wise to leave to private enterprise. If it hesitated in this instance, are our publishers of to-day lacking in enterprise, or can *The Times* alone be trusted to translate the whole of this important French into English?

(2) The laws of supply and demand seem surprisingly upset in this case. A second edition has already been printed, and there is "an enormous demand." Publishers in such cases do not find it necessary to provide "a large amount of gratuitous labour." The book pays.

(3) Restriction on the quotation of the volume would hardly have tended to that familiarization which *The Times* desires, and might well have been the subject of general and effective protest. The supply of free copies in time for early notice is usual, and is a matter, not of generosity, but of business. The critic who notices such a volume does work for its advantage (again the fact seems obvious) which is worth far more than the price of the copy he uses. In fact, to employ the crude language of commerce, he advertises it.

Even so, the free supply has been restricted, we learn, to "the principal British papers." Do these represent satisfactorily the "British public" which *The Times* wishes to familiarize with its publication? Papers of recognized standing have been ignored. Yet the weeklies, with their more considered judgment concerning facts and rumours, have their uses and their readers to-day.

## Literary Gossip.

MR. G. DEVINE, Director of the Future Career Association, sends us a letter regarding the present time of stress and the prospects of the middle-class boy. He points out that

"hundreds of boys who have looked forward to a University education will have to forgo that privilege, and the large Public Schools will also feel the strain. Two practical suggestions may be made: first, that all pensions to officers or their dependents be made free of income tax; and, secondly, that there be scholarships instituted on a generous scale for the children of officers killed or disabled in the war. The cost would not be heavy, and it would meet part of the difficulty."

As for the Army as a career,

"Lord Kitchener has already submitted to the Treasury his scheme for the better remuneration for officers in the Army, and the course of instruction at Woolwich and Sandhurst has been reduced from 1½ years to 6 months and 3 months respectively. The fees, which stood at 150*l.*, have been entirely suspended for the present, with the exception of 35*l.* due for books, uniform, &c. Thus the profession of a soldier is easier to enter, and more attractive financially, than it has ever been before."

This is well, for the Army authorities have much to learn in the treatment of the best material offered to them.

For the next few years there will be a marked shortage of doctors:—

"For fifteen years the medical profession has been insufficiently recruited. Last year the number of students increased, but this autumn it has dropped again, and there are large numbers of openings in the medical profession, like hospital appointments, which will be vacant owing to lack of suitable candidates. I have been asked by the Secretary of the Conjoint Board of Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to make these facts as widely known as possible among the Public Schools. The need for doctors is aggravated by the fact that thousands of practitioners are fully employed over the wounded under circumstances in which their own death-rate must be abnormal."

Mr. Devine sums up with a suggestion that "all school and college bills should be exempt from income tax." Such a concession might be wise, but is, we fear, hardly likely to be made. Parliament in these days relies on the dismal docility of the middle classes.

IN their report of the year's work the Council of the Scottish Text Society refer to the loss of Dr. David Patrick, who had been a member from the beginning. Two volumes of the Old Series have been issued to members: the second volume of Gilbert of the Hayes' prose manuscript, 'The Buke of the Ordre of Knychthede,' and 'The Buke of the Governauce of Princis,' under the editorship of Mr. J. H. Stevenson. Three volumes remain to be issued of the Old Series: the late Mr. F. J. Amours's edition of the Original Chronicle of Andrew of Wyntoun, prepared by Dr. George Neilson and Mr. J. T. Brown; Vol. I. of Prof. Gregory Smith's edition of the Poems of Henryson; and



the Macculloch and Gray MSS., edited by Mr. George Stevenson.

Of the new series of volumes, the first of the works of William Fowler, edited by Dr. H. W. Meikle, will be ready shortly; and the first of a new text of the Bannatyne MS. has been prepared by Mr. W. Tod Ritchie. The first volume of Dr. Macpherson's edition of 'John of Ireland' had been almost completed, but has been delayed by the internment of the editor in Germany. Arrangements have been made for publishing jointly with the Manchester University Press the complete works of Sir William Alexander. The Council has still in view the publication of the works of Gavin Douglas, Sir David Lyndsay, and Sir Thomas Urquhart, the Bannatyne MS., the Chronicle of Bellen-den, and also a miscellany volume.

THE next meeting of the Philological Society, which is due on January 8th, will be a Dictionary Evening, and Dr. Craigie will report progress.

LAST SATURDAY the Annual Meeting of the Lincoln Record Society was held at the Old Palace, Lincoln. The report stated that two volumes ('Lincoln Wills, 1271-1526,' and the 'Rolls of Bishop Hugh de Welles,' vol. iii.) had just been issued, and two more were almost ready, the 'Rolls of Bishops Grosseteste and Lexington' and 'Visitations of Religious Houses, 1420-36.'

Two further volumes, which were still due for the year ended September 30th last, were being pressed on with: 'Libri Cleri' (particulars of the clergy and churches in the sixteenth century) and 'Final Concords temp. Henry III.' In the Parish Register Section the first volume of the Boston Register (1558-98) had been issued, and a second volume of the same register (1599-1638), as well as the Registers of St. Margaret's, Lincoln (1538-1837), were in the press.

It was decided to print, either immediately or in the near future, 'Chapter Acts of Lincoln Cathedral temp. Henry VIII.'; 'Accounts of the Nunnery of St. Michael's, Stamford'; 'Visitations of Religious Houses, 1436-50'; 'Lincoln Wills,' vol. ii.; and 'Domesday and other Early Surveys.' Although the small number of subscriptions to the Section of Parish Registers causes anxiety and restricts the output of volumes, it was decided to persevere in the important work of printing them.

C. H. writes:—

"In your issue of November 28th you review, as if it were a new work, 'Cannes and its Surroundings,' illustrated and described by Amy M. Benecke,' published by Messrs. Allen & Unwin. If this is a new and cheaper edition of the work published under the same title by Messrs. George Allen in 1908, readers and book-buyers have, I think, the right to expect publishers and reviewers to say so."

THE appointment of the Rev. Lancelot Phelps to be Provost of Oriel in succession to Dr. Shadwell was expected, and will be generally applauded. Mr. Phelps is a man of broad views, well known for his practical as well as academic work in economics.

AMONG English subjects now interned at Ruhleben, Prussia, is Mr. Francis Gribble, the well-known author and journalist, who was in Luxemburg at the outbreak of the war.

THE Collected Edition of the works of William Morris is now nearing completion. Messrs. Longmans will publish Vols. XXI. and XXII. next Monday. Vol. XXI. contains 'The Sundering Flood' and some unfinished romances hitherto unpublished; and Vol. XXII. is devoted to 'Hopes and Fears for Art,' and various lectures and papers on architecture, industry, arts and crafts, &c. Vols. XXIII. and XXIV. will be issued early in 1915, the latter consisting almost entirely of unpublished verse selected by Miss Morris from her father's MSS.

MRS. CREIGHTON has undertaken to write a memoir of Thomas Hodgkin at the request of his executors. She would be much indebted to any persons who have letters from Dr. Hodgkin if they would kindly lend them to her. They can either be sent to her at Hampton Court Palace, or to the care of Messrs. Longmans, 39, Paternoster Row, E.C., and will be returned as soon as possible to their owners. Letters of any kind will be useful to Mrs. Creighton, but none will be printed without the consent of the sender.

MR. HUMPHREY MILFORD will publish next week 'The Patriot's Diary for 1915.' This pocket diary records events of interest, especially at the present time, to all English-speaking people, and gives appropriate quotations for each day. It is bound in khaki-coloured cloth suitable for our forces, and also in leather; and there is an edition, printed on Oxford India paper, specially made for writing purposes. The compiler is Mr. R. M. Leonard, the editor of patriotic poems in the 'Oxford Garland.'

MR. MURRAY has been obliged to postpone till next year the publication (provisionally fixed for this autumn) of Miss Shedlock's book on 'The Art of Story-Telling.' The author's treatment of the subject is meant as a serious contribution to educational method, and it is intended to have the book ready before the beginning of the next scholastic year.

MESSRS. GRAFTON & Co., of Great Russell Street, will publish immediately an annotated bibliography of books and pamphlets on the war, for the guidance of readers. The task has been undertaken by Mr. F. W. T. Lange, Librarian of the St. Bride Foundation, with the help of his assistant, Mr. W. T. Berry. Mr. R. A. Peddie, of the Technical Library, provides a Preface. Details of publisher, price, &c., will be given, and supplements will be issued when necessary.

BENEDETTO CROCE's well-known articles on modern Italian literature in *La Critica* are being published in book-form by Latezza e Figli of Bari, with the title of 'La Letteratura della Nuova Italia.' The first two volumes have already appeared, and the other two will be published during the spring.

OUR attention has been drawn to an error in our issue of November 7th, when we gave Messrs. Appleton, instead of Messrs. Lippincott, as the publishers of 'Heroes and Heroines of Fiction,' by Mr. William S. Walsh, and 'Essays, Political and Historical,' by Dr. Charles-magne Tower. 'Heroes and Heroines of Fiction' was reviewed in *The Athenæum* last week.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN make the interesting announcement that the well-known prose version of the 'Iliad' by Andrew Lang, Dr. Walter Leaf, and Mr. Ernest Myers is about to be added to the popular 'Globe Library.' The book has won a high reputation since its first publication in 1883, and in its new form should appeal to a wider public.

MR. FREDERICK SIMON SNELL, who died on November 3rd, was well known as an industrious and careful genealogist. In his earlier years he was a schoolmaster, and ill-health led him twice to South Africa, where in the Boer War he shouldered a rifle. But he was an antiquary at heart, and on his return to London devoted himself to genealogy, especially to the yeoman families of Berkshire. He printed little, but was an occasional contributor to *Notes and Queries*, and published two or three articles in *The Pedigree Register*. To *The British Archivist* he was contributing at the time of his death a valuable epitome of the Chancery Depositions before 1714. He was also well advanced with a continuation, for the British Record Society, of the Calendar of Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1716-25, and took an active part in the formation and work of the Society of Genealogists of London.

WE regret to record the death of Lieut. Alfred F. Schuster, a director of Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson, serving in the 4th Hussars. He was killed on Friday, November 20th, while holding an advanced and important position east of Ypres.

THE death was announced on Monday, in his 85th year, of Mr. William Robbie, author of a book on 'Aberdeen, its Tradition and History, with Notices of some Eminent Aberdonians.' He was author also of two local romances: 'The Heir of Glendornie' and 'Mains of Yonderton.'

BY the death of Dr. Thomas Lindsay, Principal of the Glasgow College of the United Free Church, the world of letters loses a notable scholar. He was born at Lesmahagow in 1843, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he had a distinguished career, and for a time was assistant to the Professor of Logic and Metaphysics. In 1872 he was appointed Professor of Church History and Christian Ethics at Glasgow United Free Church College, and in 1902 was elected Principal. He wrote several Bible handbooks and a 'Life of Luther.' His best books are 'The Church and the Ministry in the Early Centuries,' and a 'History of the Reformation,' which has been praised by critics of different schools, and ranks as a standard work.



## SCIENCE

*Hunting in the Arctic and Alaska.* By E. Marshall Scull. (Duckworth & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

Books on the hunting of big game in various parts of the world bear a certain family resemblance; the quarry may be fierce and wild, but the plans of his pursuers are generally so well laid that he has small chance of escape. In recent years there have been several hunters who have trodden closely in the footsteps of the explorer. Among Englishmen, Mr. Warburton Pike and Mr. D. T. Hanbury roamed for pleasure over the barren plains and coasts of Arctic America which cost Franklin so much suffering to explore. The American Mr. Harry Whitney advanced, from mere love of sport, so far up the Greenland coast that he became an "inside spectator" of the Cook and Peary drama. On the other side of Greenland the Duke of Orleans accomplished, along with his Arctic hunting, a certain amount of new discovery. The unique feature of the volume before us is that Mr. Scull and his American companions managed to crowd into little more than three months a sporting cruise after Polar bear and walrus beyond the Behring Straits, several days in the Alaska Peninsula in the pursuit of brown bear and caribou, and a longer stay in the Kenai Peninsula in quest of wild sheep and giant moose.

At St. Michael they boarded in the middle of July, the schooner *Abler*, which they had hired for the summer, and remained in her, with certain intervals ashore, till the end of September. During those two months and a half they had their full share of both good and evil fortune. They landed at Penkegnei Bay in Eastern Siberia, where they were prevented by mist from hunting what was believed to be a new variety of mountain sheep, the horns of which were seen in the native huts. Then, in attempting the passage of the Straits, they lost their rudder, and were compelled to seek the Alaskan coast, passing safely with a jury rudder through the narrow channel—a mile and a half wide—between the Diomed Islands in a dense fog without seeing the land. Entering Grantly Harbour, they were fortunate enough to find at Teller an old disused rudder, which in a week, by the united efforts of all hands, skilled and unskilled, was moulded into a shape to suit the ship. Returning through the Straits in a gale, they encountered the pack on August 11th, and a few days later were within six miles of Herald Island, the neighbourhood of which, four months afterwards, was to be the scene of the latest Arctic disaster—the loss of Mr. Stefansson's ship *Karluk*, and of two of the sledge parties which were trying to reach land. This was the most northerly point reached by our adventurous hunters; but though they failed to get to their destination at Wrangel Island, they found Polar bears and large numbers of walrus between it and the mainland.

They were nearly beset in the pack, but managed to escape in the nick of time, and reached their next hunting ground in the Alaska Peninsula early in September. After ten days there they were blown out to sea in a gale, and had much difficulty in making the port of Seward for the last part of their programme.

Not the least of Mr. Scull's anxieties during the voyage was caused by the motley and rather ill-assorted ship's company, which he compares to "a herd of bull walrus squabbling upon an ice-floe hardly large enough to hold all." There was the imperturbable Scandinavian captain, too leisurely in his movements to suit the impetuous manager; there was the engineer, who happened also to be the owner, constantly at feud with the latter, and more than once threatening desertion; besides these, two German taxidermists, one of whom was foremost in the quarrel; and a Presbyterian doctor of divinity, father-in-law of the manager, who, having shot a caribou and "packed" it four miles on his 66th birthday, succumbed to lumbago. It says much for the tact of the four hunters that they were able to cope with their misfortunes and succeed in attaining their object.

In the Kenai Peninsula the hunters divided into parties, each of which took a guide and "packers," and occupied a cabin among the high mountains. The country seems to be a paradise for wild sheep and giant moose, the latter, though wary, appearing to be far more easy of approach than his cousin the European elk. The hunters managed to get several photographs at close quarters; and one of them, Mr. Collins, counted in a day's excursion at least a hundred head. By a wise law they were allowed only three sheep and two moose apiece. They also obtained specimens of the big brown bear, which, as the following extract shows, does not shrink from attacking man:—

"When Elting saw the bear... she was just swinging down from her standing position to start running at him. As the bear came on, Elting swung his Mannlicher from the shoulder, and, luckily having a shell in the barrel, had only to throw the safety catch and be ready for action. By the time that this was accomplished, the bear was about twenty-five feet away, coming straight on. Without taking much time for any aim, he fired as nearly as he could at the right forward shoulder, and the bear broke down on this shoulder with a blood-curdling combination of bawl, growl and howl. The force of the shot turned the bear almost ninety degrees away. Before he could throw another shell into the chamber, the bear, with its remaining three legs, jumped into the alders and disappeared."

A few days earlier an unarmed rancher was terribly mauled by one of these bears, but survived to tell the tale.

The volume is well illustrated from photographs, those of the herds of sheep and caribou being exceptionally good. There are eleven maps and plans of varying merit. That of the Straits is on too small a scale, and although a rough chart is furnished of the "hunter's paradise," there is no map of the whole Kenai Peninsula.

*The Mason Bees.* By J. Henri Fabre. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s. net.)

ANOTHER volume of M. Fabre's inimitable entomological writings is now translated into the English language. It is very welcome, not only to field naturalists, but also to all those readers who appreciate the literature that is composed in the fields and hedgerows. In these pages we find once more the lives of insects described by one who has actually lived with them, who has the instinct of observation, and the patience and method for grasping details. As M. Fabre well observes:—

"One should never rely upon a lucky chance, which may not occur again. We must multiply our observations, check them one with the other; we must create incidents, looking into preceding ones, finding out succeeding ones, and working out the relation between them all: then, and not till then, with extreme caution, are we entitled to express a few views worthy of credence."

In fact, if naturalists would only verify the observations and conclusions they often record, much "romance of natural history" would be exploded.

M. Fabre, with a long life of experience and observation, has little to say in support of the theory of "mimicry." He writes:—

"It would give me amusement, did my time permit me, to counter each example of protective mimicry with a host of examples to the contrary. What manner of law is this which has at least ninety-nine exceptions in a hundred cases?"

In fact, he goes further when he states:—

"To sum up, mimesis, in my eyes, is a piece of childishness. Were I not anxious to remain polite, I should say that it is sheer stupidity."

These are the statements not of an irresponsible disputant, but of one whom Darwin rightly described as "that inimitable observer."

This book, like others written by this patient master, teems with new facts and suggestions on insect psychology. Do these Hymenoptera possess another sense beyond our own experience? and how many of our theories are vitiated by reading into the lives of insects the methods pursued by our own sense-impressions? Many, too many, of our conclusions on insect behaviour are based on reflections as to what we should do in the same circumstances. It is in this inquiry that the method of M. Fabre should greatly qualify the course of reasoning pursued by most evolutionists, and that to a degree little anticipated in current philosophy. The reasoning or conclusions of men and other animals are probably neither conducted on a precisely similar plane of impressions, nor exactly limited by the employment of identical processes. Very much is similar, but there is a divergence due to an unknown quantity. M. Fabre may be said to have initiated this suspicion and inquiry, and he has perhaps in his study of insect psychology been less influenced by anthropomorphic conclusions than any other zoological inquirer.



## SOCIETIES.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—Dec. 3.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Ling Roth read a paper on 'Bishop Blaise, Saint, Martyr, and Woolcombers' Patron.'

The interest in Bishop Blaise lies in the fact that he was made patron saint of British woolcombers about one thousand years after his martyrdom, and that the reason for conferring this honour on him remains obscure. The foreign literature relating to him is considerable, but unsatisfactory. In England, except in one parish dedicated to him, little is known about him. He was patron saint of weavers, combers, builders, masons, carpenters, &c., and of swine; he is still invoked against thunderstorms and against throat troubles. His cult seems to have been well established in England by 1222, and he was of sufficient importance for his feast-day to be used as a tide-mark overriding that of other saints. Then he was forgotten, and in popular estimation he was coupled with bonfires=blazes!

Little tangible is known of the Bishop's life, Symeon Metaphrastes being the authority, but his reliability has been called into question. In any case, the legend he has handed down is somewhat discursive and incoherent. The chief points in the legend are: The soldiers of Agricola, searching for wild animals to combat martyrs, discovered Blaise surrounded by peaceable wild animals. They brought him before the Governor, and on his way he made converts to Christianity, healed the sick, and, amongst other miracles, cured the throat of the only son of a poor widow, and later, when the widow's pig was carried off by a wolf, he restored the pig unharmed to the old woman. Several Christian women and two boys were brought before the Governor at the same time. The women's flesh was torn with iron combs, and they were ultimately beheaded. Bishop Blaise was threatened with similar torture and was also beheaded. There are other martyrs of the same name, or the legends differ very considerably.

Abroad, many churches are dedicated to the Bishop, and in Ragusa he was all-important. In England the following churches are dedicated to him: St. Blazey, Cornwall; St. Blaise, near Newton Abbot; St. Mary and St. Blaise, Boxgrove, near Chichester; St. Blaise, Shanklin, Isle of Wight; and St. Blaise, Milton, Stevenon, Berks. Finally, we have St. Blaise's Well, Bromley, Kent.

In the Trade Guild processions and drinkings of the Middle Ages the patron saints were largely common to various guilds, and later the patronage was more or less narrowed down to one guild. St. Blaise was a generally popular saint and held considerable sway, and like others he became patron of one guild only—the woolcombers. The Reformation abolished these processions, but the woolcombers, on becoming a powerful body, revived the processions, which became a great institution in most districts where the woollen industry flourished. Ultimately they degenerated into feasts and drinkings, in which the original idea was completely lost sight of. See the ballad of 'The Rambling Comber.'

The tool used for the martyrdom, as recorded by Metaphrastes, was said to have been a *κτενιον σιδήρεον*, i.e., a "comb in the loom for keeping threads apart." It is doubtful if the Romans ever had such a tool. Silius translates the passage *cum ferreis pectinibus*, i.e., with iron combs. Nearly all writers mix up combs with cards and beaters-in, and make the confusion worse. Baronius appears to be the only author who relates that *ungues* or *ungulae*, i.e., claws, were used to lacerate the flesh of the victims. The *ungula* was a regular instrument of Roman punishment. Petrus de Natalibus, in his 'Catalogus,' depicts the martyrdom of several saints by means of such iron claws. It is probable that by "combs" were meant claws. It was, however, not the Bishop, but the women who had their flesh torn. A tenth-century fresco in Rome does not show any comb-laceration, and the first mention of such martyrdom appears to be in a twelfth-century Latin hymn. Artists and writers helped to propagate the mistakes. The West and Central European legends do not apply to Ragusa—hence there is no indication of his martyrdom there. In conclusion, it may be said that Bishop Blaise was a generally popular saint and patron of many trade guilds; by a misunderstanding, the martyrdom by flesh-laceration was transferred to him, and by a misconception of the tools used on his co-martyrs he became the special patron of the woolcombers.

**PHILOLOGICAL.**—Dec. 4.—Mr. R. W. Chambers gave some comparative extracts to show that the Auchinleck MS. (now in the possession of

University College) of Bellenden's translation of Hector Boece is a far better basis for a critical edition than the one chosen for the standard edition. The passages selected dealt with the attitude of Sir Robert the Bruce and Sir William Wallace at Falkirk and elsewhere, and show that a partisan of the former trimmed the text to inferiority.

The paper by Mr. L. C. Wharton, 'Stray Notes on the English Vegetius,' was directed to discussing who was the translator of the 'De Re Militari,' the best MS. of which is Magd. xxx. (Oxford). The attribution to Berners of Froissart fame was accounted for by the suggestion that he owned a copy; the Berkeley association is clear, and this might explain the Berners story, as it is the strongest evidence of the Trevisa story. The rebus at the end of the MS. came in for much discussion, and a special appeal was made for the name of the cataloguer of the Castle Horneck MSS. The hand of Magd. xxx. closely resembles that of the Berkeley Ordinances of Admiralty of 1413. The date of Trevisa's death is fixed by the presentation of his successor, John Bonjoy, to the living of Berkeley on May 1st, 1412, in consequence of Trevisa's death.

**ARISTOTELIAN.**—Nov. 30.—Dr. Bernard Bosanquet, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. Bosanquet delivered the inaugural address on 'Science and Philosophy.'

Recent theory, especially that connected with the New Logic, tended to treat philosophy as one of the "sciences," and therefore as restricted in its scope to matters of the kind dealt with by science (including mathematics), though not dealing with propositions which any particular science could establish. Thus it was charged against traditional philosophy that in treating problems of the nature and conditions of satisfaction in finite beings it was violating the ethical neutrality which is essential to science, and made no advance comparable to that of the sciences. It was true that in the progress of philosophy particular questions were raised affecting human interests, as also other particular questions which could only be dealt with, if at all, by particular sciences. But this was inevitable, for the object of the desire to know only specifies itself as the investigation proceeds. It remains the case that, after such questions have been segregated, the object of philosophy is still the universe, with its interests, activities, and valuations, and not merely the fundamental characteristics of all possible universes as objects of a priori theory. Philosophy is, indeed, purely theoretical, but its object-matter is the world at first hand, and not merely as treated by scientific theory. Logic, the theory of theory, is but one among the branches of philosophy. Metaphysics deals with the common character of reality as revealed by all of them, including even logic itself, as studies of different types of satisfactoriness. Philosophy, then, is essentially categorical, making statements about the universe as a whole. Science, and a philosophy modelled upon science, make only hypothetical assertions, founded as a rule upon working hypotheses, which could not stand examination in the face of actual experiences, and are therefore inadmissible in philosophy. The treatment of so-called sense-data was a case in point.

Thus, on a fair estimate, traditional philosophy would prove not only more comprehensive, but also more accurate, than the new, and would be progressive in the only sense compatible with its comprehensiveness. The degree in which it coincides with common sense and experience is apt to be unrecognized. The allegation that in "rejecting" relations it denied a patent everyday fact was an example of such misunderstanding, arising from not taking phrases strictly, as in face of all reality they must be taken. The fact of the inter-relatedness of things, quite strictly understood, plays about the same part in genuine experience, both of a low and of a high order, as is allowed to it, say, in Mr. Bradley's metaphysics.

**BRITISH NUMISMATIC.**—Nov. 30.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Major Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—Lieut.-Col. R. Leslie Birkin, Miss E. M. Mantou, and Mr. W. E. Gray were elected Members.

The Secretary announced that the President had been appointed Major of the 14th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, for the Expeditionary Forces, and a resolution that the good wishes of the Society would accompany him was passed with acclamation.

The following were elected as officers and Council for the ensuing year: *President*, Lieut.-Col. Morrieson; *Vice-Presidents*, Miss H. Farquhar, Major W. J. Freer, Mr. L. A. Lawrence,

Mr. B. Roth, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox; *Director*, Major Carlyon-Britton; *Treasurer*, Mr. A. C. Hutchins; *Librarian*, Mr. R. C. Carlyon-Britton; *Secretary*, Mr. W. J. Andrew; *Council*, Dr. Stanley Bousfield, Mr. William Dale, General C. S. Feltrim Fagan, Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher, the Rev. C. K. Henderson, Mr. Mellor Lamb, Dr. Philip Nelson, Mr. W. S. Ogden, Col. J. W. R. Parker, Mr. H. A. Parsons, Mr. Edward Shepherd, Mr. S. M. Spink, Mr. Henry Symonds, Mr. F. A. Walters, and Capt. Neville R. Wilkinson, Ulster King-of-Arms.

The ballot for the Saltus Gold Medal (which is awarded triennially by the votes of members, present or by post, for the best treatise upon numismatics) resulted, almost unanimously, in favour of Mr. W. J. Andrew for his 'Numismatic History of the Reign of Stephen.'—Resolutions of honour to those members who had fallen, and also to those who were on active service in the British forces at the war, were passed.

To a large and varied exhibition of the side-lights of numismatics many members had contributed objects of interest, amongst which were noticeable the following: gold ring money and a beautiful gold torque of the Early Iron Age, found together; large silver penannular ring; a die for the obverse of Henry II.'s first coinage; and original proclamations suppressing tradesmen's tokens in 1672 and 1674, by Mr. W. C. Wells;—bronze ring money; Roman bronze urn found near Ripon, containing money; and poor-boxes and money caskets from the thirteenth century to the eighteenth, by Mr. W. J. Andrew;—a similar urn found with the last; and a bronze casket, in the form of a building, of the seventeenth century found in the excavations for London Bridge, by Mr. W. S. Ogden;—coins bearing early Christian symbols, by Mr. F. A. Walters;—inscribed tally-sticks, *temp.* Edward III.; miniature casket engraved with figures, *temp.* Elizabeth; and money scales in cases, *temp.* James I., by Mr. L. A. Lawrence;—a curious Rockingham money-box, by Mrs. Shirley-Fox;—money scales; Indian chuckram boards; set of card notes for the crown, half-crown, and shilling, Isle of Man, 1815-16; obsolescent pieces; and hundreds of curious issues and substitutes for money from all parts of the world, such as the Swedish dalers, Mexican axe money, Siamese ingots, split ingots, canoe, bullet, and willow-leaf money, Chinese annulets and ingots, Cuffie glass money, South American wood money, Vancouver shell money, Persian hook money, and a Venetian 10-zecchini gold piece of the last Doge, by Mr. S. M. Spink;—a hoard of 45 circular clippings from silver money current *temp.* Charles II., and found in 1898 in Middlesex Street (Petticoat Lane), Whitechapel, by Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton; ring money from Benin; Chinese bronze money; and a medal of Sir Isaac Newton in original case, by Lieut.-Col. Morrieson;—and model three-cornered hats, *temp.* George II., and other curiosities made of British coins; and a collection of old coin-weights, by Mr. William Charlton.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

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| Mon.   | Victoria and Albert Museum, 4.30.—'The Glories of Reims Cathedral,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.   |
| —      | King's College, Strand, 5.30.—'L'Histoire du Goût en France,' Lecture X., Dr. G. Rudier.   |
| —      | Society of Engineers, 7.30.—'Annual Meeting.'  |
| —      | Aristotelian, 8.—'Symposium on "Instinct and Emotion."'  |
| —      | Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Work of the late John Belcher, R.A., Mr. J. J. Jones.'  |
| —      | Society of Arts, 8.—'The History and Practice of the Art of Printing,' Lecture IV., Mr. R. A. Peattie. (Cantor Lecture.)   |
| —      | Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Report of the Land Enquiry Committee on the Acquisition of Land,' Mr. A. Young and Mr. L. O. Matthews.   |
| —      | Geographical, 8.30.—'Frontier Work on the Bolivia-Brazil Boundary,' Capt. H. A. Edwards.   |
| Tues.  | Statistical, 5.—'A Further Note on the Fertility of Marriage in Scotland,' Dr. J. C. Dunlop; 'Notes on the Census of Occupations,' Mr. D. Caradoc Jones.   |
| —      | Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "Tests of Reinforced Concrete Structures on the Great Central Railway," 'Corrosion of Steel Wharves at Kowloon,' and 'Concrete in Freezing Weather and the Effect of Frost upon Concrete.'   |
| Wed.   | Meteorological, 7.30.—'Distribution of Relative Humidity in the "Oases" of the "Deserts,"' Mr. J. S. Galloway; 'The Upper Atmosphere at Aberdeen by means of Pilot Balloons,' Mr. A. E. M. Geddes.   |
| —      | Peasant Arts Fellowship, 7.30.—'Peasant Religion,' Rev. R. L. Gales.   |
| —      | Folk-Lore, 8.—'The Superstitions of the Shawia (Berbers),' Mr. M. Hilton Simpson.  |
| —      | Geological, 8.—'The Palaeolithic Age and its Climate in Egypt,' Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie.   |
| —      | Microscopical, 8.—'X-Rays in relation to Microscopy,' Mr. J. E. Barnard.   |
| —      | Society of Arts, 8.—'Testing Pigments for Permanence of Colour,' Sir W. de W. Abney.   |
| Thurs. | British Museum, 4.30.—'Greek Theatres and Town-Planning,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.   |
| —      | Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Indian Indigo Industry,' Dr. F. M. Perkin. (Institution Section.)  |
| —      | Linnean, 5.—'Witches' Brooms' caused by the Gall-Mite, <i>Eriophyes triradiatus</i> , Nal., on <i>Salix fragilis</i> , Mr. Miller Christy; 'The Brent Valley Bird Sanctuary: an Experiment in Bird-Protection,' Mr. W. M. Webb.                |
| —      | Chemical, 8.30.—'Isodibenzoylglutocyclose,' Mr. F. Tutin; 'Platin, Mercur, and Cuprichloromercaptides and Tautomerization of Organic Thiobodies as brought about through the Agency of Mercuric, Cupric, and Platin Chlorides,' Mr. P. C. Ray. |
| Fri.   | Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.  |



## FINE ARTS

## THE THIRD NATIONAL LOAN EXHIBITION.

THAT such a collection as this at the Grosvenor Gallery should have been obtained by borrowing from a single family bears surely unusual testimony to the tradition of artistic culture which has obtained among certain of the aristocracy of Britain. Without quite endorsing the claim of the Preface that "there is hardly an indifferent picture here," we recognize unusual marks of connoisseurship—above all, in the presence of a number of pictures of exquisite quality, and quality beyond what the name of the artist would entitle us to expect. The collectors of the Morrison family would seem to have sought fine paintings rather than the vain glory of famous names.

First we must do homage to a masterpiece of portraiture—indeed, of that usually barred class, State-portraiture. Philip de Champagne's *Louis XIII. in Armour* (18) is one of the most magisterial achievements in painting of this order the art has to show, a work in which for once the dignity of an impressive personality is enhanced by the splendour with which it is surrounded, and that splendour becomes a symbol for real elevation. Such magnificence can only keep its seriousness in the hands of a fine technician, and we find it difficult to recall a picture the paint of which has such immense range of quality so surely controlled without apparent effort or parade of facility. From the great masses of atmospheric and transparent paint of the background, on the one extreme, to the richly elaborated impasto of the lace collar on the other, the painter sweeps through a tremendous scale without ever losing the simplicity and spontaneity of the sequence of processes by which his design has grown up from the bare canvas to its final elaboration. Detail so used gives, indeed, a sense of heroic proportions, and, while it is difficult to think such learned painting could be achieved without a certain sophistication and self-consciousness, these qualities are shown not to be inconsistent with sincerity and imaginative power.

It suffers nothing by comparison with a work—by happy chance hanging alongside—which, while in a narrower way admirable from a technical point of view, yet bases its appeal on the typically opposite qualities of intimate charm and romantic sentiment, and reveals the half-unconscious groping after an ideal of an instinctive rather than a reasoned method. *Lady Hunsdon* (31), by Paul van Somer, is also appraised like a princess; but she is a shy princess of some starry fairyland, which is as blissfully unreal as a transformation scene in the transfigured form in which childish recollection records such things. A very small percentage of Philip de Champagne's science would suffice to fit out the painter of this delightful fantasy. With a minimum of drawing or structure, loving patience weaves a stipple of silver and creamy white to the semblance of a fairy costume touched in places with rose-pink—a face delicately pretty rather than subtle, crowned with a head-dress of clouded violet—the whole so showered with stars as to suggest heavenly serenity by merely cumulative methods: these are the simple, but sufficient elements of a decorative ensemble of delightful purity and innocence.

Somewhat colder and more aloof, but with draughtsmanship a little more searching, *Mary, Queen of Scots* (42A), by François

Clouet, satisfies a like taste for refinement rather than strength; and similar qualities distinguish the *Portrait of a Young Man* (30), by Lucas van Leyden. We can imagine the admirers of these works recoiling from the more robust bouquet of N. Poussin's *Triumph of Pan* (3), which has so much in it to object to—so much to admire, if we look at it long enough to realize the art which has gone to its interlacings of opulent form and colour. Such consummation of orderly and premeditated design is more likely to be immediately acceptable to a modern public in the form of certain landscapes—for the most part by men usually placed in the second rank of artists—which constitute one of the strongest features of the collection, and in a peculiar sense make its exhibition a timely one. It is probably in the hope of promoting what we believe with him to be an imminent recoil from the combative ideals of modern painting that we find Mr. Sickert, apropos of G. Poussin's *Landscape* (19), writing in the Preface to the Catalogue that

"to the critic who is proud of his modernity the ordered masterpiece seems sometimes rather 'tea-tray.' I think [he proceeds] I can tell you a secret. The best pictures incline to be much more 'tea-tray' than is generally believed. What can be more 'tea-tray' than an Ingres?"

Many of the painter-critic's dicta have been more witty, but few so useful as this, and the exhibition is valuable as a vindication of the beauty of the "tea-tray" qualities to a world latterly contemptuous, but now, we hope, more inclined to tolerate them. If we interpret the phrase aright, we take it to mean orderly design—the power, latterly so rare, of using processes cumulatively in a single intention, and in a peculiar degree the pleasure in a smooth, well-knit surface and a firm and only delicately varied body of paint. From this more technical side the landscapes of Claude, as shown in the exquisite *Rape of Europa* (4), are always superior in "tea-tray" quality to those of Turner, even in so reputable a form as *Pope's Villa* (72). Karel du Jardin's *Farrier's Shop* (74) is an almost perfect example in its enamel-like consistency. Van der Heyden's subtly wrought *View of an Old Town* (91), in its rather more slender body of pigment, and Cuyp, in the fatter impasto of his *Cattle and Figures in a Rocky Landscape* (104), are only a little less exemplary; and Backhuysen's *Sea-piece* (98) is another good instance. The *Landscapes* of Nicholas Berghem (96) and A. Pynaeker (92) are technically perfect, but in each case the violent lighting of the foreground figures constitutes an error of taste in a painter pursuing the "tea-tray" ideal of a tranquil, luxurious body of paint, wherein strongly contrasting tones should always be either ample in proportion or measured in distribution.

We anticipate that this ideal, in obedience to the analogies which exist in departments of human experience apparently disconnected, will have some appeal to the artists of the immediate future, and that certain characteristics of modern painting may fall into disrepute. Similarly, a modern tendency to regard neutral colours as lifeless and negligible may, perhaps, disappear. We know that a neutral, if its boundaries be invaded by some aggressive element (such as Prussian blue, to take an example at random), will react in such a degree as to become positive, and even brilliant. Political observations tend to confirm this commonplace of artistic theory, and political philosophers should be reminded that, so far from a neutral losing its character in such an event, it is in the very definition of a neutral that it should react impartially

against aggression from any quarter, thus being moved to ally itself with the opponents of the aggressive party. Sympathetic appreciation of the conduct of the people of the Low Countries may thus lead us insensibly to renewed study of the sober charms of the little masters of Belgium and Holland. Perhaps there may even be such a momentary rehabilitation of brown as to leave us with four positive colours—red, blue, yellow, and khaki. If these anticipations prove correct, we are justified in calling special attention to such a work as the fine portrait (55), oddly ascribed to Sustermans, which is more closely akin than anything here to the greatest of the little masters of Holland, Vermeer, who may, perhaps, claim from the next generation of painters more than the platonic allegiance he at present commands. We may be forgiven also for having paid so much attention to these devotees of patient and tranquil craftsmanship as to find ourselves crowding out the two important Rembrandts (6 and 84), the direct and impressive Foppa (41), not to speak of many other items in a singularly attractive exhibition.

## OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Fine Art Society's Galleries Mr. Jan V. Chelminski's military pictures do not transcend in quality the usual illustrations of similar subjects in weekly periodicals; and Mr. Tyndale's water-colours of Italy and the Riviera fall between two stools, being neither simple nor scholarly. On the other hand, certain lithographs by M. Baes are sound and direct, also (occasionally) well chosen in subject.

At the Dudley Gallery Lady William Cecil (Baroness Amherst of Hackney) shows a large collection of water-colours—too large, perhaps, to be pleasurable in view of the diffuseness of her style—which are yet far above the average of amateur performances. They are enterprising in choice of subject, and vivid in presentment of the features which interest the artist; and the kind of interest expressed is more varied than the rather mannered and inelastic method employed would lead us to expect.

## Fine Art Gossip.

The *Athenæum* of February 12th, 1876, published a letter from Mr. George Smith the Assyriologist (who shortly afterwards died of fever in Asia Minor) which gave a summary of an architectural account upon a cuneiform tablet containing all the dimensions of the temple of Bel Merodach, with its celebrated seven-staged tower, at Babylon.

This tablet was lost for more than thirty years, but, as notified by Père Scheil to the French Academy some time ago, has at length come to light. The text has now been edited by him and M. Marcel Dieulafoy, with plans of all the buildings which the inscription enumerates. The tablet, which is a copy of an older duplicate, was written as late as the reign of Seleucus, 229 B.C. A literary matter of interest the text discloses is that the post of scribe for inditing or copying records of such importance as this appears to have been hereditary, for the writer claims that he was a descendant of the scribe who wrote the *Gilgames* tablets, one of which contains the Babylonian story of the Flood.

In the Catalogue of the Coins of the Gupta Dynasties, Mr. John Allan of the British Museum proves that many of the inscriptions upon the pieces are metrical. This



carries back the earliest known examples of such a system of numismatic text for some seven centuries, for the first specimen of such a type of inscription is generally considered to have been upon Byzantine coins of the eleventh century.

THE results of the Artists' War Fund have now been published. The number of works (pictures, sculpture, and prints) contributed as a gift by artists amounted to 414 in Class A (at 5*l.* 5*s.*) and 206 in Class B (at 2*l.* 2*s.*). All of these were subscribed for by the public, and the drawing by lot for distribution was conducted on November 26th.

The total amount realized was 2,615*l.* 13*s.* This sum has been handed over to the Prince of Wales's Fund, the contingent expenses of the scheme having been defrayed by Mr. Sigismund Goetze, while Messrs. Dicksee gave the use of their gallery.

AMONG the additions to the Tate Gallery recently hung, James Archer's 'Morte d'Arthur' fills one of the few gaps in what is coming to be a full representation of the English Pre-Raphaelite School—the one group as to which outside critical opinion and the views of the Trustees of the Gallery are to some extent agreed. Ruskin's large drawing of the Façade of St. Mark's falls within the same category. After these comes G. A. Storey's portrait of his father—not quite so good as that of his mother, already hung, but a reputable work of its period, as is also Onslow Ford's bust of Orchardson. Other additions, such as Mr. P. A. László's portrait of Lady Wantage, may be open to criticism on artistic grounds, if we compare them with works which have been refused the hospitality of Millbank.

THIS WEEK the Cambridge University Press are publishing for the University of Chicago Press 'Assyrian and Babylonian Letters belonging to the Kouyunjik Collections of the British Museum,' Part XIV., by Dr. Robert F. Harper.

WE have received the report of the Ancient Monuments (Churches) Committee, which has been presented to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York by Sir Alfred Kempe, Sir Charles Chadwyck-Healey, and Sir Lewis Dibdin. They addressed questions to, and received answers from, all the bishops and chancellors; had full discussions with Mr. Walter Tapper and Mr. Ernest Newton, representing the Institute of British Architects; and received valuable information from Mr. W. D. Caröe, architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. They also considered a memorial from the Society for the Protection of Ancient Monuments.

The Report summarizes the legal procedure employed, and the actual practice of chancellors, and includes some criticism of the memorial just mentioned. It considers that, on the whole, the Consistory Courts have fulfilled their proper function, and that a reduction of the present fees is not practicable. Among its recommendations is the constitution of an advisory body in every diocese for the assistance of the Court in architectural, archæological, historical, and artistic matters.

THE death at New York of Mr. Charles Sainton removes an artist very well known—above all, for his silverpoint drawings. In these he handled the nude with a curious combination of extremely literal vision and discreet remoteness from nature, which made them quite unobjectionable even to the most conventional standards. He enjoyed the favour of the Royal family, and his work may have a certain historic value, if only because it is typical of the main direction of Royal patronage in our time.

## MUSIC

### THE MUSICAL FACULTY.

IN the history of music it is easy to read the past and to see that Bach and Beethoven were culminating points, for after each there was a marked change in the style of composers. But it is difficult as yet to see in right perspective all that has taken place since Beethoven's death; and impossible to foretell what the future has in store for us. Mr. Wallace, however, is sanguine:—

"What next will be said in music [he remarks] baffles the imagination, for it will depend in creation and appreciation upon the development of faculties beyond our control and beyond our foreknowing."

The rapid development of the art at the present day, and the strange specimens of ultra-modern music which appear from time to time, have led some musicians to detect signs of degeneracy; but of those entertaining such a view the author says that "they are making a statement more pregnant, perhaps, than they suspect." The retort is rather a rough one, for development does not always indicate progress.

Mr. Wallace in chap. iii., 'Historical Bearings,' puts forward the view that discant may have occurred to some one accidentally; but it seems more likely that it was suggested by the Greek Magadis. Again, the conservatism of the Christian Church no doubt accounts for much in the late birth of harmony. Our author notes the fact itself, though not the strong opposing force.

We are, however, specially concerned with certain statements about composers. Bach, we read, did not "undergo any marked development as he advanced in years: he began as himself, and ended as he began." This is strange, for while Beethoven's early imitation of Mozart is mentioned a few pages later, Bach's imitation of Buxtehude, his greatest predecessor, is ignored. The writer even regards it as a marvel that "this giant" (*i.e.*, Bach), who had brought a technical branch of the art, counterpoint, "to its last stage," should have "sprung from a race of pigmies"! If that was Bach's highest achievement, it would not justify the veneration in which he was held by Beethoven, Schumann, and, in fact, all notable composers.

Mr. Wallace considers it rash, with musical thought in a perpetual state of fluidity and transition, to assert that Beethoven will never be excelled. Each was a genius in his own way. The future may bring about a new art or union of arts; but direct comparison with previous centuries will be impossible.

The author says of music that "the drag upon its ceaselessly revolving wheel has been the deadweight of grammar," and adds, "There is a continual struggle between emotion and grammar." Lovers of music who have had experience must often have wondered what was

*The Musical Faculty: its Origins and Processes.* By William Wallace. (Macmillan & Co., 5*s.* net.)

the use of analytical notes in programme books concerning the structure of a work, whether it is regular or otherwise, whether the principal theme is subject to inversion, augmentation, and so on. Clever and succinct analysis, however, is welcome. It furnishes a rapid outline of the work or movement, and enables the musician to listen to better advantage. But if the general reader thinks he is by this means getting to know all about the music, he has mistaken the shell for the kernel, the body for the soul. The impression which the music makes is the thing. "Music is a spontaneous act of creation," we are told. A melody or some harmonic progression may come suddenly into the mind of a composer. But music is a science as well as an art, and in great works fine technique adds strength.

The chapter on 'Heredity' is interesting. The theory that mental characteristics can be transmitted to the offspring gains little, if any, support from the celebrated case of the Bachs, in which music was adopted as a profession by one or more members of the various families during nearly three centuries. Mr. Wallace explains this by environment, continuity of vocation, and especially by segregation. The post of organist, which included the teaching of choirboys and composition of music for the church, was the natural opening for the sons of organists, and they frequently succeeded their fathers. It was not, as a rule, chosen because those sons showed a special gift for music. Mr. Wallace mentions a son of Johann Sebastian Bach who was an idiot. We presume that he alludes to the first son of the second marriage. But there was another son who ought to have been a fine test as to whether genius was hereditary. This was Wilhelm Friedemann, Bach's eldest son of the first marriage. He was highly gifted, and his father, with whom he studied, thought that he would become a distinguished musician. He remained in his father's house until he was out of his teens, and then got an appointment as an organist at Dresden; but he became indolent and disorderly in his life.

We may just mention the case of Ludwig Beethoven and his brother Caspar Anton Carl, four years younger than himself. Both studied (though not together) to enter the musical profession. This Carl only became an ordinary musician, but, apparently, a good teacher, since Ludwig recommended him. He published merely a few dance pieces.

In chap. v., 'A Clinical Study,' the author refers to the common tendency to ascribe the faculty for creative work to some "taint." Beethoven was often eccentric in his behaviour, but "his peculiarities, as shown by the post-mortem examination, were not due to a primary cerebro-spinal lesion." Mr. Wallace's criticisms of J. F. Nisbet's statements concerning composers in 'The Insanity of Genius' are justified. Schumann and Donizetti he believes, are the only authenticated cases of insanity.



## Musical Gossip.

THE fourth concert of the London Symphony Orchestra, at Queen's Hall on Monday evening, opened with the Belgian National Anthem, which, under the direction of M. Henri Verbrugghen, was impressive. Madame Tita Brand's delivery of her husband's fine poem 'Chantons, Belges, Chantons,' was dramatic, and at moments forcibly realistic. Sir Edward Elgar presents his 'Carillon' music on a *basso ostinato* as a means, not as an end; he therefore did not show his full strength. His aim was to intensify the varying moods of the poem, and this he has accomplished in a direct and, for the most part, unassuming manner.

The programme included Beethoven's 'Egmont' Overture and his Seventh Symphony, and in both works M. Verbrugghen repeated his successes of last April. He also gave Bach's ever-fresh Brandenburg Concerto in G. Mr. Arthur Rubinstein's reading of the difficult pianoforte part of Brahms's Concerto in B flat was remarkably clear and vivid, though in the opening and concluding sections his playing was too much of the *bravura* order. The net proceeds of the concert were to be handed over to *The Daily Telegraph* Belgian Relief Fund.

THE ninth Classical Concert took place at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday afternoon. At the head of the programme stood Beethoven's so-called 'Harp' Quartet in E flat (Op. 74). MM. Albert E. Sammons, Thomas W. Petre, H. Waldo Warner, and C. Warwick-Evans were the interpreters. The weather may possibly account for these excellent artists not being at their best. This was followed by Mozart's masterly Clarinet Quintet in A, and by Tchaikowsky's Quartet in D (Op. 11).

THE third of the Leighton House concerts in aid of the War Hospital Service took place on Friday, the 4th inst. An attractive programme was rendered by excellent artists. The final concert was to be given yesterday.

M. SAFONOFF and members of the London Symphony Orchestra will give a Beethoven-Tchaikowsky evening at Bechstein Hall on Monday evening next, with the assistance of MM. Michael Doré, Russian violinist, and Émile Dochaerd, 'cellist of the Brussels Quartet. The programme will consist of only two numbers—the Septet (Op. 20) and the Trio in A minor, which bears the superscription "To the Memory of a Great Artist." That artist was Nicolas Rubinstein, and M. Safonoff, who was his intimate friend, contributes a neat little account of the poetical basis of the music.

THE ORIANA MADRIGAL SOCIETY, under the direction of Mr. Charles Kennedy Scott, will give an interesting concert of Christmas music at Westminster Cathedral Hall on Tuesday evening next. The programme includes motets by Richard Dering, William Byrd, and Orlando Gibbons; and part-songs and carols. There will also be Bach's short cantata 'The Sages of Sheba' ("Sie werden aus Saba allekommen"), the music of which is remarkably fresh and melodious, notably in the opening chorus, and the one before the concluding Choral.

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Wassili Safonoff's Beethoven-Tchaikowsky Evening, 8, Bechstein Hall.
TUES.	Oriana Madrigal Society, 8, Westminster Cathedral Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Patriotic Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Royal Choral Society, Christmas Carols, 3, Royal Albert Hall.

## Dramatic Gossip.

AT an entertainment at the Grafton Galleries last Tuesday, in aid of the wounded Indian soldiers, the Indian Art and Dramatic Society produced 'Savitri,' a play based upon a story from the Hindu epic 'Mahabharata.' The poetical translation is the work of Mr. K. N. Daf Gupta, who has managed to retain much of the beauty and imagery of the original.

The actors, who were under the guidance of Mr. William Poel, all acquitted themselves well. Marga La Rubia was effective as Savitri, the wife whose love overcomes the power of death; and Mr. Charles Doran's representation of Death was dignified.

The play was preceded by pianoforte selections from the repertory of Madame Kherla Kinuk, and songs of India by Mrs. Mann.

SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER is doing well at the St. James's with 'His House in Order,' which is consequently being retained for a longer period than was contemplated. In the new year he will produce a comedy by Mr. Rudolf Besier.

THE Christmas season will evidently be a full one. Besides the entertainments we have already mentioned, Mr. F. R. Benson will revive 'Henry V.' on Boxing Day at the Shaftesbury; the Prince of Wales's will begin on the 21st inst. another run of 'Charley's Aunt'; and at Wyndham's on the 23rd Mr. Du Maurier will play once more the hero of 'Raffles.'

In Christmas week also 'Peter Pan' will reappear at the Duke of York's, where it has already flourished for ten seasons. Pauline Chase will not be available, and her place will be taken by Madge Titheradge.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1914.

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## LITERATURE

*New Poems by Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.* Edited by Sir Frederic G. Kenyon. (Smith, Elder & Co., 5s. net.)

THE very words 'New Poems' by Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning will be read with a shock by sympathetic eyes, whilst the quickly responsive mind will welcome, as though awakening to a fresh sense of the true and marvellous, this sudden discovery of the old in the new, of the new in the old. Yet it is not sudden, this recrudescence. Men and women who care for fine literature are not likely to forget what happened at a certain sale of effects at Messrs. Sotheby's in the first week of May, 1913. "It was a sorry sight," says Sir Frederic Kenyon, referring to the dispersal of photographs, busts, chairs, tables, love-tokens—even love-letters. But he adds some "grounds of consolation," since in the end these relics may fall into the right hands. But, apart from that, the feverish desire to possess such things—which animates people of very different temperaments—takes on a new aspect when its demonstration rises to a price in the market. It is not such a bad thing for commerce to appraise beauty in this particular way, and a little thought will reduce the whole business to its right proportion. Then we shall see that, whilst mercantile homage is something to the good, the joy which belongs to beauty of every kind is wholly independent of that appreciation. If we dwell ever so little in the realm which Robert and Elizabeth Browning made their own, we become oblivious of the necessity for chairs and tables, and hardly want to return to a world where, for all their necessity, they will seem to get in our way.

Granted, however, that we should handle tenderly any scraps of such association which come across our path, we should treat with even more consideration the thoughts which accident has preserved for us, when at their core they contain, and even exhibit, the beauty which in poets, after all, is the only thing that really matters.

Not the least interesting part of this volume, with its two portraits and judicious editorial comments, consists of the criticisms of Elizabeth Browning on her future husband's early poems. It need not be said that these notes are beautiful, refined with a woman's intuition, the delicate product of a true poet's brain. Like some more famous utterances, they are just jottings on half-sheets or other scraps of paper, for, as Sir Frederic Kenyon reminds us, Elizabeth "was a small woman, and liked to have small things about her." The criticism, too, was just of that minute, delicate kind which the poet can accept; none of the sweeping condemnation of scheme, method, or language which Browning learnt to expect from the world at large, until that world discovered that it might with advantage go to school to him, and with him drink draughts of copious thought instead of breathing the attenuated ether of verbal prettinesses. But on verbal distinctions and differences Browning was not above learning something at this stage. Why these incessant inversions? asked his best of critics. Meanings were sometimes thus made doubtful. So Elizabeth Barrett urged, to one who was already familiar enough with the plaint that he was apter than otherwise to give no meaning at all! "I cease to protest [writes Elizabeth at last, dealing with 'Luria'] against these frequent inversions." But there is generally some jam to disguise her powder—not flattery, for Elizabeth simply could not be insincere. There is tact in the presenting of every point. What was he gaining by the inversions? she asks, taking as an example:—

If as you bid this sentence they pronounce;  
and continues:—

"Why not simply  
If they pronounce this sentence as you bid?  
Is there an objection? And it gives the effect, I think, of more impulse to these noble lines."

Browning accepted the change, and others like it. He was not, as most people know by this time, fairly open to the charges, which were so frequent, "of being wilfully obscure, unconscientiously careless, or perversely harsh"; but all people do not know, even now, how pruning of his methods was accepted by him, and this little volume is very valuable here. It touches, too, a higher note. For these criticisms are nowhere more unerring than in their enthusiasm. Ruskin, as Sir Frederic Kenyon notes, gave a fine instance of discernment in speaking of 'The Tomb at St. Praxed's.' Some of the words of a more intimate critic, Elizabeth Barrett, read even more effectively:—

"This is a wonderful poem, I think, and classes with those works of yours which show most power...most unquestionable genius in the high sense. You force the reader to sympathize positively in his glory in being buried."

In the same manner she praises his *sense of Italy*, the rushing, hurrying life with which his poems often move. The mere phrasing of her notes is always suggestive of movement itself, whether she is declaring how "'Pictor Ignotus' is a poem which begins grandly and ends so: the winding up winds up the soul of it"; or of the ride from Ghent to Aix, how the poet must have felt it, "and took the effect up and dilated it by repeating it over and over...doubling, folding one upon another, the hoof-treads." All this while we feel that the two poets are reflecting mutually the joy of life and art, like responding mirrors.

It will be seen at a glance in reading the little collection of poems, especially those of Browning, that they are unequal, even if we bear in mind the fact that inequality of form or polish became later a habit in Browning justified by results. For polish can easily be overdone in poetry, whereas ruggedness often stands for vitality, just as the bark of the oak is roughened and toughened by action of the sap, the bark protecting, in its turn, the life of the tree. Some of the rhymes perpetrated by Browning are, no doubt, ludicrous enough. Take an epistolary trifle, a line here, a line there. The 'Round Robin' is written to Miss Harriet Hosmer, a charming and clever American sculptress with a studio in Rome:—

Dear Hosmer; or still dearer, Hatty—  
Mixture of *miele* and of *latte*,  
So good and sweet and—somewhat fatty—  
Sculpture is not a thing to sit to  
In summertime; do find a fit toe  
To kick the clay aside a bit—oh,  
Say not (in Scotch) "in troth it canna be"—  
But, honey, milk and, indeed, manna be!

It matters not that the trick was better mastered by the author of 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' then in vogue, or that the technique of poetry is outraged when such an absurd method is extended to serious themes. The great thing here is that, even from such trivialities, life as it was really lived by the Brownings bubbles up, and so it is all through.

If the "Jocoseria" of the volume are illuminating, the serious poems are more so. They include some beginnings—fragments rather—the most notable of which is called by the editor 'Æschylus' Soliloquy.' It is a monologue, with points of unresolved phrasing which show the writer still at work. In this the prophecy of the death of Æschylus is just about to be fulfilled:—

Life has ebbed from me—I am on dry ground—  
All sounds of life I held so thunderous sweet  
Shade off to silence—all the perfect shapes  
Born of perception and men's images (imagery?)  
Grow dim and dimmer....

Ay, and that bee's hum,  
The buzzing fly and mouthing of the grass  
Cropped slowly near me by some straying sheep  
Are strange to me with life—and separate from me  
The outside of my being—I myself  
Grow to silence, fasten to the calm  
Of inorganic nature....sky and rocks—  
I shall pass on into their unity  
When dying down into impersonal dusk.



Many a meaning may he read into such lines as these; few will deny that the greatness of the poet-to-be is already intrinsically there.

For other reasons we find this volume noteworthy: the qualities by means of which poetry, as such, confronts the world, definitely claiming a peculiar virtue, are here: grace, for instance, in the lines written for 'Helen's Tower' at Clandehoye; reverence, in the tribute to Shakespeare; reason, in the quiet answer to the question, "Why am I a Liberal?"

Whilst the poems by Browning here number twenty-nine, those which come from his wife number only five; but their publication in this form is amply welcome, for they are highly characteristic in several ways. We do not say that they contain any examples of the poet at her best; there are no lines which will leap unbidden to memory, as may be said of much which made the name of Elizabeth Barrett Browning famous. The quaint turns of thought, however, which will always, we may hope, remain typical of English family life; that "small change" of humour which keeps the currency of existence bright, and helps even to keep its honour solvent—these are here happily touched to the finest of all issues. Perhaps some of the verses are trivial, like those of her beloved colleague, friend, and husband. Others are rather heavily weighted with sentiment, such as the stanzas in honour of Robert Lytton, the "Owen Meredith" that was to be. But all have the authentic touch, and we are unfeignedly glad that Sir Frederic Kenyon, with the assistance of the publishers who have done so much for Browning, has rescued from destruction things that may be light as gossamer in themselves, but by their movements show the drift of the winds of poetry.

### THE WAR AND CHARACTER.

If anything can possibly dispel illusion and establish true relations between the various factors of life, individual, national, and international, it is war. War cannot but show life and death as they really are in their clearest outlines and truest colours. This is certainly proved in the case of the men who have played their part in the heat of fighting or the sordid weariness of the trenches; they accept the revelation in all its power and urgency; they can no longer be wholly triflers after such conversions to reality. How this revelation may come and how it is accepted is fully shown in such a collection of great deeds as the 'Book of British Heroes.' It is a mere volume of stories from the front, told, in most cases, by the men themselves or their comrades

*Book of British Heroes.* (Grant Richards, 1s. net.)

*Armageddon—and After.* By W. L. Courtney. (Chapman & Hall, 1s. net.)

"Scare-mongerings" from 'The Daily Mail,' 1896-1914. Compiled by Twells Brex. (Associated Newspapers, 6d. net.)

in their own straightforward words. As such it has, of course, no academic value, being a plain account of various facts; but it makes far greater reading than the greatest academic work that ever won praise from a streetful of critics. For these simple accounts show our soldiers as they really are under the stress and purification of danger, and that courage which is beyond all theories or suppositions. They have passed through the fire, and left therein their lesser selves.

Now we at home say frequently—to one another, in the pulpit, on the platform, or here and there in a leading article—that England is passing through that same fire, that she will be changed and purified: we say so, but it remains to be seen whether we shall discover—with a shock—that expression and even record of opinion are not equivalent to action.

So far an onlooker may be excused if he notices the quantity of talk and the absence of result. A Canadian is said to have commented not long ago on the fact that in his country volunteers came forward readily at the mere notification of the fact that there was a war; they needed no songs or pamphlets or speeches or advertisement posters; the English of the Island, however, although the sound of the guns could be heard from their own sea-coast, continued to turn their backs to the foe and their faces to the football field. This is true enough; but it is a limited truth. We can, happily, point to many moving instances of danger or sorrow or suffering realized, of help and sympathy given, of slackness or scandal perceived and checked. For that matter, we could find hundreds of adverse comments and as many hundreds of replies. Every day we see ignorance, apathy, obstinacy, cruelty, and evil of every kind, and every day we see the contrary qualities in shining clarity. Where, then, is the explanation of such anomalies? Why are the English as a nation exasperatingly futile or even worse in some respects, wholly admirable in others?

The answer, it seems to us, is that nations (just like individuals) differ in their sense of the proportion of things. Some nations seem to realize a fact in all its hearings the very instant it comes before their notice: others apply a similar promptness to the grasp of an illusion. England, when we look at her, seems to stick (we use the word advisedly) midway between the two. Indeed, when we contemplate the English mind, we can hardly blame our foes for their rage against us. They had made admirable calculations, based on sincere reports and convincing facts; and, without warning, all the calculations collapsed before the actualities. No wonder they think of England as "Perfide Albion"!

But the crux lies in the future, not in the past or present. How will the nation stand after the war? Will England have shed some of her illusions? or will she relapse into that semi-blindness that contents itself with a protest, or the remark "How true!" at the close of the sermon?

The prophets have begun their prophecies and their surmises. Dr. Courtney, for one, has sketched out his views in 'Armageddon—and After.' As is his habit, he is guarded (his dedication testifies to his attitude and intelligence alike), preferring to indicate from the errors of the past where lie the remedies for the future. The old-fashioned diplomacy of the "highly-trained Chancelleries" has made a muddle of things; we can, then, suppose that it will give place to more open dealing, that secrecy and the "belief in phrases and abstract principles" will vanish. Our views as to international relations will change; armaments will possibly give place to some species of

"international police which shall be allowed, alone among all, to use weapons of war in order to execute the decrees of the central parliament representing the common European will."

Also we shall have to reconstitute our ideas of political institutions: "How many states, for instance, recognize or put into practice a really representative system of government?" "Is England among them?" some of us might add; and, indeed, we agree with Dr. Courtney in his evident misgivings as to the qualifications of democracy, especially in this country—until and unless democracy be the rule of a clear-sighted people, willing to be advised by disinterested specialists. Much has to be done before the national mind secures a true perception of proportions.

Let us take one instance—the discussion about professional football. We find that the football authorities persist in their absolute refusal to recognize the one and only point that matters, namely, that this game, or any game, has in itself no sort of harm; that it is only the effect of the game that matters; and that when a game (whatever it be) can so absorb its followers as to deaden and even destroy their recognition of more important things, then, and then only, that game is judged and utterly damned by every right-thinking person in the world as being an obsession and not a recreation.

Again, in the world of commerce it is right to keep industry and trade up to their normal level; to maintain the flow of work and wages in spite of the war; but to use that war for vulgar advertisement, to write articles or draw pictures comparing the trenches to a drapery department, or the battleships to a whisky bottle—that is utter cheapness, leaving a nasty taste in the mouth. Yet it is rife just now. A sense of proportion would have kept these things out of sight; also it would have suggested more thought concerning such methods and materials in commerce as really matter.

Again, in our national life—apart from such smudges on it—we are now reconstituting our views, condemning some and justifying others. One instance—double-edged in its revelation of character—is the publication called 'Scare-mongerings.' In itself and for its various prophecies of war it is not worth much.



Selections, like statistics or Scripture as quoted by the Devil, can prove or disprove anything. But the book has a certain value as recording the opinions expressed by such people as Mr. Aeland, Sir John Brunner, Mr. McKenna, Lord Haldane, Sir Alfred Mond, and others on Germany, Lord Roberts, national training, and kindred subjects.

Yet even that value seems to be nullified in the acrimonious newspaper quarrel that has arisen. Whatever their origin, the facts of the book should have prompted the unqualified confession that warnings were given and neglected. That is the attitude which a proper sense of proportion would have forced upon the nation at once; and it is just such a sense of proportion, of clear recognition of good and evil in their true aspects, that the nation needs. Those who are actually fighting for it have achieved this: let us hope that it may arise spontaneously in those who stay at home. If that is not to be (and ideals cannot always be realized), at least let us hope that the recital of the deeds of our soldiers, and, later, the influence of those who return to us, may bring about in England as a whole that one great change which is necessary to her ultimate salvation.

#### PRISONERS OF WAR.

MR. ABELL, in his painstaking book, 'Prisoners of War in Britain,' is a little inclined to national self-abasement, and we cannot agree with him that the state of the Spanish prison at Cabrera inflicts an "indelible stain" on our conduct during the Peninsular War. It was, of course, atrocious, but we had nothing to do with the arrangements of Spanish gaolers. But Mr. Abell has a clear case with the hulks stationed in the Medway, at Portsmouth, and elsewhere. They were an institution peculiar to ourselves, and, with every allowance made for the querulousness of homesick men, they were not to our credit. The wonder must be how human hearts could endure such misery without breaking. Yet they did endure; pious soldiers even kept up their religious practices, and the illiterate learnt to read and write. The "Romans," as the rough customers were called, brought suffering on themselves, no doubt, by gambling away their rations and the shirts on their backs. Still, the fact remains that the hulks were, as Mr. Abell calls them, hells upon water.

The prisons evidently varied greatly; the conditions in some were tolerable, but Sissinghurst had a bad name, and Portchester was no paradise. Mr. Abell's

researches at the Record Office enable him to show how these conditions came to be. The intentions of the Government were excellent: elaborate instructions explained how prisoners were to be clothed, fed, and doctored. But no adequate supervision existed, and a ring of officials and contractors foiled first the "Sick and Hurt" Office, and next the Transport Office, to which the care of prisoners of war was committed. The Americans in Dartmoor complained bitterly of their agent, Reuben Beasley, who seemed utterly indifferent to their sufferings. The contractors swindled them with impunity until, in 1812, a baker named Hageman was fined 3,000*l.*, while his associates were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. It is hardly surprising that their conduct should have been most unruly, and that, after they had hanged Beasley in effigy, Governor Shortland should have exclaimed, "I had rather have charge of 5,000 Frenchmen than 500 of these sons of liberty." The better class of French prisoners exhibited, indeed, a wonderful patience under their afflictions. Mr. Abell gives numerous illustrations of the pathetic little models of ships and toys which they carved out of wood and bone. They made money out of straw-plaiting, though the trade was illicit; and a clever soldier established a thread lace factory of 3,000 fellow-prisoners in Portchester.

Mr. Abell has a good deal to say about the cartel ships which carried out, or tried to carry out, an exchange of prisoners. The system produced endless reeriminations between the French Government and our own, and we invariably got the worst of the deal. The enemy shrewdly perceived that a soldier was of greater value to us than to themselves, and there was besides the fear that we should barter sick for sound men.

Officers on parole in England were frequently maltreated by the inhabitants, particularly in Kent during the Seven Years' War. Later on public opinion veered round in their favour, in consequence of their admirable behaviour. Still, they were pretty much at the mercy of their agents, who were, in some cases, conscientious men, in others very much the reverse. Besides, minor breaches of parole were tempting, and then the informer appeared on the scene, eager for his reward. Scots society seems, on the whole, to have treated them better than English. North of the Tweed they were freely entertained, and gave theatrical entertainments in return. They made money by teaching, though some of the sums said to have been realized are obviously fabulous; they married Scots girls and settled down. Such unions were by no means uncommon, of course, in England, but, except for the common bond of Freemasonry, your honest Englishman seems to have been content to regard a French officer as a mere frog-eater.

Mr. Abell's stories of prison-breaking and the escapes of prisoners on parole are many and excellent. The wonderful adventures of Tom Souville and Louis Vanhille were rendered feasible by their

proficiency in English. But Durand was at large for weeks under the guise of a deaf-and-dumb beggar; and a French officer lurked in London as a seller of artificial flowers for a year before Vickary, the famous Bow Street runner, caught him. Mr. Abell writes sensibly on the delicate point of breach of parole. It must be remembered that a French officer interned at Launceston or Thame was poor and homesick; that in case of failure the hulks or Sissinghurst awaited him, and that escape agents were lurking round the corner to tempt him. In Capt. Harman of Folkestone, otherwise Thomas Feast Moore, we are introduced to a leader of underworld innkeepers and smugglers who would have rejoiced the heart of Stevenson.

No more welcome addition to the record of British constancy and daring can be conceived than these unsophisticated reminiscences which Sir Edward Hain has given to the world in 'Prisoners of War in France from 1804-14,' the adventures of two Cornishmen. Arras, Maubeuge, Valenciennes, and Le Cateau are familiar places mentioned by the pair, and our soldiers' attempts to escape, as recorded in the daily papers, were anticipated by stout-hearted Tom Williams.

Short and Williams were cousins, and while serving as apprentices on board the brig *Friendship* they were taken captive by a French privateer off Beachy Head in March, 1804. They were marched to the depot for prisoners at Givet, where Short remained until December, 1813. The more adventurous Williams made no fewer than four efforts at liberty—from Givet, from Charlemont, from Thilt, and from Briançon. When the British prisoners were sent through France to avoid the Allied armies advancing from the east, he met Short again at Maubeuge, and the pair were companions during a weary tramp which ended at Bordeaux in April, 1814, where they found the city in the possession of the British army from Spain. That is their adventure in bald outline. We agree with Sir Edward Hain that they probably wrote it down after they reached home; but it seems likely that they had some rough diary to work upon in common, kept probably by Short, who was the more thoughtful, though Williams had greater gifts of expression.

The noble activity of the Rev. R. B. Wolfe and Capt. Brenton in alleviating the hard lot of the British prisoners at Givet receives due recognition from Williams as well as from Short, who was presumably one of the twenty Methodists praised by Wolfe in his 'English Prisoners in France' for keeping up their religious practices in spite of a most painful persecution. Short also confirms Wolfe's suspicion that Brenton's clerk, Bradshaw, was unworthy of the confidence placed in him as a distributor of funds: "a big rascal" is the downright verdict. But his most characteristic passage describes the construction of the flying bridge across the Meuse by the English prisoners, for the passage of Napoleon and

*Prisoners of War in Britain, 1756 to 1815.*  
By Francis Abell. (Milford, 15s. net.)

*Prisoners of War in France, 1804-14, being the Adventures of John Tregether Short and Thomas Williams of St. Ives, Cornwall.*  
With an Introduction by Sir Edward Hain. (Duckworth & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

*Prisoners of War.* By Tighe Hopkins. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 2s. net.)



the Empress Marie Louise, after the floods had washed away the ordinary bridge of boats. Short relates that one of the sailors who crossed with the Emperor asked him for a pinch of snuff, and the request was immediately granted. He was much shocked; the young man "acted a part inconsistent with reason." Short's explanation of the audacity is that both Napoleon and the sailor were Freemasons. It is also conceivable that the sailor was spinning a yarn.

Williams had as a companion in all his attempted escapes a brother Cornishman in Henry Blight of Ludgvan. Prison walls were no obstacles to them; they could beat a hole in a chimney with a firedog, and hide the results of a night's excavations behind a paper cupboard, constructed nominally for keeping their bread. Williams confines himself to a simple narrative, but it is almost as exciting as 'Jack Sheppard' or 'Monte Cristo.' For prison-breaking at Charlemont they were condemned to six years in irons, but that severity was remitted on the birth of the King of Rome, which, Williams writes, "was a great treat." Twice at least they very nearly gained their freedom. They reached Newport, but their try at seizing a boat failed, and back they were escorted to gaol. They afterwards reached Boulogne, but only to find themselves in the midst of the French army, and to make an appearance before the Prefect, who paid Williams the fine compliment of saying to him in English, "You rascal! you were like the little mouse."

The march across France is reminiscent in its way of Carlyle's great chapter 'The Twenty-Two,' telling of the flight of the Girondins. Cold, hunger, and confinement in the filthiest cells were the lot of the dauntless men. Yet as they trudged through Orleans they made the streets ring, says Williams, by singing English songs. He is silent as to what the favourite predecessor of 'Tipperary' may have been. Sir Edward Hain might possibly have printed the common experiences of Williams and Short in parallel columns; the absolute veracity of their journals would have been established by the arrangement. He should, at any rate, have elucidated their reckless spelling of French place-names.

Mr. Hopkins's book on 'Prisoners of War' is disappointing. He trusts apparently that his treatment will divert attention from the deficiencies of his method. Prisoners of war during 1914 alone may not as yet furnish material for a book, and a little comparative information is fully justified. But Mr. Hopkins is not adequately equipped in knowledge. Such an error as that on p. 86 cannot be passed over. Apropos of the shooting of prisoners, Mr. Hopkins remarks that such a practice "has been denounced by Kriegsbrauch himself, in a work edited by the German General Staff." A little research would have enlightened him as to the meaning of the word "Kriegsbrauch"—the 1902 German military code—and prevented him from

mistaking the Piræus for a man. Again, he should quote his authority for stating that Harold the Saxon was hewn in pieces at Senlac "so that his own mother could not have recognized him"; for that matter, it is hardly logical to speak of Harold as a "prisoner of war." But Mr. Hopkins is not great in logic. He might have compiled a really useful book on the treatment of prisoners of war throughout the ages, and he certainly does supply many interesting facts about ancient and modern practice; but he is too fond of digression of a journalistic order, and he does not observe any sort of proportion. The third chapter is a curious mixture of Charlemagne, Barbarossa, Major-Commandant Dieckmann, atrocities of 1914, Frederick II. at Parma, and Bajazet, all grouped under the title 'The Middle Ages.' Nor does it seem really essential to the book to "review" the works of M. Paul Lanoir and Dr. Graves, interesting though these may be in themselves.

Mr. Hopkins does well, however, in giving an account of Col. Rose's escape from Libby Prison—a wonderful feat. He also rechronicles for us the escape of Mr. Churchill from Pretoria, pointing the moral, in approved style, of the predestined greatness of the "Ruler of the King's Navee," and that of Dr. Watkins from his fortress; but in the latter his sense of proportion is again defective: Leipsic has claims to fame beyond that of being the home of the Tauchnitz editions.

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*R. L. Stevenson: a Critical Study.* By Frank Swinnerton. (Martin Secker, 7s. 6d. net.)

MR. SWINNERTON dedicates his monograph to a friend—a friend whom we may suppose to be a whole-hearted admirer of Stevenson—"in malice." There is in this some intention, it may be, of forestalling or disarming criticism; but for our part we are not disarmed. The days when Stevenson was an idol to be worshipped are over, and the inevitable reaction has set in, as Mr. Swinnerton himself is fully aware. The time is come when it is peculiarly the critic's duty to hold the middle path, and to avoid emphasis, not only in judgment, but also in expression. With Mr. Swinnerton's judgment of Stevenson we find ourselves substantially in agreement; but we think it unfortunate that he should have reiterated certain facts or perceptions on which his judgment is based, because the iteration is in itself tiresome, and further because it is certain to exasperate those to whom Stevenson is still a friend or hero rather than a mere writer.

"I want to show [Mr. Swinnerton writes] that Stevenson's ill-health was not the ill-health which makes a man peevish through constant pain. It was, in fact, extreme delicacy, rather than ill-health; and the consequence of this delicacy was the peculiar nervous brilliancy of manner which I have described. It is often mistaken by writers

on Stevenson for courage; but this is an unimaginative conception resulting from the notion that he was constantly in pain, and that he deliberately *willed* to be cheerful and gay. Nobody who deliberately wills to be cheerful ever succeeds in being more than drolly unconvincing. Stevenson had courage which was otherwise illustrated: this cheerfulness, this 'funning' was the natural consequence of nervous excitability which, as I have said, often appears as though it was vitality, as though it must be of more substance than we know it really is. It is like the colour in an invalid's cheek, like the invalid's energy, like the invalid's bright eyes: it is due to the stimulus of excitement. Stevenson, alone, had his flat moments of dull mood and tired vanity; Stevenson, in company, thrilled with the life which his friends regarded as his inimitable and unquestionable personal charm."

We quote this passage in full because, though but one of many that bear upon the same theme, it contains within itself evidence of Mr. Swinnerton's tendency to labour his point. He may be right in believing that the glamour which surrounded Stevenson was largely based on mistaken sympathies; certainly the charm which was once beyond question evokes already from many readers no response; restless artifices of conceit and egoism seem to pervade the utterances which were accepted once as heroically confiding; the philosophy of cheerfulness does not satisfy a later generation, and the shouts of gaiety have a hollow sound. But all this, we hold, it is for the critic to state rather than to elaborate. Mr. Swinnerton was probably aware that he was treading on delicate ground, and has been betrayed into a fault of taste by his determination not to flinch from the truth.

His judgment on the relative value of the various departments of Stevenson's work is sensitive and discriminating. He dismisses the essays as essentially decorative work, examples of accomplished execution, and refuses them a place among masterpieces in this genre. The plays he considers—and here no one will differ from him—the most literary, the least actual, of anything Stevenson has done. The romances, though a fine tribute is paid to 'Kidnapped' as a book for boys, are well criticized as exhibiting on the whole invention rather than imagination—an invention which, following the law of its nature, proceeds by a succession of impulses insusceptible of true artistic continuity. The best work (we are told, and rightly told) is in the short stories; for here are to be found three or four examples "sufficient alone to give Stevenson's name continued life among our most distinguished writers." In addition to all this, there are the versatility of his talent, his range both in methods and in topics, and the fact that in his life, cut off so early, there was already traceable a development leading away from romance and affectation and trite good cheer towards that steady resolve to see and represent actual life which is the only foundation of enduring literature. 'Weir of Hermiston,' unquestionably his finest work, is also his last, and the qualities that make it great, above all its "sober



realism," may be found also in the last and least popular, the "wisest and the most genuine," of his books of travel—"In the South Seas." For here

"Stevenson has put picturesqueness behind him for what it is—the hall-mark of the second-rate writer; and he has risen to a height of understanding which adds to his stature."

Mr. Swinnerton sums up the views of to-day concerning his subject thus:—

"Stevenson has been a fashionable traveller, and his sober maturity is too dull; he has lost his charm. Well, we must make a new fashion. Interest in a figure must give place to interest in the work. If the work no longer interests, then our worship of Stevenson is founded upon a shadow, is founded, let us say, upon the applause of his friends, who sought in his work the fascination they found in his person."

*Christ's Gypsy.* By Florence Hayllar. (Clifton, J. Baker.)

THIS slender little book of verses should not be neglected, for it is the work of a fine mind and a record of experience, no trivial repetition of outworn themes and doctrines. Here, we fancy, a spirit, shy and elusive to many, yet with an abundant store of sympathy, finds welcome speech and expression. The verses are occasionally a little rough in technique, but they reveal a style of real distinction; there is no waste of words, and the author excels in that concise making of a point which is at once a surprise and a delight, while she is capable of homely tenderness.

The quatrain which begins and ends the book at once attracts attention:—

Be hope thy staff, and prayer thy food:—  
Be all thy wealth one hour of vision:—  
Thy tent-pole be the holy Rood,  
And thy tent-cloth the world's derision.

This, like other touches in the book, reminds us of the Oriental mystics, and the series of quatrains which follow recall an Oriental Divan, being loosely connected, yet all interpreting the same beliefs with a variety of illustration, and marking by some happy audacity of phrase the paradoxes of life and love, and the mystery of the divine Face, which one moment is read aright, and the next is lost:—

Perverse ye mourn, He is not far away!  
Thin is the veil though wrought with closest art!  
Hush! hush! any day, any day—  
The veil may part.

This is the leading thought of the book, but it shows also a keen sense of the inequalities of life—that London which is "public egestas, privatim opulenta"—and of the joys of nature. The author knows why the Greeks made gods of the wood. Yet the chief god of their beautiful mythology has lost his power:—

O Zeus, hath any man for thee, the ægis-shielded,  
Hath any child his dear blood shed, or woman died?  
Rain hast thou given, and laws, the lightning hast thou wielded—  
But, Zeus, thou wast not crucified.

The danger for the stylist, the writer who has "a mint of phrases in his brain," is affectation, and some who have dwelt on the world of sin, love, and the divine have attained a kind of early and sickly

maturity of phrases which are vastly fine and vastly unnatural. Miss Hayllar is free from this excess. Her verse is spontaneous. Her sense of colour and her concise wit, as of a metaphysical poet of the seventeenth century, are the more forcible for not being forced. She is no sad votary of the obscure; she looks towards the light and watches for the gleam, and she knows the uses of humour as a bridge for souls parted by misapprehension:—

The thoughts that I most ached to tell  
But lulled your soul to sleep—  
And these, I prized not half so well,  
Have made you laugh and weep.

The little volume is one to be treasured, and deserves more than a paper binding.

*The Fellowship of the Mystery.* By John Neville Figgis. (Longmans & Co., 5s. net.)

DR. FIGGIS'S latest book consists mainly of lectures delivered at New York nearly two years ago, so it is no direct contribution to the subject which occupies nearly all our thoughts to-day. But much that he says about Nietzsche (though that unfortunate philosopher is being a little "ridden to death" just now) has, of course, a bearing upon current events, and if he does not attribute German crimes to German theology, he cannot refrain from one very pertinent observation:—

"Prof. Moll's egregious discovery that all the German misdeeds in Belgium are a hallucination due to group-hypnotism forms some measure of the value we need attribute to the same argument when it is applied to the New Testament."

Dr. Figgis takes "the Fellowship of the Mystery" as that to which Christians are admitted in the Church, and thus as "St. Paul's account of Churchmanship"; and his object, when addressing the theologians of New York in the Paddock Lectures now published, was to develop the meaning of that description and its responsibilities.

He begins by discussing the essential character "as a gift of God." Christians have something which no other religion has, or it were idle to talk of missions. That something is the gift of God, the gift of a new life—"not a code, or a creed, or an achievement, but a spirit given." Even Calvinism recognized this (Dr. Figgis goes out of his way to tell us, somewhat precariously, that Calvin "never troubled himself" about the doctrine of the love of God); and it is the great ministering force which meets the needs for relation between the soul and the eternal, for a revelation of a life beyond, and for deliverance from the world as it is. This gift must be historically verified. Westcott is quoted in a familiar passage. It might be well if he were corrected where he writes, "Mohammedanism lost all religious power in a few generations"—a statement which could hardly be supported by any one who remembered the Sepoy War or had witnessed the worship in a mosque. Then Dr. Figgis bids us

"read the New Testament through and judge whether we have not here a single, deep, and massive impression, that of the action of forces best qualified as supernatural,"

a sentence which recalls a classic passage in François Coppée's 'La Bonne Souffrance.' We receive the impression of an amazing historical personality. As Creighton said, in words which will bear repeated quotation:—

"As we gaze on this, we must feel the littleness of our best intentions, of our highest efforts. [Jesus] came forward as the champion of no system. He advocated no plans of social reform. He did none of those things on which we pride ourselves as our noblest and best undertakings. He only lived amongst men and loved them; and the effects of that life and of that love will last for ever."

It is the gift of that Personality, with its sacrifice, which enables us to meet the tragedy of the universe. Dr. Figgis will hardly win general assent when he tells us that "the criterion of any religion lies in what it has to tell us of death"; but he is, perhaps, merely using a phrase without full consideration, for he by no means neglects to emphasize the fact that what Christianity claims to deal with, to explain, and to give, is *life*.

He passes on to the Society "through which the gift is made ours." Historic knowledge of Jesus implies the Church. We cannot study Him in the abstract and then come to an intimate personal relation. History shows us that we cannot, for "there is only one real date in History—now." A community is necessary. Individualism is a contradiction of Christianity. Quakerism, independent of creeds, and "not fundamentally even Christian," proves this, for it "was so deeply imbued with personal devotion to Christ that within its limits it established a very closely knit and compact community." The community is the Universal Church, with its past as well as its present; and Churchmanship must be Catholic, not provincial. We have, by the way a just, if a little too generous criticism of the pretentiousness of Mr. Houston Chamberlain, and a somewhat hasty disparagement of the Eastern Church as "not alive to the newer knowledge of the world," and without "that out-giving energy needed so greatly to-day," a judgment which shows forgetfulness of the wonderful Russian literature and Russian missions.

The Church is also the hope of the future. Its history is one of perpetual revival, and Horace Walpole would have rubbed his eyes if he had known Dr. Gore. Realization is not yet, but Christianity looks beyond this life for its fruition, and there is perceptible advance. But when Dr. Figgis says that the World Missionary Conference, compared "with anything that was possible a hundred years ago," is a proof of advance towards reunion, is he not confusing spiritual with material obstacles? In idea, such a conference of Christian bodies outside the obedience of Rome or Constantinople was quite possible a century ago, and, indeed, was more



in keeping with the theology of the age; but physical difficulties made it impossible to realize. A Protestant World Conference in the twentieth century owes its existence largely to posts and railways and telegraphs. Advance we do; but we think Dr. Figgis overstates things when he condemns the Evangelicals and the early Tractarians for not having been "in any way obsessed by the appalling horrors of modern industrialism." Were the Tractarians really behind 'Sybil' in appreciation of the facts of their day? At the present time there is little excuse for ignorance of social questions, and Dr. Figgis thinks that modern clergies should read "propagandist literature on the sex question" and the popular novels and dramas of the day. There we agree with him, so long as they do not neglect their own chief business.

We have not space to follow Dr. Figgis into his interesting summary of the Christian moral stand-point and "the Communal Bond." He writes clearly and trenchantly as ever; never better, perhaps, than when he reminds men that to give Christ the title of "Lord" implies a real submission, not a tepid admiration.

As is his custom, Dr. Figgis adds appendixes from his published work. A review of the Life of Newman is bright and interesting, but does not add much to our knowledge of the subject or the writer; while some notes on 'Modernism versus Modernity' express with no undue heat some views of the author with which he had already made us familiar. A great interest of Dr. Figgis's books lies in their autobiographical touches, and here we have several of them: some apologizing for the absence of a knowledge which he obviously possesses, one at least of intimate revelation in regard to his own spiritual history.

It will be seen that Dr. Figgis does not give us any very new views. He is content to reiterate and enforce arguments which he has used before. But he continues to show a readiness to revise his judgments when they do not satisfy his more mature consideration. It was a prominent point in one of his earlier books that modern civilization was distinctly anti-Christian. He now does "not certainly say that it is." He still, however, repeats such a statement as that,

"in regard to the life of the Church, the question is not whether she is including, or is likely to include, a majority of the population, but whether the life that burns within her members is strong or weak";

when we think that, as an historian, he must admit that the question whether Christianity does or will include a majority of men is precisely a vital one. His wording is not happy when he says: "Unless we can be the Church of the poor, we had far better cease to be a Church at all." He might as well say "unless we can convert the wicked." He means "unless we actively try to be." We are glad to believe that the attempt is being made to-day.

Some slips need correction in the second edition, which Dr. Figgis's books

generally secure. His epigrams are less ebullient than of old, but we should be glad to see him remove such a sentence as "Unworthy to black the boots of a man like Newman, they did their best to shut his mouth."

### COMIC VIEWS OF THE WAR.

THE war—if only in deference to the law of contraries—has its lighter side, and this has been duly brought out by various writers of rhymes and makers of pictures. Perhaps the best of the collections is 'The Crown Prince's First Lesson Book,' by Mr. George H. Powell, prefaced with the appropriate motto "Ridentem dicere vera Quid vetat?" The better-known nursery rhymes are adapted with point and ingenuity, notably 'Pat-a-Cake'—

Make it and shape it,  
And mark it with G,  
And put it in the atlas  
For Daddy and me—

and 'The Kaiser's Dream of Three Ships a-Sailing.' 'The Imperialist' is a good résumé of the War-Lord's universalism, as are the 'Naval Maxims' of the policy of the High Seas Fleet. The one departure from nursery poesy is perhaps the best "number" of all:—

Shall I wave a white flag?  
Shall I wave a red?  
Will he look for khaki?  
What shall wreath my head?

with its conclusion—

Will the savage Briton  
Let me have first shot?

'Nursery Rhymes for Fighting Times' is not so neat as the foregoing, and the Jingo note is too prevalent. "Baa baa, black sheep," however, is good, and the illustration apposite; while 'Prussia-Cat' has its point.

'The Mad Dog' is a very passable adaptation of Goldsmith's famous rhyme. Mr. Lewis Baumer's illustrations are excellent, especially "They swore the man would die." The verses interpolated are not of extraordinary merit, and probably the text would have been as good without them.

'A History of the War in 61 Cartoons,' edited by Satori Kato, gives us something of the Japanese point of view. The subject affords plenty of chances, which have been deftly seized, for the decorative style of the Far East. 'The German Crab' and 'The Lion and the Mouse' illustrate the Japanese conception of a Devil effectively; the 'Misplaced Emblem,' on the other hand, has rather a Mexican touch. The 'Order of the Boot' combines amusement with instruction concerning Japanese—and Allied—hopes.

*The Crown Prince's First Lesson Book.* By George H. Powell. (Grant Richards, 1s. net.)

*Nursery Rhymes for Fighting Times.* Written by Elphinstone Thorpe. Illustrated by G. A. Stevens. (Everett & Co., 1s. net.)

*The Mad Dog of Potsdam.* Adapted by Frederick Norton. Illustrated by Lewis Baumer after Caldecott. (Warne & Co., 1s. net.)

*A History of the War in 61 Cartoons.* Edited by Satori Kato of the *Shimpo*. (14, College Court, W., 6d. net.)

*The Real Indian People: being More Tales and Sketches of the Masses.* By Lieut.-Col. S. J. Thomson. (Blackwood & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

'THE REAL INDIAN PEOPLE,' by Lieut.-Col. S. J. Thomson of the Indian Medical Service, consists of nine detached tales or stories such as are found in magazines, enclosed between a chapter on the early history and religion of the Indian people, and a 'Conclusion' of 37 pages.

Throughout the author has set forth what he believes to be the sentiments of the agricultural inhabitants of India "regarding a few important matters which affect them very closely." He should be well qualified to deal with such questions, both because his profession appeals strongly to the natives of India, and because he has held the responsible position of Sanitary Commissioner in the United Provinces, involving duties which do not appeal to them at all.

The tales are pleasantly told, and convey a good idea of country and people. Here and there a statement open to question may be found, as on p. 49, where it is said that Hindus are fond of blue, though Mohammedans detest the colour. This surely is not generally correct, for in the dress of Pathans, the turbans of Peshawaries, and in the uniforms of many Indian cavalry regiments blue predominates. The author is correct in stating that Akális dress in blue. These Sikh zealots wear steel quoits (chakras) encircling their turbans: their name, being derived from *a*=not and *kál*=time, indicates their devotion to the Eternal.

The Preface and concluding chapter deserve praise for the advice they contain, especially as to going slow in such matters as education, sanitation, representation, and the like. The ignorant and inexperienced try to force these things on a reluctant people, and complain that they have tried this and tried that without success; the wiser man asks if they have tried letting the people alone. The remarks as to law and litigation are sound; many cases can be far better disposed of by the old system of the village *panchayat*, or council of five, than in the district courts. The author is fair to the police, and deprecates pushing so-called reform too far. He says:—

"Indians of all classes more or less dislike the Police, and charges of oppression, bribery, &c., are constantly being brought against the force. Confessions made on the spot are frequently retracted before a magistrate on the ground that they had been extorted by undue pressure. It is the favourite suggestion of the low-class lawyer in desperate cases. But although some of these accusations are undoubtedly true, the position of the guardians of the peace in India is extraordinarily difficult."

That is so, and the fact should always be kept in mind; popular sympathy, as we know from experience nearer home, is often with the evildoer.

The volume is well turned out, the type is good, and there is an Index.



## CHRISTMAS LITERATURE.

## 'KING ALBERT'S BOOK.'

IN its sincerity and achievement 'King Albert's Book' is worthy of the occasion: the sympathies and intellects of—we may almost say—the civilized world have been laid under contribution and have given of their best. Selection is practically impossible; every note is sounded—of sorrow, admiration and praise, sympathy and encouragement, as of hatred and biting contempt for those who designed and exploited the humiliation of a land little in area, but worldwide in heroism: their spirit is exposed in M. Rostand's scathing lines, of which every word finds its mark. Nor is our own poet, Mr. Kipling, far behind him. Comparing the two, we see how two minds may reach the same height, almost the same phrase, under stress of emotion:—

Belgique, c'est ton front que l'Aurore préfère !  
Ceux-là sont dévolus aux ténèbres, qui n'ont  
Mis l'obus le plus grand dans le plus grand canon  
Que pour mieux empêcher l'Avenir de se faire !

And:—

All that they drew from Heaven above  
Or digged from earth beneath,  
They laid into their treasure-trove  
And arsenals of death.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton expresses the corollary to this:—

"When he [the Kaiser] has blown everything to atoms, he will say, with an insane simplicity: 'I have made the largest window in the world.'"

The sorrow and heroism find equally high expression in the verses of Dr. Courtney and Annie Vivanti Chartres—to name only two among many who merit praise. Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. William Watson, Mr. Walter Crane, and Mr. Alfred Noyes all have striking verses.

Nor are the prose tributes behind these in excellence: Mr. Asquith, in telling and restrained words; M. Paul Hervieu; Lord Fisher, with two fine quotations; Mr. John Galsworthy, in a notable imaginative passage, "I saw that the stars had not gone in, but shone there in the blue, crystals of immortality"; the Cardinal Archbishop of Reims; Dr. Verhaeren; Sir Herbert Tree, in dramatic form, striking for its irony; Mrs. Florence Barclay, in a brief tale unspoiled by any exuberance, and touching a vital spot in the imagination; and Romain Rolland, who has already challenged Gerhart Hauptmann with no response. Here he chooses Till Eulenspiegel as a representative of Flemish spirit, Eulenspiegel the immortal, who, thought to be dead, rises to sing another song.

But perhaps Sir John Jellicoe's message is as fine as any, for its brevity and truth:

"Even as Belgium has shown her heroism in deeds, while her sufferings are too bitter to express in words, so those of the Grand

*King Albert's Book.* (Published by 'The Daily Telegraph,' in conjunction with 'The Daily Sketch,' 'The Glasgow Herald,' and Hodder & Stoughton, 3s. net.)

Fleet trust to show their sympathy in deeds, knowing that silence becomes them best at all times."

That final phrase speaks for itself and its writer.

M. Maurice Donnay recalls the French "Marie Louise" conscripts of 1813:—

"Conscrits et volontaires belges, du nom de votre reine devenue belge par la couronne et par le cœur, ne pourrait-on pas vous appeler 'Les Élisabeth !'"

Musicians and painters have also given their due. Sir W. B. Richmond's 'Crown of Peace,' Mr. S. J. Solomon's 'Justice,' Mr. Shannon's 'St. Michael of Belgium' (perhaps the best of these), and Mr. Bernard Partridge's 'La Belgique, 1914,' are notable. Mr. William Nicholson's 'Belgian of To-morrow,' deliberately homely in treatment and composition, outlines the pathos and strength of the thought behind the subject. Mr. Raven-Hill strikes a humorous note in his drawing of the peasant who prophesies a bad end for "that there Kaysar: I've 'ad my eye on 'im for many a day!" The same touch is evident in Sir R. Baden-Powell's story of the little man who "downed" the big beery loafer.

Mr. Hall Caine, as editor, deserves praise for his selection of contributors, also for his dignified Introduction. The whole book, indeed, is a testimony to the ability of those who have organized its compilation and supervised it.

## Old Friends and New Editions.

A NEW edition of Lockhart's *Life of Burns*, in two volumes (Liverpool, Henry Young & Sons, 30/ net), is welcome. It remains a temperate and appreciative biography, with more insistence on the social side of the poet's experiences, and reprehension of his partisan polemics, than one would be likely to find in any writer of to-day. Lockhart has not penetrated all the influences that made Burns what he was; his estimate of his best pieces is too much tinged with conventionality; but he does grip the fact, so well put by Henley, and by M. Angellier from an independent standpoint, that Burns was the lineal descendant of the old "Makars," the efflorescence of the national school of poetry, surviving in the memories or on the lips of the people. On the effect of the Reformation and the union of the crowns in depreciating the vernacular output of song he is not discursive; but at any rate he recognizes the *fortes ante Agamemnona*.

The proximate cause of the present issue, apart from Sir W. Raleigh's essay, we take to be the desire to correct many slips in dates and minor matters. This has often been successfully done, though not all the emendations have much bearing on the narrative. Four appendixes are added. The first concerns the paternal ancestry of Burns or Burness, which is traced two generations to Robert Burnes in Clochnahill, Dunottar, and Margaret Keith his wife, and is then lost among a number of people of the name in Glenbervie, also in the Mearns. No notice is taken of a theory lately broached, that the family changed their name, and were originally Argyllshire Celts. That they may have suffered with their Jacobite landlords, the Keiths, after 1715 is likely. The second excursus is on the Tarbolton love-affairs. This dismisses a "faked" claim of one

"Adjutant" Morrison, on a tombstone, to be the father of "Mary Morrison," and deals with the poet's attachment to Alison Begbie. The third treats again the much-discussed episode of Highland Mary, and gives some evidence as to the purchase of her grave, which shows that the ill-starred girl, whatever be her mysterious story, was not interred at Greenock before October 12th, 1786. Burns's solitary instance of reticence on the subject will probably continue to obscure it. A fourth essay treats of the Merry Muses, and the days of declension in spirit and body—the sad days of Dumfries.

Those who have been brought up in the strict path of æsthetic rectitude recognize none but TENNIEL as the illustrator of *Alice in Wonderland*. We welcome him the more in the admirable setting of the Riccardi Press (15/ net), with the perfection of print and paper achieved by the Medici Society. Perhaps the spacing of letters that replaces italics may seem strange to young readers; but the phenomenal diminuendo of the mouse's tale on p. 27 should compensate. Those who do not like this volume will be hard to please.

Messrs. Methuen have published an edition of MRS. GASKELL'S *Cranford* (3/6 net). The book contains black-and-white illustrations by MR. E. H. NEW which help one to realize the scene and spirit of the tale.

A new edition of *Helen's Babies* (Hutchinson, 6/ net) is certain of a welcome. The antics of Budge and Toddie are always engrossing, and Miss CARRIE SOLOMON'S illustrations are plentiful and admirably chosen. Binding, paper, and print all combine to make this a most attractive book.

## Fairy Tales.

There have been fewer books of original fairy-tales than usual this Christmas, but new editions of old favourites have come to fill the gap. A collection of *Grimm's Fairy Tales* (Raphael Tuck, 3/6 net), edited by MR. EDRIC VREDENBURG, contains thirty-one of the best-known tales, including 'Cinderella,' 'Hansel and Grethel,' and 'Tom Thumb.' MISS MABEL LUCIE ATTWELL'S pictures of imps are the most delightful things of the kind we have seen lately, and her variations in facial expression are hardly less clever. We like the costumes too, and the colour-schemes, but find her drawing of arms and fingers both odd and ugly.

MR. EDRIC VREDENBURG has also written a book of charming fairy-stories in *Golden Locks and Pretty Frocks* (Raphael Tuck, 3/6 net). MISS HILDA HART and MISS GRACE FLOYD have also contributed to a book which should be hailed with joy in many nurseries. MISS AGNES RICHARDSON'S illustrations, both in colour and black and white, are acceptable, but we think it rather a mistake to depict the "Lady Helen," who put her husband and his sons into a dungeon and starved them, as a sweet-faced child.

MISS MARY CARRUTHERS shows a rare gift of delicate fancy in her *Book of Magic Tales* (Pilgrim Press, 3/6 net). She has a happy knack of writing in a way that will delight children, and at the same time make a deeper appeal to their elders. We are glad to encounter again the truly royal princess whose sleep was ruined by a pea under all her mattresses, and discover that she has grown very human. MISS LILLIAN HALL'S illustrations are good, but we should have liked to see them coloured. Perhaps they will be in the nursery.



## Bible Stories and Saints.

MISS THEODORA WILSON WILSON has followed up the success of her 'Stories from the Bible' by a new volume entitled **More Stories from the Bible** (Blackie, 3/6), which is also obtainable in two parts: **More Old Testament Stories** and **More New Testament Stories** (1/6 each). MR. ARTHUR A. DIXON has provided twenty-four coloured plates. His sense of colour is exceptionally good, and the Eastern scenes are faithfully reproduced.

In **Our Wonderful Bible** (S.P.C.K., 2/ net) MISS GERTRUDE HOLLIS gives a short account of its history and composition. The book is illustrated with photographs, including several facsimile pages of famous editions of the Bible.

Though boasting none of the attractions of coloured illustrations, **In the Country of the Story**, by J. A. STAUNTON BARRY (Mowbray, 2/), is not a book that will be set down before the end is reached by any young people who begin it. It tells about the life of Christ, and also brings in stories of the present year, making an appeal especially to those who seek good Sunday reading for their little people.

The story of St. Francis of Assisi is one of those least obscured by legend among the early Italian giants of the Church, and Francis Bernardone is the most gentle and lovable of teachers. In **God's Troubadour** (Duckworth, 3/6 net) MISS SOPHIE JEWETT gives a lucid account of the life of the saint and his "Little Poor Brothers." But while such legends as that of 'Brother Wolf' will undoubtedly appeal to the imaginative and contain an excellent lesson, it seems a pity to include them without an explanation in what is in many respects a genuine biography.

**Ye Palmerman**, by the REV. ARTHUR TOOTH, illustrated by MR. THOMAS DERRICK (Fisher Unwin, 5/), is a rather fantastic, but not unattractive production, which, with a little parental help and interpretation, may be of interest for children, though the illustrations may well have a more direct appeal. The sayings of the "Palmerman" have a useful and sufficient relation to what we may call the elements of religion, but there is an occasional affectation in the wording which does not please us. The lettering and style of design might well be applied further in the same field of thought; there are many hymns and prayers and legends that would gain the childish mind by such a setting.

## For the Nursery.

We have received a selection of Messrs. Dean's series of Patent Rag Books, which are famous for their durable and hygienic qualities. They vary in price from 4d. to 6s. Sixpence will secure pictures and rhymes about wilful **Arabella Jane**, or a book of trains **On the Line**; and **The Animal A B C** and **When I Grow Up** can be had for 1s. each. **Santa Claus** (2s.) contains a story of Christmas Eve in rhyme and pictures by MR. E. LUTON; and **Tick Tick** (2/6) has pictures by MR. H. G. C. MARSH and a clock-face with movable hands. The "Fluff-down" Series are a novelty of this season, and include **Baby Animals** (3/6) and **The Big Animal Rag Book** (6/). They are made of a soft material with the texture of flannel, such as children like to touch.

**Me: Baby writes a Book** (Blackie, 2/6) has but a thin thread of narrative, the story being principally told by MISS S. ROSAMOND PRAEGER'S illustrations. The humorous touches in many of these will appeal more to fathers and mothers than to small children.

**The Tiny Folk's Annual** (Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 2/ net), edited by MRS. HERBERT STRANG, tells simple stories in very large print; but its chief attractions for the little ones will be the numerous full-page coloured illustrations, charming in design, and excellently printed.

It would indeed be disappointing if Christmas came without something new in the way of a picture-book by MR. FRANK ADAMS. MISS JESSIE POPE'S increasing fluency and real sense of humour make her co-operation most valuable. **Three Jolly Anglers** (Blackie, 2/6) is a lay of piscatorial fraud and humbug which young and old alike can enjoy.

## The War, &c.

Histories of the war written especially for children are already beginning to appear. The latest is **The War, 1914: a History and an Explanation for Boys and Girls**, by MRS. ELIZABETH O'NEILL (Jack, 1/6 net). The use throughout of the past tense seems a little odd, but the author has isolated a part of the conflict, and thus regards it as finished. The chief events and causes of the war are narrated clearly, but we think the book would have been improved by a few lighter touches and corrections of detail. "Servia" and "Serbia," "Servians" and "Serbians," all appear within sight of each other. There are some elaborate illustrations evolved by well-known artists from sketches made on the spot.

MISS NELLIE POLLOCK, in **Belgian Playmates** (Gay & Hancock, 1/6 net), has told the story of the early days of the war very simply, and in the form of a story which will reach the understanding of tiny children. There is not much in the book, but what there is is well done.

**Our Wonderful Cathedrals** (S.P.C.K., 2/ net), by MISS GERTRUDE HOLLIS, contains a short history and description of twelve English cathedrals, with legends and important historical events connected with them. It is a pity that in mentioning the various styles of architecture, the author did not add a short description of the salient points of difference between them. Such terms as "Decorated" and "Perpendicular" will convey nothing to the average child. The book is fully illustrated with coloured plates and photographs.

**The Fellowship of Books** (2/6 net), published by MR. T. N. FOULIS, includes passages from 'The Scholar,' by Southey; 'The Pleasures of Reading,' by MR. A. J. BALFOUR; 'Of Studies,' by Bacon; and the 'Areopagitica' of Milton. MR. BYAM SHAW has supplied four water-colour drawings.

MISS C. M. RUTLEY has evidently taken 'The Heroes' as her model for the collection of Greek tales in **The God of the Silver Bow** (Headley, 2/6 net), but has wisely not challenged comparison by choosing the stories which Kingsley told in inimitable style. Miss Rutley's stories cover a wide field, and are drawn with care from trustworthy sources. Bellerophon and Hercules represent the class of tales dealt with in 'The Heroes'; many of the myths concerning the gods of ancient Greece are incorporated in 'The God of the Silver Bow' and 'The Pranks of Hermes'; the legends of Orpheus and of Psyche are charmingly told; and the drama of Euripides has been drawn upon for the beautiful story of 'Alcestis.' The author tells her tales well, and sometimes dramatically. The illustrations are photographs from excellent sources, including the wonderful 'Homor' after Harry Bates.

We have received from Messrs. Cassell a large selection of **Letts's Diaries** for 1915: no fewer than eleven varieties, not to mention two Calendars and an Almanac. There are half a dozen of the pocket size: neat little volumes, of which one is specially for the use of doctors. The "Office" Diaries are also adequate to their purpose.

Another consignment comes from Messrs. De La Rue, which is neat and admirably printed, as usual. Two of the Diaries, bound in red, are specially commendable: one is for the waistcoat pocket, and the other supplies accommodation for stamps, cards, and even money.

**Strang (Herbert), THE BOY WHO WOULD NOT LEARN**, "Children's Hour" Series, 1/ Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton

A story of a little boy who lived in the reign of King Stephen, with a moral for children who have not discovered the importance of learning lessons.

**Sunshine Book (The)**, 2/ Dean  
Includes the alphabet illustrated in colour with pictures of animals, and a story in verse entitled 'Dame Wiggins of Lee and her Seven Wonderful Cats.' The book is mounted on cotton cloth with stiff covers.

**Taylor (H. T.), ST. PAUL**, 1/ net. Wells Gardner

A simple life of St. Paul, with adequate Scriptural quotations, and illustrations in colour and black and white by MR. C. AYTON Symington.

**Turle (Frederica J.), THE GAP IN THE FENCE**, 1/ Sunday School Union

The "gap in the fence" is between two gardens, in one of which lives a lonely little girl whose father is a Russian anarchist. After his death she lives with her playmates on the other side of the fence.

**Two Jolly Mariners**, 2/ Blackie  
The exciting adventures of Dick and Jim, told in verse and pictured by Stewart Orr.

**Vernon (Amy Cripps), DEREK'S HERO**, 1/6 S.P.C.K.  
The tale of a schoolboy's admiration for the captain of his school, and of the part a "crib" played in their friendship.

**Watson (Anna Robinson), GOLDEN DEEDS ON THE FIELD OF HONOR**, 2/ net. Macmillan

True stories of the deeds of young American heroes during the Civil War—records which, as the author says, "feed the high traditions of the world"; but books for children seem incomplete without illustrations.

**Whitehead (Frances M.), IN THE LILAC GARDEN**, 2/6 Skeffington

This is the story of a little girl, her pets, and her garden.

**Whitehouse (F. Cowley), ROB WYLIE OF JORDANS**, 3/6 Blackie

A story of life at a boys' public school, with an exciting interlude in the shape of a holiday spent in Constantinople.

**Whitworth (Geoffrey), THE CHILD'S A B C OF THE WAR**, 1/ Allen & Unwin

This alphabet of the war is brightly illustrated in the colours of the Allies' national flags by MR. STANLEY NORTH.

**Wilson (Theodora Wilson), THE DAUNTLESS THREE**, 3/6 Nelson

The exciting adventures of three young people in the Lake District.

**Young (Filson), A CHRISTMAS CARD**, 1/ net. Secker

An essay on the spirit of hope in which the New Year should be met.



## FICTION.

*First Cousin to a Dream.* By Cyril Harcourt. (John Lane, 6s.)

THIS is an account of the further adventures of Jerry and Ursula, whose early history was the theme of 'The World's Daughter.' There is no clearly defined plot, and the story is slight, being mainly concerned with the wanderings of two married lovers who veil with a sparkling flippancy of speech and enjoyment of the present the yearning that they both feel for the realization of a dream. But then the dream is banished by its "first cousin"—Reality. The descriptions of the places they visited are artistically handled. Capri, Sorrento, the Bay of Naples (with its brooding guardian Vesuvius), Rome, Milan, Territet, Geneva and the villages of Switzerland, and several spots in England are sketched in with a few deft strokes of the pen.

Mr. Harcourt writes with an infectious animation and a whimsical gaiety that are attractive. Neither his humour nor his delicate touches of pathos are exaggerated, and he is happy in such interludes as that concerning the Swiss cow.

*Children of Banishment.* By F. W. Sullivan. (Putnam's Sons, 6s.)

THE author reveals strong emotional power in this book. There is not much plot, but what there is is clear and consistent. The whole story is grouped round three characters—two men, and a woman who is the wife of one of them. The atmosphere is as pure and invigorating as the untrodden wilds of the North in which the scene is laid. Honour, truth, and integrity are the ideals which hold sway, and the characters emerge from the fires of conflicting passions "like fine gold." The author's keen insight into character ranks him as a student of psychology.

*The Secret of the Reef.* By Harold Bindloss. (Ward & Lock, 6s. net.)

'THE SECRET OF THE REEF' gives admirable opportunities which Mr. Bindloss uses well. Vancouver Island and the regions in that part of the world are unquestionably sure foothold for him, and he knows and can tell us of the lives and deeds of the men who frequent that far-away land. The actual secret of the reef has some analogy to that of 'The Wrecker'—there is the same idea of preventing the discovery of mysterious cargo in the lost ship. But the book is far more matter-of-fact—indeed, it might well be taken from actual life; whereas Stevenson's is pure romance made into living flesh and blood. However, Mr. Bindloss gives us an interesting story, and incidentally a strong side-light on "business" methods which imply an odd code of morals. The best "business man" of the gang repents, we are glad to find, just before his death, and redeems his evil deeds; and the hero, whose part it was to bring these to light, attains to competence, and even fortune, by his energy, industry, and uprightness.

*Pink Lotus: a Comedy in Kashmir.* By May Crommelin. (Hurst & Blackett, 6s.)

"TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE," the heroine's remark concerning her own destiny, is the best comment upon the plot of this book. Action, conversation, and animation abound, but the working out of the plot depends upon a number of happy coincidences. The heroine, accompanied by her dearest friend, goes to India in quest of an unknown cousin, whom she is bound in honour to marry by the terms of a will. Two cousins are found, and she, unfortunately and unknowingly, bestows her affections upon the wrong one. Complications arise, but the situation is saved by the right cousin. The last few chapters are undiluted romance, and leave a conviction that at least one member of the party would ever afterwards wish to live down the remembrance of having behaved in so futile a fashion. The characters are conventional, with the exception of the hero, who has the unusual and doubtful attraction of showing "thirty-six flawless teeth" when laughing.

The author would do well to study the labour market with regard to women's wages before she again gives her heroine a private income of 240*l.* a year—irrespective of an estate—and a dreary prospect of making her own living on a small scale.

The chief merit of the book lies in its descriptive power, the setting being better than the story.

*The Dice of Love.* By Edmund Bosanquet. (John Long, 6s.)

THIS is the story of a *mésalliance* and the atmosphere of friction which inevitably follows. Tommy Kyrdagh was so used to the discomfort of his home that he does not notice it until he returns after a long absence. Then he is saddened and depressed at finding that his mother seems vulgar, and his father disillusioned and grown old. Into this atmosphere come two girls: one a girl of his father's class, refined and reserved; and the other a gay, plebeian little heiress, good-natured and seductive, and, further, armed with a beautiful voice. Tommy is torn between the two when his father dies intestate. Everything, as usual, comes right in the end, and he marries the girl whom he really loves. It is a conventional story told in a conventional way. There are several instructive chapters on the art of shooting and on "good form."

*A Water-Fly's Wooing.* By Annesley Kenealy. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6s.)

MISS KENEALY deals in a poignant fashion with the mating of white men and women with coloured peoples and its deplorable effects. With a stinging whip she lashes the faults and follies of her generation, the unhealthy craving for sensation, and the growth of decadence, as shown in the bizarre costumes and manners of the present age. Such preachments are not often good art, and in her attempt to be forcible she has spoilt the book. The

characterization, truthful up to a certain point, is ruined by exaggeration. The style might well be lightened by the removal of many superfluous adjectives. It is a pity that Miss Kenealy has not fulfilled the promise of her excellent opening chapter.

*Come Out to Play: a Novel.* By M. E. F. Irwin. (Constable & Co., 6s.)

"A DREAM NOVEL" might be the sub-title of this book. From beginning to end an impersonal detached atmosphere is maintained such as might be created by the telling of an imperfectly remembered dream. In this lies the success of the book, as it is the achievement of the author's aim.

The first few chapters portraying the dreamlike attitude of a young child towards life are an excellent study. "Truffles" Lennaine (whose foolish nickname wears by its repetition) never grows up in his conception of life. It remains to him a succession of unreal scenes, through which he passes as one half-asleep. At times the atmosphere becomes somewhat strained and thin; it would have been better maintained by an occasional glimpse of vivid reality. The author does not succeed in showing the mental or temperamental kink in Truffles which controlled him; there is no apparent reason why he should not wake up; and, while the book prepares the reader for his drifting into "the legions of the lost ones," it does not warrant his sudden whirl of tumultuous passion and tragic end. It is a dream culminating in a nightmare. The book, however, shows great promise.

*The Cruise of the Rattler.* By Ernest Richards. (C. H. Kelly, 3s. 6*d.*)

THE book has—and deserves—the sub-title 'Privateering on the Spanish Main': it should, therefore, unless boys have changed, attract their instant attention; more than this, it should justify that attention all through. Adventure follows adventure in admirably thrilling sequence, and there are half-a-dozen fights with hostile ships vividly described.

*The Blind Side of the Heart.* By F. E. Crichton. (Maunsel & Co., 6s. net.)

IN this story the work of an English engineer takes him to a remote part of Ireland. Here he falls in love with a girl who is generally occupied in communing with fairies. Before long his unimaginative, matter-of-fact temperament finds that it cannot have any part in the world she lives in, and they agree to separate. When his work is finished he returns home, and is at once engaged to a former unofficial fiancée. This slight story rises above mediocrity solely by virtue of the excellent dialogue, which is in turn humorous and sentimental, with excursions into rhapsody and tragedy. This is one of those infrequent novels which distinctly improve in style as they proceed. In the first chapter or two we find a mass of clichés.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Frere (W. H.),** SOME PRINCIPLES OF LITURGICAL REFORM, a Contribution towards the Revision of the Book of Common Prayer, 2/6 net.

John Murray

A second edition.

**Headlam (Arthur C.),** THE MIRACLES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, 6/ net.

John Murray

The Moorhouse Lectures for 1914, delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne.

**Morgan (H. T.),** PORT ROYAL, AND OTHER STUDIES, 3/6 net.

Longmans

Extracts from the writings of the Rev. H. T. Morgan on Port Royal, Pascal, and La Mère Angélique, edited by "E. C. M.," together with a biographical sketch by the Rev. R. J. Mackay and a Postscript by the Rev. E. F. Russell.

**New Testament.**

Milford

A small volume with rounded corners and coloured illustrations. The Pocket Testament League is distributing this edition among the soldiers on Salisbury Plain.

**Petavel (Rev. E.),** GOD'S PLAN IN EVOLUTION, translated by the Rev. H. W. C. Geldart, 1/6

Elliot Stock

This essay originally appeared in the *Revue Chrétienne* in 1899.

**Peters (John Punnett),** THE RELIGION OF THE HEBREWS, 11/6 net.

Giun

Vol. V. of "Handbooks on the History of Religions," edited by Prof. Morris Jastrow.

**Smith (H. Maynard),** THE EPISTLE OF S. JAMES: LECTURES, 6/ net.

Oxford, Blackwell

Lectures by a parish priest, delivered to a mixed congregation.

**Walpole (G. H. S.),** THE GOSPEL OF HOPE, 2/ net.

Robert Scott

Thoughts on the hope of immortality, of rest, of progress and purification, and of fellowship, especially designed as a message of comfort to those bereaved through the war.

## POETRY.

**Blair (Wilfrid),** FOR BELGIUM, 1/ net.

Oxford, Blackwell

The majority of these verses are reprinted from *The Sunday Times*. The proceeds from the sale will be given to *The Daily Telegraph* Shilling Fund.

**Meyerstein (E. H. W.),** THREE ODES, 3d.

Oxford, Blackwell

Three odes entitled 'To a Composer, Thought Forgotten,' 'Nothing,' and 'The Exaltation.'

**Newbolt (Henry),** THE ISLAND RACE, 2/6 net.

Elkin Mathews

A collection of short poems, including those published in 1897 under the title of 'Admirals All.'

**Oxenham (John),** A LITTLE TE DEUM OF THE COMMONPLACE; and THE BALLAD OF RUEFUL SOULS, 1d. each.

Methuen

Both are reprinted from the twenty-first edition of the author's 'Bees in Amber.'

**Patriotic Songs, 1d.** Patriotic Publishing Co.

Includes National Anthems of the Allies, patriotic songs, and new songs to old tunes.

**Thompson (Edward J.),** ENNERDALE BRIDGE, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/6 net.

C. H. Kelly

'Ennerdale Bridge' is a mouody for a friend who was drowned. The volume also includes religious and secular verses, and a play, 'The Ghost's Tragedy.'

**Watkins-Pitchford (John),** POETICAL WORKS, 12/6

Ward & Lock

The author, who was for thirty-six years Vicar of St. Jude's, Southwark, himself set in type and printed this volume of nearly nine hundred pages unaided. The edition is limited to fifty copies.

## PHILOSOPHY.

**Stalker (James),** CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY, 5/

Hodder & Stoughton

Lectures on psychology in its religious aspects delivered at the Richmond and Auburn Seminaries, U.S.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Library Association Record, NOVEMBER, 2/ net.**

The Association

Includes an article by Mr. John Cotton Dana on 'The Legitimate Field of the Municipal Public Library,' and a report of the proceedings and official notices of the Library Association.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Ellenborough (Right Hon. Lord),** THE GUILT OF LORD COCHRANE, 12/6 net.

Smith & Elder

A rejoinder to the attacks on Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, who presided at the trial of Lord Cochrane for fraud in 1814, and was subsequently criticized in 'The Autobiography of a Seaman' (1860).

**Fletcher (C. R. L.),** THE MAKING OF WESTERN EUROPE, BEING AN ATTEMPT TO TRACE THE FORTUNES OF THE CHILDREN OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE: VOL. II. THE FIRST RENAISSANCE, 7/6 net.

John Murray

A history of the nations of Western Europe during the eleventh and twelfth centuries to the eve of the Third Crusade. It is illustrated with maps and genealogical tables, and a full Index is given.

**Harper (Edith K.),** STEAD: THE MAN, 7/6 net.

Rider

Personal reminiscences of W. T. Stead, and details of his investigations in the field of psychical research, with an Introduction by Sir Alfred Turner.

**Macmillan (Donald),** THE LIFE OF ROBERT FLINT, D.D., LL.D., 12/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

A biography of Prof. Flint, with special attention to his doctrinal system and his contribution to Theism.

**Morton (Alex. S.),** GALLOWAY AND THE COVENANTERS, 7/6 net.

Alexander Gardner

A description of the struggle for religious liberty by the Covenanters in the South-West of Scotland from the time of Knox to the coming of William of Orange.

**Royal Historical Society, TRANSACTIONS, THIRD SERIES, VOL. VIII.**

7, South Square, Gray's Inn

The volume includes Prof. C. H. Firth's presidential address delivered last February; 'The Authenticity of the "Lords' Journals" in the Sixteenth Century,' by Dr. A. F. Pollard; and 'Mounted Infantry in Mediæval Warfare,' by Dr. J. E. Morris.

**Vibart (Col. Henry M.),** THE LIFE OF GENERAL SIR HARRY N. D. PRENDERGAST, 15/ net.

Eveleigh Nash

An account of the life and campaigns in India and Burma of a great soldier.

**Vickers (Roy),** LORD ROBERTS: THE STORY OF HIS LIFE, 1/ net.

Pearson

A popular account of Lord Roberts's career.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Little (Frances Delaney),** SKETCHES IN POLAND, 9/ net.

Melrose

Studies of places and people in Poland, with an historical postscript and illustrations in colour by the author.

**Smith (W. Spooner),** TRAVEL NOTES OF AN OCTOGENARIAN, \$1.50.

Boston, Gorham Press

The author made a tour of the world at the age of 88, and has published his experiences in the hope that they "may spur on other old people to the genuine enjoyment of life."

**Voyage of H.M.S. Pandora, 6/ net.**

Francis Edwards

Mr. Basil Thomson has added an Introduction and notes to the narratives of Capt. Edward Edwards and George Hamilton, Surgeon, of H.M.S. Pandora concerning her voyage in search of the mutineers of the Bounty in the South Seas, 1790-91.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Saunders (Montagu),** THE MYSTERY IN THE DROOD FAMILY, 3/ net.

Cambridge University Press

An essay embodying a new theory concerning the solution of the mystery contained in Dickens's unfinished novel.

**Welby (T. Earle),** SWINBURNE: A CRITICAL ESSAY, 4/6 net.

Elkin Mathews

A study of the poet's career and work.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Boulger (Demetrius C.),** ENGLAND'S ARCH-ENEMY, 6/ net.

The Author, 12, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

A collection of essays explaining the purpose of German policy during the last sixteen years, reprinted from *The Fortnightly Review*, *The Nineteenth Century* and *After*, and other periodicals.

**Cleirens (Florimond),** A PLAIN TALE FROM MALINES, translated by R. W. B. Pugh, 1/ net.

Oxford, Blackwell

The author is a Belgian refugee, at present living in Oxford. He gives here an account of his own experiences in Belgium during the first six weeks of the war. The Mayor of Oxford supplies an Introduction, and there are a few illustrations.

**Confessions (The) of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, and The Life of Frederick the Great, by Heinrich von Treitschke,** now for the first time translated into English by Douglas Sladen, 1/ net.

Hutchinson

Mr. Sladen's purpose is to show General von Bernhardt's indebtedness to Frederick the Great.

**Coutts (John),** HOMELY THOUGHTS ON THE GREAT WAR, ITS DEVELOPMENT AND RESULTS, 2d.

Wood Green, G. Lyal

A discussion of various aspects of the war, written from a religious point of view.

**Martin (Edward S.),** THE WAR WEEK BY WEEK: OBSERVATIONS FROM 'LIFE,' \$1 net.

New York, Dutton

American views on the succeeding phases of the war.

**Rose (J. Holland),** THE ORIGINS OF THE WAR, 2/ net.

Cambridge University Press

Lectures delivered in Cambridge during the Michaelmas Term of this year.

## MILITARY.

**Despatches of Sir John French, Vol. I., 1/ net.**

Chapman & Hall

Sir John French's despatches from Mons, the Marne, the Aisne, and Flanders, with a map and a complete list of the names of those mentioned in despatches.

## MAPS.

**Photo-Relief Model War Map of Central Europe,** 1/ net.

Philip

Size 23 in. by 36 in., with mountains in relief, and other physical features, railways, and fortified towns clearly indicated.

## ECONOMICS.

**Cox (Harold),** THE ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1d.

Macmillan

A statement of the satisfactory state of trade and finance in Great Britain at the present time.

## PHILOLOGY.

**Bisshop (E. V.),** FLEMISH-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-FLEMISH VEST-POCKET DICTIONARY, 1/ net.

L. Hill

The dictionary includes conversations and idioms.

**Shops and Shopping Phrase Book, 6d.** net. L. Hill

Phrases in common use, with their correct pronunciation in English, French, and Flemish.

## FICTION.

**Bain (F. W.),** A SYRUP OF THE BEES, Vol. XI. of "The Indian Stories of F. W. Bain," 132/6 per set of 11 vols.

Medici Society

See *Athen.*, Oct. 24, p. 423.

**Carroll (Rev. P. J.),** ROUND ABOUT HOME, \$1

Indiana, Notre Dame, Ave Maria Press

A collection of Irish sketches and short stories.

**Fleming (Noel),** KILLED IN ACTION, AND OTHER WAR STORIES, 1/ net.

Allen & Unwin

Seven short stories on the war.

**Mille (Pierre),** UNDER THE TRICOLOUR, 3/6 net.

Lane

An authorized translation by M. Bérangère Drillien of 'Barnavaux et Quelques Femmes,' a series of short stories of the French Colonial Infantry, with eight illustrations by Miss Heleu McKie.

## JUVENILE.

**Biddell (Amy I.),** CHRISTMAS-TIME, 1/6 net.

Elliot Stock

A fairy play for children.

**Christmas (Walter),** THE MILLIONAIRE BOY, 3/6 net.

Eveleigh Nash

The story of a little millionaire who grew tired of being always surrounded by the evidences of wealth, changed clothes with a newsboy, and met with many adventures.

**Marone (Flora),** THE GUINEA DOLL, 8d. net.

St. Catherine Press

A story for children written in rhymes, and in the form of a play. It is published in aid of the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund.

**Rawlins (Margaret A.),** WICKED WILLIE, 2/6 net.

Longmans

The story of the quarrels in Dame Europa's School, and of the mischief which the wicked bully Willie did in little Albert's rooms.

**Stratton-Porter (Gene),** FRECKLES, 6/ net.

John Murray

A new edition with illustrations by Mr. Thomas Fogarty.

**Waggaman (Mary T.),** THE SECRET OF POCOMOKE, 75 cents.

Indiana, The Notre Dame Press

The story of a little country girl who goes to live with some fashionable relatives in the city. The "secret" is not revealed until the end.



## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Colour**, 1/ net. Wm. Dawson  
The December number contains several short stories and poems; an article on 'The Vampire in Myth and Legend,' by Miss Katharine Nixey; and many reproductions in colour, among the more notable of which are 'Spring,' by Mr. Louis A. Sargent; 'The Wild Swans,' by Luis Masiera; and 'A Spanish Boy,' by Mr. Glyn Plidpot.

**Ecclesiastical Review**, DECEMBER, 15/ per annum. Washbourne

The contents include 'The Virgin Birth of our Lord,' by the Very Rev. Humphrey Moynihan; 'The Priest in the French Army,' by the Very Rev. Joseph F. Sollier; and 'A Recent History of Freedom of Thought,' by Dr. A. W. Centner.

**Poetry and Drama**, 2/6 net. Poetry Bookshop  
The December number includes a second article on 'Impressionism,' by Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, and a new poem by M. Émile Verhaeren. *Poetry and Drama* will be suspended for one year, but will reappear (circumstances permitting) early in 1916.

**Political Quarterly**, DECEMBER, 3/ net. Milford  
The Bishop of Lincoln writes on 'The Church and the War,' Mr. Arnold J. Toynbee on 'The Slav Peoples,' and Mr. F. G. D'Aeth on 'The Administration of Public Relief Funds.'

## YEAR-BOOKS AND CALENDARS.

**Calendar for Patriots**, 1/ net.

St. Catherine Press  
Extracts from numerous topical publications, including M. Émile Cammaerts's poem on Belgium reprinted from *The Observer*. Published in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund.

**Catholic Social Year-Book for 1915**, edited by the Central Executive of the Catholic Social Guild, 6d. net. King

The subjects dealt with in this issue include 'Social Results of the War' and 'Some Moral Dangers of War Time.' Some of the articles are 'War and the Spirit of Self-Sacrifice,' by the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, and 'The Boy Scouts,' by the Bishop of Cambrayopolis.

**Churchman's Year-Book**, 1915, 2/ net.

Mowbray  
This is the seventh year of issue, and the volume has been revised and enlarged. It contains sections on 'Biographies,' 'General Information,' and 'Church Services.'

**Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c., of Great Britain and Ireland for 1915**, 10/6 net.

Simpkin & Marshall  
The seventy-fifth annual issue has been remodelled and enlarged to include all immediate living relatives of the present and former heads of titled families.

**Englishwoman's Year-Book**, 1915, 2/6 net. Black  
The section on 'Professions for Women' has this year been extended to include articles on 'Architecture,' by Miss Annie Hall, and 'Engineering,' by Miss Griff. There is also a general article on 'Child Welfare' in Part II.

**Writers' and Artists' Year-Book**, 1915, 1/ net.

Black  
Besides the usual features, a 'Directory of Editors' and an article on 'Publishers' Agreements' have been added to this edition, and the main list of publications enlarged by the inclusion of many of the principal provincial papers.

## GENERAL.

**Aberystwyth Studies by Members of the University College of Wales**, Vol. II., 3/6

Aberystwyth, the College  
This volume contains the conclusion of Mr. George A. Wood's paper on 'The Anglo-Saxon Riddles'; 'Some Ancient Defensive Earthworks near Aberystwyth,' by Mr. F. S. Wright; and 'Whitman and Verhaeren,' by Mr. P. M. Jones.

**Begbie (Harold), THE BED-BOOK OF HAPPINESS**, 3/ net. Hodder & Stoughton  
A second edition, revised and enlarged, and dedicated to the Red Cross Society's patients.

**English Association, BULLETIN**, No. 24.

Including reports of the Annual and Autumn Meetings, and the proceedings of the branches.

**English Association: WORDSWORTH'S PATRIOTIC POEMS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE TO-DAY**, by F. S. Boas; **BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF SWINBURNE, MORRIS, AND ROSSETTI**, by Prof. C. E. Vaughan. Two pamphlets supplied to members of the Association.

**Iliad of Homer**, done into English Prose by Andrew Lang, Walter Leaf, and Ernest Myers. Globe Edition, 3/6 net. Macmillan  
A new issue.

**Maeterlinck (Maurice), THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS**, translated by Alfred Allinson, 1/ net. Allen & Unwin

This essay first appeared in the *Pleiade* in 1886.

**Morris (William), COLLECTED WORKS**, with Introductions by his Daughter, May Morris: VOL. XXI. *THE SUNDERING FLOOD, UNFINISHED ROMANCES*; VOL. XXII. *HOPES AND FEARS FOR ART, LECTURES ON ART AND INDUSTRY*, 12 guineas a set. Longmans  
Two further volumes in this edition.

**Pavitt (William Thomas and Kate), THE BOOK OF TALISMANS, AMULETS, AND ZODIACAL GEMS**, 7/6 net. Rider

The authors describe the mystic qualities ascribed to gems at various times, with comments on astrology and occultism.

**True Irish Ghost Stories**, compiled by St. John D. Seymour and Harry L. Neligan, 3/6 net. Milford

A collection of ghost-tales which the authors received "as first- or second-hand experiences" from "ladies and gentlemen whose statement on an ordinary matter of fact would be accepted without question."

**Voragine (Jacobus de), THE GOLDEN LEGEND: Lives of the Saints**, 3/ net.

Cambridge University Press  
Twenty-two lives of the saints, selected from Caxton's translation from the thirteenth-century Latin of Jacobus de Voragine, and edited by Prof. George V. O'Neill.

## PAMPHLETS.

**Osborn (Albert S.), THE RELATION OF LIGHT TO THE PROOF OF DOCUMENTS**.

This paper was read before the Illuminating Engineering Society last September at Cleveland, Ohio.

## SCIENCE.

**Frings (J. W.), GOD IN THE UNIVERSE**, 3/6 net.

Rider  
"An analysis and comparison of mental and physical life processes and stellar and cosmic evolution."

**Memoirs of the Geological Survey, Scotland: THE GEOLOGY OF CAITHNESS**, by C. B. Crampton and R. G. Carruthers, with contributions by John Horne and others, 4/ net. Fisher Unwin

An account of the Old Red Sandstone of the county. With it we have received two colour-printed sheets, Nos. 110 and 116, of South-East and North-East Caithness respectively. They are on a scale of one inch to a mile, and are issued at 2/6 each.

**Richardson (S. S.), MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY, INCLUDING THE PRINCIPLES OF ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS**, 4/6 net. Blackie  
A revised edition.

**Royal Astronomical Society, MONTHLY NOTICES**, Vol. LXXV. No. 1, 2/6 net. Wesley

Some of the papers in this number are 'Note on the Meaning of the So-called Third Star Stream Drift Off,' by Dr. H. H. Turner; 'The Absorption of Light in Space,' by Mr. H. S. Jones; and 'Mean Areas and Heliographic Latitudes of Sun-Spots in the Year 1913.'

## ANTHROPOLOGY.

**Fraser (G. M.), THE ABERDONIANS AND OTHER LOWLAND SCOTS**, 1/ net. Aberdeen, William Smith

A monograph on the racial origins in Lowland Scotland, based largely on burghal records in Aberdeen. It is reproduced in part from articles in *The Aberdeen Free Press*.

## FINE ARTS.

**Catalogue of Sculpture by Auguste Rodin**, 3d.

Victoria and Albert Museum  
The catalogue of the collection of works presented by the sculptor to the British nation October last in commemoration of the Anglo-French alliance. Mr. E. R. D. MacLagan, Assistant-Keeper of the Department of Architecture and Sculpture, is responsible for the compilation and an Introductory Note on M. Rodin.

**Cox (George J.), POTTERY**, 5/6 net. Macmillan

A description in simple terms for artists, craftsmen, and teachers of some of the processes of making pottery, with illustrations by the author.

**Harper (Robert Francis), ASSYRIAN AND BABYLONIAN LETTERS**, Part XIV., 24/ net.

Cambridge Univ. Press for Univ. of Chicago Press  
The texts of 102 tablets belonging to the Kouyunjik collections of the British Museum.

## MUSIC.

**Bantock (Granville), FESTIVAL MARCH**, Arrangement for Pianoforte Solo, 2/ net. Novello

**Brewer (A. Herbert), WHEN CHILDREN GO A-MAYING**, Song, Words by Edward Tschernacher, 2/ net. Novello

**Dvorik (Antonin), INVOCATION**, Air for Soprano from 'The Spectre's Bride,' 2/ net. Novello

**Fletcher (Percy E.), HONEY-SUCKLE LANE**, Song, Words by Freda Gayne, 2/ net. Novello

**Fletcher (Percy E.), SECRET OF MY HEART**, Song, Words by Ed. Tschernacher, 2/ net. Novello

**McNaught (W.), BARCAROLLE FOR VIOLIN AND PIANOFORTE**, 2/ net. Novello

**Novello's Part-Song Book: No. 1308, THE BIRTHRIGHT**, Marching Song, Words by George A. Stocks, Music by Edward Elgar, 3d.

**Novello's School Music: THE ELVES AND THE SHOEMAKER**, Short Operetta for Children's Voices, the Words adapted from Grimm's Fairy Tales by Miss Hopwood, Music by W. McNaught, the Dances arranged by Miss Margaret A. Hughes, 6d.

**Novello's School Songs: BOOK 218, THE BIRD'S NEST**, a Cycle of Six Two-Part Songs by Mylre B. Foster (9d.); No. 769, *THE BIRTHRIGHT*, Marching Song for Boys, for Unison Singing, with Accompaniment for Bugles and Drums, Words by George A. Stocks, Music by Edward Elgar (1½d.).

**Original Compositions for the Organ (New Series): No. 34, PRELUDE IN G MINOR**, composed by W. S. Vale, 1/ net. Novello

**Prior (J. T.), THE KHAKI AND THE GUN**, Patriotic Song, 1d. Novello

**Sonneck (Oscar George Theodore), THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER**, 85 cents.

Washington, Government Printing Office  
This is an account of the origin of Francis Scott Key's poem, and a history of the tune, 'To Anacreon in Heaven,' to which it is sung. It has been revised and enlarged from a 'Report' issued on the subject in 1909.

## DRAMA.

**Hagedorn (Hermann), MAKERS OF MADNESS**, 1/6 net. Macmillan

A topical one-act play.

**Jennings (W.), THE SONG OF SONGS**, 1/6 net. Oxford, Parker; London, Simpkin & Marshall  
A new metrical translation of 'The Song of Solomon,' arranged as a drama, with Introduction and notes.

**Maeterlinck (Maurice), PELLEAS AND MELISANDE**, translated by Laurence Alma Tadema, 2/6 net. Allen & Unwin  
A new edition.

## CAMBRIDGE NOTES.

CAMBRIDGE in the past term has been as a University practically non-existent. As elsewhere, all the questions we once deemed of the utmost importance have been in abeyance, as the uncontested election to the Council abundantly showed. The river has been almost deserted; football fields have been turned into hospitals; and our main studies have been directed to rubbing up our half-forgotten French in order to talk to the Belgian refugees, or to acquiring Flemish by means of conversation books. All the Colleges have suffered severe losses of men, and next term they will be still more depleted. College tutors and lecturers are wondering how they are going to live during the coming year, and those who have wives and families are looking anxious.

At the same time, those whose Colleges have suffered comparatively little are very ready with excuses to explain the fact, and those whose courts are almost empty are best satisfied. In a list published early in the term Pembroke stood highest among the sufferers, and Jesus second, Clare being very little behind. In Trinity, the third year on one tutor's "side" is represented by nine men, two or three of whom are Orientals. Of the younger Fellows of Colleges, those who were supposed to hold the most enlightened views and to prefer peace to honour have proved themselves creditably inconsistent by hurrying into the Army, or, if they have



scruples as to the lawfulness of fighting, getting as near the fighting line as they can in order to do ambulance work. Those who questioned the desirability of having a term at all during war-time have a sufficient answer in the fact that the Officers' Training Corps has been keeping some 800 hard at it every day of the week except Saturdays and Sundays, and a large number of these are taking commissions in a far better state of preparation than they would have done had they joined at the beginning of the war. Even the older men have not been idle, and a large body of veterans has been seen drilling on the rifle-ground with very few arms, but no lack of energy or pluck. Their corps has been dubbed "England's last hope," without any reflection on the excellent spirit which prompted its formation.

The way in which the Army has been brought into touch with the University has certainly had its influence on the latter. In the Long Vacation the town, with its many commons and open spaces, was crowded with troops, and presented the appearance of a camp. Many officers were billeted in the Colleges, and showed themselves most appreciative of the efforts made to render their stay pleasant. There are not lacking some practical tokens of the gratitude of regiments in recognition of Cambridge hospitality, and it is sad to think how many of the brave donors have laid down their lives already in France and Flanders.

It is, whilst one deplores their calamities, a real pleasure to welcome the Louvain professors; and many of them have been able to increase our regard for them as delightful guests in our College halls, and most interesting speakers in our lecture-rooms. The Research Hospital has been used for officers, and those who have visited them, or had the privilege of entertaining them when convalescent, have found their conversation and experiences most interesting. Nor have the non-commissioned officers and men been less pleasant to receive as guests in the Colleges, nor their view of the military situation less instructive.

War has certainly a great deal to teach our academic community, and there have been times when we have wondered whether it would not approach us in a more realistic form. A perusal of Gunning's pages shows how little effect the Napoleonic wars had upon the torpor of early nineteenth-century Cambridge as compared with that of the Germanic war on the University of to-day. It is certainly an important matter to consider how far the war will permanently influence the future life of Cambridge. In the first place, it will cause a great break in its traditions. Of the hundreds who have gone away to join the Army, only a few will probably return to academic life, and these will come back very different men, with their ideas completely changed. Will the position of athletics, to take a comparatively trifling matter, be quite the same as it was before? Many forms of athletic sport depend on a very long and slowly developed tradition. Will their suspension for a year or two tend to break this down?

Perhaps the sport which will suffer most is rowing. It is generally acquired at the University in accordance with certain principles of instruction which have been in vogue for nearly three-quarters of a century, or probably more. For the past few years, no fewer than thirty-one boats have prepared for the Lent races, giving full occupation for 279 men, rowing or steering, and some 30 or more coaching them. Suppose the University does not meet in anything like its full strength till 1916, how many will have any knowledge of the art? and is it not quite conceivable that its former

popularity may never return? This is but one example out of many.

Turning to more serious subjects, we may ask what standard will be adopted in granting degrees to those who have been long away on military service, and return to academic studies with vastly more experience of life, and greatly diminished powers of application to this sort of work? Will the examination system continue in all its former vigour, or will new modes of instruction and other methods of testing merit prevail? It is difficult to predict more than that in the future a different standard of values may be set up, and the Blue be no longer the highest distinction of the athlete, or a place in Class I. the surest proof that a man is not altogether a fool. It may be idle, but it is certainly not uninteresting, to speculate on the Cambridge of, say, 1920.

It is satisfactory to observe that two University papers have survived the débâcle. The *Review* has brought out its usual number of issues, and has certainly not deteriorated in interest, though it has had little of the usual "life and thought" to record. The newer venture, *The Cambridge Magazine*, has presented its readers (who must be much curtailed) with a wonderful pennyworth and some capital writing. The fact that these journals are kept going is welcome evidence that the intellectual life of the remnant at Cambridge does not suffer itself to become completely paralysed by war. The Union has continued its debates, and has secured several valuable lectures. Torpid as the University is during this most trying winter, it is not devoid of the elements of a renewed life. J.

#### MR. BERTRAM DOBELL.

We are sorry to notice the death, on Monday last, of Mr. Bertram Dobell, who had attained a unique position among second-hand booksellers by his services to letters. His career as a bookseller and man of letters was well described by Mr. S. Bradbury in a pamphlet published in 1909.

Born in 1842, he received very little education; his father became a cripple early in life, and the boy had to work early and late to add to the resources of the family. When he was nearly 30, he managed to open a stationer and news-vendor's shop in Kentish Town. Twenty years later, when he was well established as a bookseller, he was able to give a little time to literary work. His catalogues already showed touches of humour and appreciation beyond the scope of the mere tradesman; and he played an important part in the life of James Thomson, the author of 'The City of Dreadful Night,' publishing his poems and essays, and helping him to face the demon of depression. Thomson's spirit of pessimism found an echo in Mr. Dobell's own book of verse, 'Rosemary and Pansies,' which showed considerable versatility and some distinction in the sonnet. 'A Century of Sonnets' showed later that he was strongest in this form.

The author's best claim to remembrance, rests, however, on his discoveries which brought into print some new figures, and made substantial additions to some familiar ones. Traherne, whose poetical works and 'Centuries of Meditations' Mr. Dobell gave to the world, is worthy to rank with George Herbert and Vaughan. 'The Poetical Works of William Strode' revealed another seventeenth-century writer of less importance; and 'The Partial Law,' a tragi-comedy by an unknown author, circa 1615-30, is chiefly of historical interest.

Among Mr. Dobell's other discoveries, recorded from time to time in our own columns and elsewhere, were unknown details and variants in the 'Arcadia,' Shelley's 'The Wandering Jew,' and Goldsmith's 'Traveller.' His 'Sidelights on Charles Lamb' makes some likely additions to the corpus of Lamb's work, but is marred by insufficient research, and cannot be accepted in its entirety as convincing. While it reproduces some poor stuff, it gives a pleasing view of the author's candour and geniality. Always a keen book-lover, and when his reserve was disarmed a good talker concerning his treasures, Mr. Dobell will be missed in his familiar shop. His business will be carried on by his two sons.

#### SHELLEY'S 'TRIUMPH OF LIFE.'

130, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne, Dec. 12, 1914.

COMMENTARIES on the above poem have recently appeared in *The Modern English Review*, and in 'Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association.' They are full of interest and illumination for all readers of Shelley. A point which has escaped the vigilance of the commentators and of editors is a curious error in the text of the following passage (l. 77):—

And a cold glare, intenser than the noon,  
But icy cold, obscured with blinding light  
The sun, as he the stars. Like the young moon,  
When on the sunlit limits of the night  
Her white shell trembles amid crimson air,....  
So came a chariot on the silent storm  
Of its own rushing splendour.

The chariot is compared with the young moon. But the glare—the blinding light—comes from the chariot; therefore the glare that obscures the sun is said to be like the young moon! Read thus:—

And a cold glare....obscured with blinding light  
The sun, as he the stars or the young moon,....

The comparison, "as he the stars," has to be repeated: "and as he obscures the stars or the young moon, so came a chariot [which obscured him]."

With regard to the very difficult passage (l. 99)—

All the four faces of that Charioteer  
Had their eyes banded; little profit brings  
Speed in the van and blindness in the rear,  
Nor then avail the beams that quench the sun,  
Or that with banded eyes could pierce the sphere  
Of all that is, has been or will be done;—

it seems worth while to point out that the sense and syntax would be greatly simplified by reading

For who with banded eyes could pierce the sphere...?

If the "f" of "for" were lost, "who" would be changed into "that" relative, to correspond with "that" before "quench."

As a protest against the unmeaning phrase "could temper to its object," and in the hope of inciting others to discover something better, I hazard the following (l. 240):—

I was overcome  
By my own heart alone, which neither age  
Nor tears nor infancy nor now the tomb  
Could trample as its subject.

If "trample" lost its "r," "temper to" might be introduced from l. 277, where it is used intelligibly.

The following passage is very puzzling as printed by all the editors except Rossetti (l. 327):—

Thou wouldst forget thus vainly to deplore  
Ills which if ills can find no cure from thee,  
The thought of which no other sleep will quell,  
Nor other music blot from memory.

Commas are badly wanted round "if ills" without them no one could understand the lines at first reading, and few at the third or fourth. Rossetti alone places stepping-stones for the unwary reader.

J. NETTLESHIP.



## Literary Gossip.

LAST SATURDAY we examined in detail the attempts of *The Times* to justify its arrangements concerning the French Yellow Book. On Monday that paper, following its New York contemporary, announced for to-day a gratis supplement containing the whole of the translation. A word of warning was also published that those who did not order in time would not be able to secure this Supplement, as already a great demand was apparent, and it "could not be reprinted." Just as we were thinking of offering our plant to accomplish what was impossible to *The Times*, we heard that the Government had followed our suggestion, and had themselves issued an edition at 1d. This rendering differs from that sold by *The Times*, being free from the stupidities of that strange dialect—translators' English.

We hope that in any future transactions of the kind the French Government will arrange for immediate publication at a reasonable price, and for the usual courtesies to critics.

THIS extraordinary war has provided many surprises for the experts and many adventures which seem more like fiction than fact. Life, in fact, is always plagiarizing from fiction, and it is possible that the idea of escaping to Holland in a box which was nearly brought off last Saturday by a German anxious to serve his country (Herr Otto von Koehn) was suggested by Dumas. In the 'Vicomte de Bragelonne' D'Artagnan manages to convey Monck secretly in a deal box across the sea from Newcastle to Holland, then, as now, a neutral country. The expedient is humorous, if desperate, for, as D'Artagnan remarked, "it is not the place of a serious man to be shut up in a box like a curious object of natural history."

A GENERAL MEETING of the Classical Association will be held in the Hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company (30, Threadneedle Street) on the afternoon of January 8th. The proceedings will include a motion by Mr. Cradock-Watson, "That Council be invited to consider how our Association may best promote the practical and effective study of Latin in the non-classical schools where only a limited time can be devoted to the subject, and 'scholarship' in the ordinary sense is out of the question," and a Presidential speech by Prof. W. Ridgeway.

MISS A. F. YULE writes:—

"Your interesting notice of the late Col. Prideaux brings to mind two recollections which may possibly be worth placing on record. I may add that I had not, to my regret, any acquaintance with that fine soldier-scholar—a type rarer now than it once was.

"The first recollection refers to the very critical occasion, prior to the capture of Magdala, when, Lieut. Prideaux having been sent by King Theodore to the British camp to treat for conditional surrender, Sir Robert Napier felt bound to send him back to captivity and possible execution.

Speaking of this occurrence to the present writer many years later, Lord Napier of Magdala dwelt on the splendid spirit in which Lieut. Prideaux received the order, and departed to what then seemed his doom, not only without a murmur, but with cheerful, courageous alacrity. Lord Napier spoke also of the mental anguish which it had cost himself to give that order, but of which duty required him to repress all evidence.

"The other recollection is merely this: after the safe return to Europe of King Theodore's captives, liberated by the expedition, one of Sir Bartle Frere's gifted daughters wrote to me: 'Lieut. Prideaux is the only one of the captives who seems to feel gratitude for his deliverance,' or words to that effect, for I quote from memory.

"A timely letter from Col. Prideaux, written in the interests of our native Indian troops, was published only last month."

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORDS, which has been taking some interesting evidence relating to the Middlesex and London County Councils and the Bishopric of London, will shortly inspect the local records of Hertfordshire. Early in the New Year the Commission will visit Oxford for the purpose of inspecting local records in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY is issuing immediately, with the annual volume of *Transactions*, an interesting description of the state of Russia in the later Middle Ages contained in a translation of the 'Novgorod Chronicle' (1016-1472), by Mr. Robert Mitchell, formerly English Consul in Russia, and revised by Prof. Beazley and Mr. Nevill Forbes. The Chronicle devotes much attention to almost incessant hostilities with the Germans.

THE judges of the Imperial poem asked for by the Daughters of the Empire in Canada have decided not to award the prize of \$100, but to call for a new competition. All the poems submitted have been rejected, for reasons mostly of a technical nature, or because the words failed to adapt themselves to the music. The fresh conditions will be announced in a few days.

IN the American edition of 'The Green Curve,' by "Ole Luk-Oie," the author is revealed as Lieut.-Col. E. D. Swinton, Chief of the British Intelligence Staff at the front, and "Eyewitness" of the dispatches from the firing-line of the British troops.

*Winter's Pie* is a creditable production, and may well serve to afford an hour's amusement and relaxation to those for whom it is destined in camps, convalescent homes, hospitals, &c. There are many good illustrations: the 'Retort,' on p. 25; the 'Canterbury Lamb,' p. 26; and 'Not Likely,' p. 32, are among the best. Incidentally Mr. Byam Shaw appears in a new and effective light in 'The Father and the Governor.' Among the crowd of contributors we may mention specially Sir Henry Lucy ('Captain Donovan, D.S.O.') and Mr. Walter Emanuel ('A Dog's Newspaper').

THE well-known American poet Mr. Percy Mackaye has made a contribution to the verse concerning the war. The volume is entitled 'The Present Hour,' and it will be published by Messrs. Macmillan very shortly.

An English edition of Bismarck's letters to his wife from the seat of war, 1870-71, is shortly to be issued by Messrs. Jarrold. These letters were first published in Berlin in 1903, and, although an American version was circulated in the following year (now out of print), no edition has hitherto been issued in this country.

The same firm promise in the early spring an issue of Edgar Allan Poe's works in ten volumes. This is edited with an Introduction by Dr. Chester Noyes Greenbough.

*The Cornhill Magazine* for January opens with the first instalment of 'Western Wanderings,' Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's impressions of America revisited. 'In Memoriam "Roberts, F.M."', includes 'Bobs Bahadur,' reminiscences by Mrs. Maud Diver, and two poems—'He Comes!' by the same hand, and 'The Old Soldier,' by Katharine Tynan. Sir Desmond O'Callaghan writes on 'Guns and Explosives in the Great War,' and Mr. S. P. B. Mais on 'Public Schools in War-Time.' Sir Edward T. Thackeray publishes a few reminiscences of his cousin the famous author; and Sir Edward Clarke contributes 'Leaves from a Lawyer's Case-Book: the Case of Esther Pay.'

In 'The Gentlemen Glass-Makers Come' Sir James Yoxall takes collectors along a by-way of history. 'Some Men of Letters,' by Sir Henry Lucy, ranges from Du Maurier and Sir A. C. Doyle to Clark Russell and Mrs. Craigie. Short stories are 'A Crimean Episode (not Gazetted),' by Mr. G. W. Erskine; 'H.R.H. Prince Tapong,' by F. A. S.; and 'The Poor Man's Pig,' by Prof. L. P. Jacks.

THE January issue of *Chambers's Journal* will contain the opening instalments of a story by Mr. John Foster entitled 'The Bright Eyes of Danger.' It is the longest he has yet written, and deals with the period of the Forty-Five. Other contributions are 'The Duties of the British Navy,' by Mr. R. A. Fletcher; 'Strangers in the Land,' a paper on natural history by the late Col. Aymer Maxwell, who was killed at the siege of Antwerp; 'Finland in War-Time,' by Prof. E. H. Parker; 'Concerning the Dardanelles,' by Capt. W. F. Batten; and 'The Soldier as War Correspondent.'

IN the January number of *Scribner's Magazine* Mr. John Galsworthy begins a serial, 'The Freelands'; Madame Waddington contributes an impressive picture of the desolation and ravages of 'War Times' in rural France; Mr. Richard Harding Davis, as an eyewitness, describes the shelling and destruction of Reims Cathedral, and publishes some photographs of the bombardment; and a hitherto unpublished essay by Stevenson, 'On the Choice of a Profession,' is introduced by Mr. Lloyd Osbourne.



## SCIENCE

*The Wonder of Life.* By J. Arthur Thomson. (Melrose, 12s. 6d. net.)

IN some 650 closely reasoned pages Prof. Thomson has given us good measure, pressed down, and running over. The scope of the present book is wide enough to touch the fringe of many and various problems connected with animal life—as distinct from the human drama—and it may be regarded as an amplification of some of the author's previous writings on the subject, and particularly as a continuation of his 'Biology of the Seasons.' He claims that it is

"an unconventional introduction to Natural History and Biology, taking broad views of the actual lives of living creatures and working inwards. It is therefore complementary to other books which begin with the minute analysis of the individual."

Persistently he combats the view that biology is only applied chemistry and physics, while he emphasizes the limitations of mechanical formulæ for biological purposes. In his final summary he recognizes

"three orders of facts: the physical order, where mechanism reigns, where mechanical formulæ suffice for the description of what goes on; the animate order, where mechanism is transcended; and the physical order, where mechanism is irrelevant."

For, as he puts it, so far from holding Kant's view that there is one science of nature, he follows Driesch and others in maintaining a separate place for Biology beside Physics as "a fundamental and autonomous science," and would on the same grounds differentiate Psychology from the other two. It is not inconsistent with this attitude that he should be ready to examine and test his own theories beside the formulæ advanced by other men of science, which, if he cannot accept them as the true solution of his problems, he thus puts to something of the same purpose as the hard substances swallowed by a fowl to aid the action of its gizzard. The plain man, who does not feel called upon to rush in where doctors disagree, may mildly speculate as to the cause of all this pother, content for his own part if he can, under Prof. Thomson's stimulating direction, assimilate the plainer lessons of the fascinating experiments described and the many fresh facts that have been brought together. Here and there, it may be, when technical terms are particularly rampant and he encounters what seems a wilfully devastating passage, the student of weak digestion will sigh for the glossary which should supply the necessary gastric juices.

The book is conveniently divided into seven distinct compartments in the form of chapters; in the subject-matter of each, however, there is inevitably a certain amount of overlapping. Each chapter is in turn subdivided under a number of headings printed in dark type. Under the somewhat vague title of the first

chapter, 'The Drama of Life,' the discussion opens with an outline of vital motives. We are given a first glimpse of the crowded stage, and the vast number, not only of individuals, but also of species. Always it is among the invertebrates that we find the most staggering figures, and Dr. Sharpe has calculated the number of named species of insects at a quarter of a million, and suggested that this does not represent more than a tenth of the total. Some of the familiar features of the struggle for existence are touched upon, with its innumerable effective adaptations and devices.

The next section deals with the six great haunts of life, and the distinctive fauna of the shore, the open sea, the deep sea, the fresh water, the dry land, and the air. In various ways the littoral area, which for our purposes must be taken as not merely the stretch between tide-marks, but the whole of the shallow shelf extending to a depth of about 100 fathoms, is the most productive for the student of biology. Here is the meeting-place of representatives of all the other haunts except the aerial; we see in perfection the struggle for foothold and all that it means; and we can note the various methods of diminishing infantile mortality. The discipline of this rough-and-tumble existence is the familiar story of all competition, and Prof. Thomson speaks of

"the probability that it was on the sea-shore that many of the most valuable of vital acquisitions were made.... The shore has been a great school of life. Yet in saying this we do not wish to imply that the wisdom of any animal race whatsoever has been due to the premiums which individuals have paid to experience. For this theory of entailment does not seem to us to describe Nature's method."

In the final chapter he returns to this crucial problem of the transmissibility of acquired characters, when he examines in some detail, but finds himself unable to accept, the so-called "Mnemic" theories of heredity. He recognizes, indeed, that here, as elsewhere, dogmatism is out of place; in truth, in this extremely intricate question it is again none too easy for the "plain man"—towards whom the author shows himself quaintly considerate—to follow the nice distinctions on either side, which almost make it appear at times that, when the line of argument is showing signs of wearing thin, a splice can be effected by the process of ingenious hair-splitting. The chapter on 'The Insurgence of Life' shows the circumvention of obstacles in the exploitation of the earth—instances being given of a productivity so prodigious that it is only a marvel there is any niche left to fill—and what is termed the "conquest of time." This latter theme, more fully elaborated in the author's 'Biology of the Seasons,' is illustrated by some of the well-known problems of bird migration.

'The Ways of Life' next brings us to the deeply interesting questions arising from animal behaviour. Though it is by no means a simple matter to determine where instinct ends and intelligence begins,

and "it is not easy to discover either kind of behaviour in a perfectly pure form," yet the difference exists. But while most naturalists are now ready to credit animals with *intelligence* (perceptual inference), this is shown to fall short of *reason* (conceptual inference). Very instructive experiments are described illustrating the powers of animals to learn by the method of "trial and error," and in one case it may interest some human students of education to read that punishment of error appeared to hinder progress. It would probably be more than interesting to obtain unprejudiced accounts of the experiences of those who have trained performing animals without any pretence of scientific investigation.

'The Web of Life' supplies many strange instances of the intricacy of inter-relations, and ranges from the formation of the pearl, the misdeeds of the cuckoo, and many another less familiar mystery, to the wonders of the anthill and the beehive.

The 'Cycle of Life' touches on various aspects of development and growth—adolescence, courtship, the founding of a family, old age, and death. It is pointed out that "the majority of wild animals seem to die a violent death, before there is time for senescence, much less senility."

The final chapter is the longest and most important, dealing with the difficult, but fascinating phenomena of the living creature itself. In problems of protective coloration and the like we are taken well off the beaten track, and questions are broached which deserve more attention. The discussion on Regeneration, or the capacity for re-growing lost parts, is of special value. Prof. Thomson has kept the greatest wonder of all, evolution, for his final summing-up, which contains some remarkably fine passages of real beauty and insight. The whole book is most impressive and illuminating, and it only remains to be said that the illustrations are unstinted and—particularly in the case of the coloured plates—exceptionally good. The Index might have been more comprehensive.

## SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 10.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Mr. Lawrence Weaver read a paper on the building accounts of the City churches (parochial) erected by Sir Christopher Wren. Mr. Weaver described the complete priced bills of quantities and ledger accounts giving the names of all the tradesmen employed on Wren's City churches, the accounts of the "tabernacles" or temporary churches set up after the Fire, and the general accounts showing sundry disbursements for Wren's office expenses, &c., included in three large MS. volumes. These had been lost sight of since 1725. In that year Christopher Wren, the son of the architect, gave careful instructions for their preservation at St. Paul's Cathedral, but not long afterwards they came into the hands of a bookseller who sold them to Bishop Rawlinson. They have since reposed peacefully in the Bodleian Library, and attention has now for the first time been directed to their contents. They make it possible to identify the workmanship of all the City churches, and the rates of payment for every kind of craftsmanship. They introduce the student also to many of the assistants who worked with Wren, and altogether throw a flood of light on the building practice of his time.

Mr. P. M. Johnston exhibited some pieces of stained glass from Tonge Church, Kent.



**HISTORICAL.**—Dec. 10.—Mr. Malden, Hon. Secretary and V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Rushbrooke Williams, Fellow of All Souls, and Mr. E. B. Powley were declared elected Fellows of the Society; and the forthcoming removal of the Society's library, offices, and meetings to 22, Russell Square was announced.

A paper was read by the Literary Director, Mr. Hall, communicated by Madame Lubimanko, upon the correspondence between Queen Elizabeth and Ivan the Terrible and the two succeeding Tsars of Russia. It was pointed out that the whole series of ninety letters should be printed. The correspondence turned chiefly upon the affairs of the Muscovy Company, but also upon political alliance, and included in the time of Ivan proposals of marriage with the Queen, which she declined, to the evident irritation of the Tsar. Mr. Barnes Steven and the Chairman spoke briefly upon the subject of the paper.

A paper was also read by Mr. Maurice Wilkinson upon a French Provincial Assembly during the League. The Assembly was that of Burgundy. The study, which Mr. Wilkinson by research in French local archives has made peculiarly his own, will be elaborated in the paper when printed.

**MATHEMATICAL.**—Dec. 10.—Sir Joseph Larmor, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. H. Fowler, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, was elected a Member.

Mr. E. H. Neville read a paper 'On Simultaneous Equations, Linear or Functional.' This paper gives a convenient process for approximating to the numerical solution of equations. As an illustration, the method is applied to solve the geometrical problem of covering a circle completely by means of five equal smaller circles, and it is proved that a complete covering is impossible if the ratio of the radii is less than a certain limit (which is slightly greater than 3:5). In a more concrete form, this geometrical problem may be found as a side-show in gipsy tents at fairs: the larger circle is painted on a table, and is to be covered completely by five metal discs.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Neville's paper it was stated that in the actual apparatus used by the gipsies (a specimen of which was exhibited) the ratio of the radii of the circles is very nearly equal to the limit assigned by the mathematical theory. A question was also asked as to the origin and history of the gipsy-problem, but no answer was forthcoming.

Mr. G. H. Hardy then gave an account of a paper by Mr. S. Ramanujan 'On Highly Composite Numbers.' This paper was communicated formally at the November meeting; but it does not lend itself to a non-technical abstract.

The remaining papers were communicated by title from the chair: 'On Cyclotomic Quiniquisection,' by Prof. W. Burnside, 'Oscillations near the Isosceles Triangle: Solution of the Three Body Problem,' by Prof. D. Buchanan, and 'On Lamé's Differential Equation and Ellipsoidal Harmonics,' by Prof. E. T. Whittaker.

**ALCHEMICAL.**—Dec. 11.—Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, Acting-President, in the chair.

The meeting was in the nature of a symposium, the following papers being read: 'An Interpretation of Alchemical Symbolism with Reference to the Writings of Edward Kelly,' by Lieut.-Col. Jasper Gibson, 'Some Notes on Alipili,' by Mr. A. E. Waite, 'The Purposes of Alchemical Research,' by Mr. G. De Mengel, 'Principles and Symbols,' by Mr. D. N. Dunlop, and 'Some Characteristics of Mediæval Thought,' by Mr. H. S. Redgrove.

Lieut.-Col. Gibson dealt with certain analogies between the speculations of the mediæval alchemists, the doctrines of ancient Indian philosophy, and the theories of modern science. Mr. Waite's paper was concerned with a work by a little-known alchemist of a highly symbolic nature, treating of psychological matters under chemical veils, his main point being to emphasize the difficulties of interpreting the texts of alchemy. Mr. De Mengel suggested that, although the alchemists frequently went astray in their philosophical speculations, we might profit from certain of their philosophical ideas. Mr. D. N. Dunlop offered some suggestions towards an interpretation of alchemy from a monistic standpoint, maintaining the essential unity of its various aspects, chemical, physiological, and mystical. Mr. H. S. Redgrove dealt briefly with the interplay of the two great forces of scholasticism and mysticism on the mediæval mind.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mex. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—Canadian Mortgages regarded as a Field for the Investment of the Funds of British Life Assurance Companies, Mr. A. D. Besant.

## FINE ARTS

*Ægean Archaeology: an Introduction to the Archaeology of Prehistoric Greece.*  
By H. R. Hall. (Lee Warner, 12s. 6d. net.)

THIS book, which is crammed with curious knowledge and many bold conjectures, is an attempt to give the ordinary reader some idea of what went on in the Eastern Mediterranean before the advent of the Greeks. That irruption was not very early, and advanced in at least two waves—one the Achæan, about 1200 B.C., and the other Dorian, a couple of centuries later. With the latter came in the use of iron weapons instead of bronze, and a partial destruction of the older Achæan civilization, which had taken up a great deal from the earlier Ægean societies. For the Greeks found no empty country, but one full of people who had attained considerable facility in making pots, knives, armour, and even decorating their houses with bands of colour, and fresco work attempting to represent the life of much of the animal and plant world. It is this earlier civilization—of which the principal remains are now found in Crete—that Mr. Hall attempts to describe. It has far too many names and stages in his and similar books. It is separated into Minoan, Cycladic, Mycænæan, and these again into subdivisions I., II., and III., so that the innocent reader finds himself plunged into a labyrinth of distinctions suggesting the maze for which Crete was famous in Greek legend. The only safe clues in the chronology of these epochs are supplied by the Egyptian imports—scarabs and the like—which are found in the ruined palaces.

These are very curious, and indicate a stage of culture in which there must have been powerful monarchs who could command unlimited labour and skilled artisans, and who were bold enough to dwell near the sea without fear of the pirates universal in the subsequent age. These princes were, as the Greeks knew full well, thalassocrats, who could build a "pleasaunce" near the sea, such as the Sandringham of an English king. The suggestion that some of the sites (e.g., Phaestus) were chosen on account of the splendid view they commanded implies to us a gross anachronism. We know of no early race, not even the Greeks, influenced by such considerations. In modern Europe the love of romantic scenery dates only from the eighteenth century. The anachronism is all the more marked since, in spite of the elaborate building, the lavish ornament, the clever use of precious metals and of rich colours, the whole outcome is distinctly ugly in any modern sense. Mr. Hall, we think, uses on every page extravagant terms of praise. The work is "exquisite," "magnificent," "splendid," &c. Let any candid critic go through the illustrations, and he will see at once what we mean. Nor is there any appearance of gradual improve-

ment, as in early Greek work. The latest things rather show decadence than growth, and tell us that this epoch of culture had done its work.

The illustrations, though profuse, are often inadequate. Many of the photographs, especially of large objects, are so reduced that we can hardly verify Mr. Hall's descriptions of complicated designs. To him, therefore, the originals may have seemed splendid, though to us they have little meaning. But, with all allowance for this, we think his standpoint is optimistic. We feel that he has been so busy collecting facts that he has not spent time enough in studying causes. Here, for example, are two statements, only four pages apart, near the end of the volume: "Crete was without commerce, for she led nowhere, and without arts, because she had no commerce." (This was in historic times, when new routes passed her by.) But then he talks of

"the position of dominance which its geographical position had caused it to take from the beginning of things, and its sea-given prosperity had enabled it to hold through so many centuries."

These statements do not fit together. The geographical position of Crete was permanent, and it was always in the way from Greece to Egypt, from Cyprus to the West. The causes of the historical decay of Crete are, indeed, difficult to explain. Possibly the survival of a large pre-Hellenic population leavened the small number of the Dorian invaders, and so prevented the island from advancing into the light of Hellenic civilization. But this is only a conjecture. At all events, the Cretan civilization was not what Mr. Hall calls it: "of all civilizations of the world, in some ways the most artistic, the most æsthetic." He knows that primitive pottery may be manufactured at any epoch, being a sign not of antiquity, but of rudeness. Yet in more than one place he argues that because pottery is rude it must be old. He seems to think that a Doric temple means a temple built by the Dorians (p. 19). He is right, we hold, in maintaining the non-Aryan character of the Ægean pre-Hellenic people, but he seems to us often to imply that all this population was homogeneous, whereas there were probably various strata. Nor is it likely that one language only was spoken. The *dromos* into a beehive tomb is not a special entrance made for offering sacrifices, but simply a survival of the old low and narrow entrance into every beehive dwelling which made the inmates safe from attack by any but single assailants on their hands and feet. The elaborate and precious sword-handles which are among the most remarkable of the discoveries are evidently the handles of weapons made for state purposes, not for use. This is probably Mr. Hall's opinion also, but he has not stated it clearly. How could he tell us everything we demand? His book is already "as full as an egg is of meat," and we are thankful for it, though we differ from him now and again in matters of detail.



## Fine Art Gossip.

THE picture representing the 'Burning of Antwerp Cathedral, 1533,' now on view at the Modern Gallery, is obviously much later in date than Friedrik Ryckaert, to whom it was first attributed. It has many typically seventeenth-century qualities, though its large scale has militated against its possession of the full refinement of technique belonging to the best works of such a painter as A. van der Neer, to whom it is now attributed. Nevertheless, it is a work of considerable merit, particularly in the darker passages, as in the hilly stretch of town on the right, adroitly moved into proximity with the cathedral for the purposes of composition. The more melodramatic passage representing the conflagration itself is not so subtle, and this communicates with the sky. In a measure, doubtless, a certain prevailing foxiness of tone is due to the yellowing of oil when kept in the dark, and will disappear in the next few months.

The water-colours of Egypt by Mr. A. O. Lamplough in the room adjoining show great technical dexterity, which is pertinent to the occasion. The wide range of distance and the clear atmosphere in this country of flat spaces and delicate detail call for great precision and directness of handling. Mr. Lamplough has these qualities to a considerable extent, but his work is somewhat tricky, impressing us by its display rather than its intimacy. Nos. 4 and 11 are the best.

The whole of the proceeds of the exhibition are to be devoted to the Queen's Work for Women Fund.

At the Goupil Gallery Miss Maud Earl shows some oil paintings to illustrate a dog story, 'Memories,' by Mr. John Galsworthy. They appear to have been painted from nature, and some of them, such as No. 3 and No. 6, show the ability to catch a momentary and spontaneous action of the animal. There are other exhibits of original drawings and illustrations in books published by Mr. Heinemann, including the originals of Mr. Byam Shaw's 'Garden of Kama,' reviewed in these columns a fortnight ago (p. 606). We are glad to see that among the oceans of three-colour printing Mr. Nicholson's books of woodcuts still command not only a unique position, but also a sale.

A SERIES of panel pictures by Mr. Frank Brangwyn have been added to the chapel of Christ's Hospital. They were presented to the school by some of the Governors.

COUNT G. N. PLUNKETT gave a lecture on 'Symbolism in Church Architecture' before the students of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on the 10th inst.

As usual at this season, the Royal Institution have arranged some attractive lectures. Among these we notice two lectures by Prof. William J. Pope on 'Colour Photography—Scientific Applications.' The first will be devoted to 'Photographic Appreciation of Colour in Monochrome,' and the second to 'Photography in Natural Colours.'

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish on Tuesday next 'Bernini, and Other Studies in the History of Art,' by Mr. Richard Norton, an American critic of high standing. The volume is elaborately illustrated.

THE world of art may be glad to know that Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons have in active preparation a 'Who's Who' on the lines of their 'Who's Who in the Theatre' and 'Who's Who in Music.' The aim of the work, which is edited by Mr. Leonard Stowell, is to record the careers of artists of distinction all over the world, together with matter relating to art in general.

## MUSIC

### SIR CHARLES STANFORD'S RECOLLECTIONS.

IT has been said that a book that pleases must have been pleasant to write. Such, at least, is the impression produced by Sir Charles Stanford's agreeable volume of reminiscences. The pleasures of memory have obviously inspired the cheery and animated tone of these 'Pages from an Unwritten Diary.' Music and musicians are, of course, prominent in the record. But the treatment of these themes is in perfect accord with the suavity and breadth of view that distinguish the author's comments on what has interested him in the larger world outside the world of music. From the musical standpoint, he does not sketch the history of his own time, though there is no lack of the staple of which history is made in much that he has written. It is an eventful course of years from the Mendelssohnian era in which he was born to the times of Liszt and Brahms, Wagner and Strauss. If the milestones are not marked, they are sufficiently suggested. But the appeal of the book is to all kinds of readers—musical and partly (or not at all) musical. It is attractive, as we have hinted, in its agreeable tone and variety of interest. Famous men and women are portrayed in a few vivid touches; and with the same delightful art an incident is told with so persuasive an air of actuality that it involves the reader as a participator in the event. Here may be noted another feature of the book, which is the number of witty or humorous stories, not merely good in themselves, but—what is another matter altogether—extremely well told. Many of these would have mollified the tyrannical Roman Emperor who ordered the instant execution of a certain retailer of "chestnuts." It is, indeed, some years since we have seen a volume of reminiscences that is so exemplary in this matter.

Sir Charles Stanford's earliest recollections are of Dublin, where he was born, and of the legal and musical society with which his family made him familiar. Dublin had long since achieved musical renown. Was it not the scene of the first production of 'The Messiah'? Dublin was richly endowed in music and native musical talent. John Stanford, the author's father, though of the legal profession, was an accomplished musician and actor, with a bass voice of the finest quality. When Lablache heard him as Leporello in 'Don Giovanni,' he promptly called him his "second self." Then there was Mrs. Geale, the niece of Lady Morgan, who "by some extraordinary art manufactured for herself a tenor voice of rare Italian quality." This miraculous lady once astonished Jenny Lind at a rehearsal

*Pages from an Unwritten Diary.* By Sir Charles Villiers Stanford. (Arnold, 12s. 6d. net.)

of a Viceregal Lodge concert by announcing herself as the tenor who was to sing in a trio for soprano, tenor, and bass with Jenny Lind and John Stanford. In later years, when the elder Stanford asked her to sing once more at his house, she replied, "My dear John, I am the miserable remains of a well-spent voice."

Brilliant and congenial was the society of Dublin recalled in these reminiscences. It included Dickinson, Dean of the Chapel Royal, known as the "Protestant Father Healy." When Lord James Butler told him he was going to be made a bishop, Dickinson's instant reply was: "Well, my Lord, I have heard of a bishop of your name, but I cannot see any Analogy in your case." A characteristic story is told of the inimitable Father Healy, the hero of which was Meldon, the stoutest of Dublin doctors. A friend asked Healy:

"How can a sensible man like you believe that Jonah really came out of the whale's belly?"

Healy replied:—

"I don't know, I saw something quite as peculiar to-day. I saw Meldon getting out of a fly!"

Among celebrities who visited Dublin Sir Charles recalls, in a pleasant sketch, G. A. Osborne, a musician of the warmest and most enlightened sympathies, the friend of Berlioz and Rossini. He was so like the composer of 'William Tell' that, if Rossini was bored at any evening party where he also chanced to be, he would suggest to Osborne he should "be Rossini for the rest of the evening," and then silently decamp. There seems no doubt that Osborne played the part perfectly. Another admirable sketch is concerned with the famous organist Sir R. P. Stewart, an extraordinary example of self-taught genius, who might easily, in other conditions, have attained the highest place in the profession.

In 1862 Sir Charles made his first visit to London, where he had pianoforte lessons from Pauer, who was a pupil of Mozart's second son Wolfgang. This circumstance recalls an interesting anecdote told to him by Joachim, who had it direct from Mendelssohn. When in Italy in 1831, Mendelssohn visited the house of the military commandant at Milan, whose wife was Dorothea von Ertmann, Beethoven's intimate friend, immortalized in one of the sonatas. One evening he had played her favourite sonata and much else of Beethoven, when

"a little modest Austrian official, who had been sitting in the corner, came up and said timidly—in German—'Won't you play something of my dear father's?' 'Who was your father?' asked Mendelssohn. 'Ach, Mozart,' was the reply. And, said Mendelssohn, 'I *did* play Mozart for him, and for the rest of the evening.'

The Austrian official was Karl, the elder son of Mozart. Apart from the pathetic touch of "filial jealousy," which, Sir Charles says, affected Mendelssohn deeply, the story is interesting historically as connecting one generation of composers with another, like that simple incident Dr. Burney relates in his 'Travels,' when



he met at Bologna in 1770 "Monsieur Mozart" and his famous son, the boy who had recently been astonishing London.

Reluctantly we must pass over the author's further recollections of Dublin, which occupy no inconsiderable portion of the book, and touch on his memories of Cambridge, where, in 1873, he had migrated from Queens' to Trinity. Here the all-dominant personality was Thompson, the Master, "tall, dignified, and strikingly handsome," who concealed "a kindly heart under sarcastic armour." Not long had the author to wait before he experienced something of the Master's satire. After his election to the post of organist it had been agreed that he should study in Germany. When the appointment was settled, he called on the Master, who, after telling him of the duties required, wound up his remarks by referring to the visit to Germany in these terms:—

"And may I ask shall you have in Leipzig any recreations in the intervals of organ-blowing?"

When the late Edmund Gurney informed him of his intention of studying music, Thompson, with an air of encouragement, observed, "Well, Mr. Gurney, it is a *grade* better than dancing." It is owing to a common infirmity of mankind that some of the finest examples of Thompson's ironic wit have been ascribed to others. Thus his characteristic remark, made at a college meeting for discussing the new statutes—"We are none of us infallible, not even the youngest amongst us"—has been fathered on Jowett. The story of how, to use a vulgar locution, he "took it out of" Coutts Trotter must be read as told. Even then it requires something approaching the voice and manner of Thompson to ensure a perfect rendering. It is necessary to observe the pause that usually preceded the sting in the irony. Some one asked Thompson:—

"Who is this man Bickersteth who has been made Bishop of Ripon?" "I am told," said the Master, "that he was a Queens' man and a Junior Optime; and as far as I can ascertain he has done nothing unworthy of these antecedents."

When Seeley was appointed Professor of Modern History, in succession to Kingsley, Thompson went to his first lecture. Coming away, he was asked by a friend what he thought of it, and observed, "I did not know that we should miss poor Kingsley so soon."

We can but glance at the interesting account of music in Germany some forty years ago. It was a very different Leipzig Sir Charles visited to study under Reinecke. Bach's old church, now destroyed by the restorer, existed not greatly altered since the time of Bach. The young Cambridge organist was utterly disconcerted by the Silbermann organ. He found the attempt to play upon it as hard work as penal servitude must be, and recalled the Master of Trinity's reference to "organ-blowing" as offering something preferable. His last year in Germany was partly spent in studying at Berlin under Friedrich Kiel, of whom he writes with keen appreciation. Of the

witty and delightful Hans von Bülow he has much to recall which we must leave the reader to enjoy. Out of the fullness of his memories Sir Charles writes, and it is we who suffer the embarrassment of the rich material he offers. We should like to quote the account of Brahms as a conductor and pianist. But these valuable impressions the musical reader will fasten upon instinctively.

We note that Sir Charles Stanford's reference to H. F. Chorley, "the redoubtable critic of *The Athenæum*," is somewhat ungracious. He was taken to see the critic, he tells us, on his first visit to London in 1862, and was, of course, received with courtesy. His comment, after these many years, is: "Not having to write about me in the newspaper, he was very kind and encouraging." The insinuation is gratuitous. No one should know better than Sir Charles Stanford that musical critics are not unfriendly towards young and aspiring composers.

### Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the Royal Philharmonic Concert last Thursday week opened with a Concerto by Vivaldi. An arrangement of it as an Organ Concerto is attributed to Bach. The present one for strings is by S. Franco. This formal old music was followed by Grieg's romantic Pianoforte Concerto, which, in spite of Miss Katherine Goodson's excellent playing, lost some of its romance. Her tone at times was too soft, and there was too much *ritardando*. Grieg's work, the finest of the kind since Schumann's, has, fortunately, not become hackneyed. The programme included Liadoff's *Légende*, 'The Enchanted Lake.' There is atmosphere in the delicately scored movement, but a poetic basis, however slight, might have added interest to music which does not show strong individuality. The concert, under M. Safonoff's able direction, ended with Tschaiikowsky's Fourth Symphony in *F* minor.

LAST SATURDAY'S Symphony Concert included Tschaiikowsky's well-known 'Pathétique' Symphony, which Sir Henry J. Wood had not conducted at these concerts for some time. The playing of the orchestra was good, and the conductor's reading was sound, yet we felt that he was trying to make it as impressive as possible. The aim was right, only it should have been less perceptible. This was particularly noticeable in the first and last movements. M. Benno Moiseiwitsch played the solo part of Saint-Saëns's Concerto in *G* minor. His performance, neat and graceful, lacked dash and brilliancy. It is a work which enjoys great popularity. The music is clever, though not deep, and much of its effect depends upon the pianist. Debussy's characteristic 'Fêtes' (No. 2 of the Three Nocturnes) brought the concert to a close.

THERE was a large audience at Bechstein Hall on Monday night for the Beethoven-Tschaiikowsky Concert. In the early days of the Popular Concerts at the old St. James's Hall, Beethoven's Septet was a great attraction, but now it is less so. The rise of the romantic school, which began soon after his death, may to some extent account for the change, but the real cause is, we think, the knowledge we now have of Beethoven's

greater works. An occasional hearing of the Septet is, however, interesting. An excellent performance was given by Messrs. W. H. Reed, A. Hobday, R. Purcell-Jones, C. Winterbottom, M. Gomez, E. F. James, and Thos. R. Busby.

The Tschaiikowsky Trio in *A* minor was rendered with due understanding and feeling. M. Michael Doré, the Russian violinist, is an able artist; M. E. Dochaerd, cellist of the Brussels Quartet, is well known; and M. Safonoff is an able, sympathetic interpreter of Tschaiikowsky's music. But his pianoforte playing has not the magnetic influence which he exerts when he is at the conductor's desk.

THE programme of the tenth and last Classical Concert of the present series at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday evening was different from that usual at these concerts, and, after the storm and stress of much modern music, by no means unpleasant. Mozart in the two middle movements of his Symphony in *A* shows how in charm of melody, grace, and ease of style he stands at the head of all the composers of the eighteenth century. The formal first and last movements, not equally inspired, set them off to the best advantage. Of Grieg's 'Holberg' Suite, the Gavotte and Air are the most characteristic sections; the Finale, indeed, comes somewhat as an anticlimax. Both these works Sir George Henschel conducted with his well-known enthusiasm. The programme included Bach's Overture in *B* minor for flute and strings. Mr. Albert Fransella, the soloist, rendered full justice to his florid part. He was also heard in Mr. F. S. Kelly's bright Serenade in *E* minor, Op. 7. At the end of the programme came Haydn's Symphony in *D*, entitled 'Le Matin,' which proved instructive and interesting.

THE fourth and last of the Leighton House Concerts before Christmas took place on Friday, the 11th inst. A pleasant programme of good music included short solos for pianoforte, also songs, and recitations by Mrs. Claudine Currey of M. E. Cammaerts's 'Au Grand Roi d'un Petit Pays' and Campenhout's 'La Brabançonne.' These chamber concerts will shortly be resumed. The dates are January 29th and February 5th, 12th, and 19th, and the proceeds will be given to English musicians in need of help.

GIOVANI SGAMBATI, who died at Rome on Monday at the age of 71, was born in that city. His mother was an Englishwoman, daughter of Joseph Gott, the sculptor, a native of London. He showed early taste for music, and studied at the Conservatorio of Naples. Returning to Rome in 1860, he won fame as a pianist. In 1864 he began to compose, first a pianoforte quartet, and afterwards two pianoforte quintets. Then, in company with Liszt, whose acquaintance he had made in Rome, he visited Germany. In 1876 Wagner, being in Rome, heard the works just named; and on his strong recommendation the Schott firm purchased and published the two quintets. In 1882 a symphony of Sgambati's was performed at the Crystal Palace under his direction, and his second quintet won favour at the Popular Concerts. His 'Messa da Requiem,' written to commemorate the death of King Humbert, is generally considered his most ambitious work. Sgambati also wrote songs and pianoforte pieces. He and Penelli were the founders of the Liceo Musicale of the Accademia di S. Cecilia.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

See. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.  
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.



## DRAMA

### AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN PLAYS.

*Romance.* By Edward Sheldon. (Macmillan & Co., 5s. 6d. net.)

*Three Plays for the Australian Stage: The Wasters, Galahad Jones, and Mrs. Pretty and the Premier.* By Arthur H. Adams. (Sydney, William Brooks, 6s.)

*Makers of Madness.* By Hermann Hagedorn. (Macmillan & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

ALL these plays have been written at a considerable distance from the experimental laboratory of the world's drama. Perhaps that is the reason why they impress us as the sort of plays English authors might have been writing to-day, if there had never been a reaction against sentimentality, and if the easygoing technique of twenty years ago was with us yet. We should have had more like them if Mr. Henry Arthur Jones had remained faithful to 'The Silver King.' It is probable that they will find warm admirers here to-day. 'Romance' we confidently expect to see upon the English stage.

The subject of this play is the woman with a past—that overworked product of the nineties. She is an Italian *prima donna* who falls in love with an unsophisticated clergyman. He is naturally deeply shocked at the discovery of her past, and attempts first to save her soul and then to possess her, in a scene which reminds us of the end of 'The Christian.' The lady, however, submits to be reformed, and eventually lives to a ripe and celibate old age. The clergyman becomes a bishop, and repeats the story of his love, forty years later, to a grandson who wishes to marry an undesirable actress, and does so in spite of the moral deducible from the confession. The present-day scenes form the prologue and the epilogue; the episode with the Italian makes up the body of the play. There is considerable humour in 'Romance,' and much excellent "business" is suggested, but its supreme characteristic is its sentimentality.

This, too, is the most striking feature of the three plays by Mr. A. H. Adams. The author tells us that "these plays were written for the Australian Stage. One of the many drawbacks to their production is that there is no Australian Stage." Keeping this unfortunate limitation in view, we must congratulate Mr. Adams on his success. He makes use of expedients which we prefer to do without, such as soliloquies and coincidences. His characters are all too self-confident, and his humour is sometimes a trifle forced. But to balance these defects Mr. Adams succeeds in making his readers interested (in two of the plays) in very ordinary people, and the plots are distinctly original. All the plays deal with Australian subjects, but one of them ('Galahad Jones') might well be adapted to the London

stage, since the story had some success over here as a novel. 'Mrs. Pretty and the Premier' is the most amusing of the three, but English audiences would probably not take kindly to the volcanic Labour Prime Minister, and the almost equally volcanic widow whom he woos and marries with a rapidity unequalled, we should imagine, in all drama. Our own statesmen are different—as politicians, at any rate.

Mr. Hagedorn is known as the author of some verse, but 'Makers of Madness' is, we believe, his first essay in drama. It is a pamphlet on war from a neutral and pacifist point of view. There are two pictures of groups of men who, to forward their own interests or to gratify their own ambitions, promote a war between an imaginary kingdom and a republic. There is one good scene in a elubroom, but the play fails to achieve conviction because it scarcely touches essentials, and the argument it employs is too theoretical. Wars, after all, are not due to the behaviour of a few unctuous rascals around a telephone.

### Dramatic Gossip.

THE gentle art of espionage—practised at the Royalty in various ways by half the cast of 'The Man who Stayed at Home,' by Messrs. Lechmere Worrall and J. E. H. Terry—is revealed in its subtlety by Christopher Brent, a young man of agreeable manners, whose genial idleness forms a good cover for his purpose. He outwits the fiendish plots of the proprietor of a select boarding establishment on the East Coast; her son Carl, a clerk in the Admiralty, with ample opportunities of copying secret plans; Fritz, a waiter, of alleged Dutch extraction; and finally Fräulein Schroeder, an ex-governess, and now a naturalized Briton. To assist him in the difficult task of keeping an eye on these four he has the help of Mrs. Leigh, a fascinating widow, whose friendship is the cause of much heartburning to his sweetheart, Molly Preston. Molly's father frowns on the love-making between his daughter and Brent because the latter will not enlist.

Brent gaily endures the bestowal of a white feather, cutting speeches, and contemptuous tolerance. Shielded by his air of amiable idiocy, he has the agreeable task of locating—and dislocating—a Marconi apparatus concealed behind the fireplace, and otherwise balking and exposing the proceedings of the Teutonic party.

The part is delightfully played by Mr. Dennis Eadie. Mr. Edwards as Fritz, and Mr. Malcolm Cherry as Carl, are both sufficiently desperate villains; while Mr. Hubert Harben and Jean Cadell are amusing as a J.P. and a maiden lady. Praise is also due to Mary Jerrold for her clever impersonation of the governess.

It is, perhaps, unkind to suggest that the unfortunate German spies never really had a chance. Fritz's behaviour when any one approached the fireplace was enough to arouse the suspicions of a child; and Carl, in the third act, would hardly have laid down his pistol and looked out of the window when he had his opponent disarmed and at his mercy. But such a play can hardly be treated seriously. It achieves its purpose in being entertaining.

IN his forthcoming production of 'David Copperfield' at His Majesty's Sir Herbert Tree will revert to the old arrangements, and give evening performances during the week, and matinées only on Wednesdays and Saturdays. An exception will be made on Boxing Day, when an extra matinée will take place. The play will have four acts and twelve scenes, and all the characters will be made up after well-known illustrations.

MR. JAMES WELCH is reviving at the New on the 29th inst. 'The New Clown,' in which Nina Boucicault will resume her original character.

THE GAIETY is at present closed, and Mr. George Edwardes's latest venture 'Betty,' by Mr. Frederick Lonsdale and Gladys Unger, with music by Mr. Paul Rubens, will be first performed at Manchester on Christmas Eve. Winifred Barnes, Mr. G. P. Huntley, and Mr. C. M. Lowne are in the cast.

THAT superlative piece of sentiment, 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' is to be revived at the Playhouse on Boxing Day. Cora Goffin will act the angelic boy, and Lilian Braithwaite his mother.

ON Boxing Day also Mr. F. R. Benson will produce 'Henry V.' supported by an excellent company of his old associates, which will include Mr. A. E. George, Mr. E. Lyall Swete, and Mr. H. O. Nicholson.

THE LONDON OPERA-HOUSE in Kingsway is now, we learn, called the National Theatre, and will offer on Christmas Eve an elaborate edition of 'Aladdin.' Russian dancers have been engaged, and an old-fashioned harlequinade will add to the gaiety.

MR. BANNISTER HOWARD, who is giving 'Cinderella' at the Aldwych, has also arranged for 'Dick Whittington' at Woolwich, 'Jack and the Beanstalk' at Lewisham, and 'Aladdin' at Croydon. Represented as a fatal handicap in many enterprises, the war does not seem to affect the vogue of pantomime.

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No. 4548

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1914.

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## LITERATURE

## RUSSIAN NOVELISTS.

DOSTOEVSKY is now eagerly read in English, and the collection of seventy-seven letters from him which Miss Mayne has translated is welcome, for it throws much light on the character of a remarkable man. The first of them, written to his father when Dostoevsky was 17, is a pitiful appeal for money. He was then a pupil at the College of Engineering, and in urgent need of at least 5*l.* to procure absolutely necessary things which he lacked. A few months after that, a letter he had written to his brother was delayed because he could not afford the postage stamp.

A little later he was writing to the same brother that

"the thought that through one's inspiration there will one day lift itself from the dust to heaven's heights some noble, beautiful human soul: the thought that those lines over which one has wept are consecrated as by a heavenly light through one's inspiration, and that over them the coming generations will weep in echo.... that thought, I am convinced, has come to many a poet at the very moment of his highest creative rapture."

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"all the Minnas, Claras, Mariannas, &c., have got amazingly pretty, but cost a lot of money! Turgenev and Belinsky lately gave me a talking to about my disorderly way of life."

A few months later he was again in debt, the brilliant success of his first book having been followed by the comparative failure of the next. Then came his imprisonment in a fortress, and his exile to years of hard labour in Siberia.

At 38 he was allowed to return to European Russia, and spent most of the following ten years abroad to avoid his creditors. At Baden-Baden he lost at roulette what little money he had, and both he and his wife had to pawn their clothes. But despite his poverty, misery, and ill-health ("I with my hæmorrhoids and epilepsy") there burnt within him the fire of a great artist, and, with whatever alloy, the faith of a saint and a patriot, who believed in

"the ultimate destiny of the Russian nation to reveal to the world her own Russian Christ, whom as yet the peoples know not.... In that lies the inmost essence of our vast impending contribution to civilisation."

He died at the age of 60, having attained recognition, honour, and an immense popularity, at the close of a life of intense suffering.

The transliteration which Miss Mayne has adopted in this book is most perplexing. In the standard system promulgated by the Liverpool School of Russian Studies *ch* represents the sound *tch*, but Miss Mayne uses it to represent *zh*, *kh*, *h*, and *sh*; and finally, in the name "Tchuchev" (p. 228), she throws in an extra *ch* quite gratuitously, as though she had not given us enough of them before. This is unfair to readers, who at the best often find Russian names sufficiently perplexing.

Though 'Crime and Punishment' has been translated before, Mr. Heinemann is rendering a very real service by publishing a good version of it at a reasonable price, and in a volume which forms part of an excellent series, but can be obtained separately. When the edition was first planned, the publisher can hardly have foreseen the importance, political as well as literary, that now attaches to all books that enable us better to appreciate our Allies.

During the last three-quarters of a century Russia's culture, as manifested in the sphere of novels and short stories, has far surpassed that of Germany, and has not been outdone—if, indeed, it has been equalled—by that of any other country.

'Crime and Punishment' is perhaps the most noticeable work of Dostoevsky, who

holds an undisputed position as one of the three greatest Russian novelists, and in his own special line of psychological analysis is supreme. His work is all the more astonishing when one remembers the details that we have already mentioned briefly, his years of exile in Siberia cut off from books and paper, his poverty, his wretched health, and his sufferings from epileptic fits. No wonder his books are unequal, rising sometimes to sublime heights, and sinking sometimes almost to incoherence.

Tolstoy once remarked that Turgenev was a trustworthy horse, sure to bring you to your journey's end; but that Dostoevsky, though a fine and spirited steed, was restive, and apt to land you in the ditch. By virtue of this trustworthy quality rather than any artistic superiority, Turgenev's work was destined in Tolstoy's view to outlive that of his more erratic rival.

Soon after Dostoevsky's death in 1881, when the admiration and affection for him in Russia had reached an almost religious fervour, Tolstoy blamed "the elevation into a prophet and saint of a man who died in the midst of a most ardent inward struggle between good and evil," and added: "He is touching and interesting, but one cannot set on a pedestal for the edification of posterity a man who was all struggle." Something similar might well be said of Tolstoy himself, and, despite their wide difference in character, temperament, and circumstances, there is much that is alike and that is peculiarly Russian in both writers.

'Crime and Punishment,' written in 1866, belongs to Dostoevsky's middle period. Nietzsche acknowledged how much he owed to Dostoevsky, and it was probably to 'Crime and Punishment' most of all that the German philosopher was indebted. The conclusions at which Nietzsche and Dostoevsky arrived were, however, diametrically opposite, for, whereas the German scornfully rejected Christianity and all its ways, no novelist is more profoundly Christian than Dostoevsky, and no writer was ever more profoundly swayed by compassion for the humble and oppressed.

'Crime and Punishment' is less open to the reproach of inequality than most of Dostoevsky's works. The subject, that of an educated and sensitive man committing murder after persuading himself that the deed would redound to the greatest good of the greatest number, suited his style admirably. The portrayal of character is wonderful, and the interest of the book is almost too poignantly intense. Had Dostoevsky never written anything else, his place among the greatest masters of fiction would be secure.

The Russian censor is mainly concerned with political opinions, and rarely troubles himself about what is in England specifically called "morality." There are, however, exceptions to this rule, and the publication of Tolstoy's 'Kreutzer Sonata' was forbidden until, at the request of the Countess Tolstoy, the Emperor himself



allowed its publication. More recently the sale of Artsibashev's novel 'Sanin,' after it had gained immense notoriety, was stopped on account of the harm it was alleged to be doing to morality; and the appearance of the book in English, translated by Mr. Percy Pinkerton with a Preface by Mr. Gilbert Cannan, is an indication that publishers and the public in this country are now ready to tolerate much that a few years ago would have been considered impossible.

Both the 'Kreutzer Sonata' and 'Sanin' deal very frankly with questions of sex, and, to a certain extent, Artsibashev's book is a reply to Tolstoy's views. Both writers dwell on the pain occasioned by sex, and score when they point out how great, and how often unnecessary, is the suffering humanity endures on this account; but they differ as to the remedy. Tolstoy sees it in the elimination of desire; Artsibashev in such an alteration of public opinion as would give free play to the natural instincts.

Neither writer's panacea seems to meet all the needs of the case. It is questionable whether Tolstoy's remedy (were it possible to secure its universal adoption) would promote the health, happiness, and efficiency of this generation; while it certainly makes no provision for the next.

Artsibashev's remedy would remove the oppression which has driven many women to despair who might have lived to play a useful part in life; but, in a very complex and difficult matter which calls for a clear vision of the duty of society to the individual, and of the individual to society, he leaves us to go as we please without any guidance at all.

'Sanin' appeared in 1909, during the aftermath of the revolutionary upheavals which followed the Japanese War, and it reflects the mood of that moment. Three of the characters in the book commit suicide; the hero, Sanin, drinks vodka continually (though, curiously enough, neither his health nor his comeliness appears to suffer); the political discussions and gatherings described are extraordinarily futile and impotent; but above all stands out a fierce demand for the right to live and enjoy oneself unhampered by any opinions or restraints.

The book is not likely to produce the sensation in England that it did in Russia, but, if translated at all, it deserved to be translated properly, and this has not been done. The English version contains many mistakes, and towards the end it becomes increasingly careless. Thirteen lines are omitted from the end of chap. xxxiii.; and on the last page of the book, where, in the original, Sanin, passing through a crowded railway carriage, "saw many people almost leaning against one another," the translation has it that "as he passed through the corridor-carriages he saw crowds of passengers lying prostrate across one another," which is hardly the way travellers usually behave, even on a Russian railway.

The transliteration of names is far from satisfactory. Neither the Russian language nor the standard (Liverpool

University) scheme of transliteration contains the letter *j*; yet in this book we get such arrangements of letters as *aije* to perplex the reader. As the new scheme of transliteration was only recently promulgated—and, though already approved by many competent authorities, cannot yet claim to have been universally adopted—the spelling "Artzibashev" for Artsibashev may be allowed to pass without protest; but the *e* added to the name of the book and its hero is objectionable; as also is the spelling of Tolstoy with an *i*, in despite both of that author's autograph and of the scheme just mentioned, which is now being more and more generally adopted.

The new selection of short stories from Chekhov made by Miss Marian Fell has a great deal to recommend it. In the first two volumes to be translated the more melancholy of his tales were over-represented, in our opinion, and English readers had no more than a passing glimpse of the lighter work of a writer with great gifts of humour. In 'Stories of Russian Life' all Chekhov's moods are illustrated, and every one of the twenty-four tales is thoroughly characteristic of its author. The humour is distinctly of that Russian brand which delights in describing a victim desperately struggling to emerge from a trap. Perhaps the best example supplied by this volume is 'The Death of an Official.' This relates the efforts of one official to apologize to a superior for an unintentional slight. His endeavours are thwarted by the imperturbability of the other, and he dies of what William James might have called "balked disposition." 'The Man in a Case' is another sketch of the same type. Its subject is in a sufficiently ludicrous cobweb of his own making; he endeavours to extricate himself in order to get married, but fails utterly.

On the other hand, the book contains a few good specimens of the more philosophic type of Chekhov story. 'The Head Gardener's Tale' is, in its kindly and introspective character, the most unmistakably Russian thing in the volume. There are also a few excellent little studies of children, drawn with sympathy and humour, and without mawkishness. We wish that the translator had supplied explanatory foot-notes, as many readers will be puzzled by the references to "Shedrin" (*sic*), the "Starover" sect, and even by the ubiquitous "vint."

'The Black Monk,' &c., was originally published in England in 1903, and is now issued in a cheaper edition. We have complained of the lack of uniformity in the transliteration of Russian names: here we find the same author's name spelt differently on the title-pages of two books published almost simultaneously by one firm. Nor is it usual to find the same story included in two volumes issued under these conditions.

*Through the Brazilian Wilderness.* By Theodore Roosevelt. (John Murray, 18s. net.)

THIS interesting and lavishly illustrated book is an account of travel in the interior of Brazil, projected originally under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, in order to obtain specimens of birds and mammals, but soon, at the instance of the Brazilian Government, the scheme was enlarged to cover geographical research. Col. Rondon, of the Brazilian Army, an experienced explorer, with a suitable staff, was directed to meet the U.S. team, the combined party being officially known as Expedição Científica Roosevelt-Rondon. The journey was to include the Matto Grosso, or country above the headwaters of the Paraguay, and thence to follow one of the many feeders of the Amazon. Now the Plate River, Parana, or Paraguay, as it is called in different parts, runs from north to south, and falls into the sea at Buenos Ayres. The Amazon, rising on the west side of the South American continent, flows to the east, but is largely fed by great rivers from the Matto Grosso which flow from south to north. Of these the Rio Madeira is the most important, and the object of the present exploration was one of its tributaries called Rio da Dúvida (river of doubt). Very little of its course was known; in fact, no one could say whither it flowed, and that problem appealed strongly to Mr. Roosevelt's instincts. Accordingly he gladly accepted the leadership of the expedition, believing that valuable scientific information would be acquired,

"and that a substantial addition could be made to the geographical knowledge of one of the least-known parts of South America."

Though the details of the journey are to some extent known in America, and to a less degree in this country, where Mr. Roosevelt addressed a crowded meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on June 16th last, his story, well and vigorously told, is new, and will be welcome to many readers.

He travelled up the Paraguay, whither some of his party had preceded him, and met Col. Rondon and his companions on the Brazilian boundary. They went north to the headwaters, crossed the divide, and, following a stream, reached the River of Doubt, down which they started on February 27th, 1914,

"into the unknown. We were quite uncertain whether after a week we should find ourselves in the Gy-Paraná, or after six weeks in the Madeira, or after three months we knew not where. That was why the river was rightly christened the Dúvida."

After many perils by land and by water, not the least danger being that from insects of infinite number and unappeasable ferocity, the party emerged, starved and battered, but in good heart, at Manaus on the Amazon on April 30th. The author thus sums up results:—

"Zoologically the trip had been a thorough success. Cherrie and Miller-



[experts attached] had collected over twenty-five hundred birds, about five hundred mammals, and a few reptiles, batrachians, and fishes. Many of them were new to science; for much of the region traversed had never previously been worked by any scientific collector.

"Of course, the most important work we did was the geographic work, the exploration of the unknown river, undertaken at the suggestion of the Brazilian Government, and in conjunction with its representatives."

After modestly explaining that their work was based on former journeys and maps prepared by Col. Rondon and his assistants, Mr. Roosevelt says:—

"We put upon the map a river some fifteen hundred kilometres in length, of which the upper course was not merely utterly unknown to, but unguessed at by, anybody; while the lower course, although known for years to a few rubber-men, was utterly unknown to cartographers. It is the chief affluent of the Madeira, which is itself the chief affluent of the Amazon."

This River of Doubt will, by order of the Brazilian Government, be henceforward known as the Rio Roosevelt.

Incidentally, the geographical record is lightened by many tales and remarks; thus a curious fight between a poisonous and a non-poisonous snake is described, in which the latter, though smaller, was the aggressor and winner. Elsewhere we have a glimpse of the indefatigable activity of the Germans, who are establishing themselves in Brazil and neighbouring States. At the barracks in Concepcion there was a German lieutenant, one of several officers, assisting in the introduction of universal military service, whilst "the intendente, or mayor, a German long settled in the country, and one of the leading men of the city," did the honours of the City Hall. The piranha, or man-eating fish, is described as most formidable, though small, and apt to get maddened when it recognizes a trace of blood; to judge from its photographs, it resembles a John Dory:—

"They will snip a finger off a hand incautiously trailed in the water; they mutilate swimmers—in every river town in Paraguay there are men who have been thus mutilated; they will rend and devour alive any wounded man or beast; for blood in the water excites them to madness. They will tear wounded wild fowl to pieces, and bite off the tails of big fish as they grow exhausted when fighting after being hooked."

There were dangers, too, from bats, jaguars, crocodiles, and so forth; but they were held as nothing compared with those from insects. Of the former it is said:—

"In reality the danger from these sources is trivial, much less than the danger of being run down by an automobile at home. But at times the torment of insect plagues can hardly be exaggerated. There are many different species of mosquitoes, some of them bearers of disease."

The volume is attractively turned out, the type is clear and good, and there is an Index; the maps, however, might be improved, especially that by Lieut. Lyra, which records few names, and some of them in such small letters as to be difficult to read.

*The Nomads of the Balkans.* By A. J. B. Wace and M. S. Thompson. (Methuen & Co., 15s. net.)

THE Balkan Question is still with us; and the more it is studied, the more likely does it seem to remain with us, a vexation to statesmen and diplomatists, and a source of bewilderment to the ordinary man, for generations to come. Optimists hoped that with the elimination of the Turkish factor the problem would be solved, but to-day hard facts show that it is as far from solution as ever. Yet never, perhaps, was the necessity of finding a solution more generally recognized. The authors of this book, therefore, deserve our thanks for helping us towards an understanding of the root-cause of the trouble—the extraordinary mingling of races that has gone on, and is still going on, in the Balkan Peninsula. Incidentally, the book strengthens the belief held by many people who know the region that no race in it has remained pure.

Of these races, as the authors remark on their first page, "the Vlachs are in many ways one of the least known." Under the Turkish régime they were commonly regarded as Greeks, because the majority of them belong to the Orthodox Church. That they are now recognized as Roumanians is due to an active propagandism engineered from Bucharest. Roumania has lately secured for them a measure of freedom in regard to schools and churches, of which they were formerly deprived by terrorism exercised by those "bands" for which the Balkans have been long notorious. It would have been instructive if the authors had gone thoroughly into this question, and given the views of the Vlachs upon it, as they are clearly qualified to do; for at present we have to rely upon *ex parte* statements of an unblushing kind. They have, however, chosen to avoid contentious questions for the greater part, and have hardly touched upon the struggle between religions and creeds. In this abstention, although some may think that they have missed an opportunity, others will consider that they show their wisdom.

They have at least produced a valuable study of a most interesting people, based upon observation extending over some years; and though they modestly disclaim any pretension that their work is to be regarded as "a complete account of all the Vlach settlements," it is a singularly well-informed and instructive book.

Opinions are divided as to the origin of the name Vlach, as they are regarding the origin of the people themselves. Concerning the name we read:—

"The Vlachs call themselves 'Romans,' or in their own dialect Arumani, which is really the same word, just as the Greeks still commonly call themselves 'Romei' and their language 'Romeika.' By the Bulgarians, Serbs, and Albanians the Vlachs are known as Tsintsars, which is a nickname derived from the hissing sounds in Vlach suggestive of mosquitoes. Thus the Roumanian *cinci* (five) is in Vlach *tsintsi*."

Sir Charles Elliot, we believe, maintained that the name was derived from the Polish word for Italian, and was applied to the Vlachs because of their Latin speech. The authors evidently consider this too far-fetched to notice, but they give the rival theories as to the derivation of *Kulsovlachs* (from the Turkish *kuchuk* or the Greek *κουκρός*), with some interesting examples of the local application of the *κουκρός*.

As to the origin of the Vlachs, the authors think it probable that they are

"in the main the descendants of the Romanized hill tribes, rather than of actual Roman colonists, who would long since have been absorbed by the other town-dwelling races";

and they give sound reasons for their belief that it is unnecessary to look outside the Balkans for the ancestors of the Vlachs. Regarding the relationship between the Balkan Vlachs and the modern Roumanians, they think that the truth lies between the two theories generally advanced:—

"When the Romans left Dacia it was most improbable that all the Roman settlers and Romanized tribes withdrew also, and on the other hand it is most probable that the factors that Romanized Dacia were also operative in the Balkans. Thus both the Vlachs in the Balkans and the Roumanians in Roumania are in the main indigenous, though at different periods the centre of the race has shifted. To-day it is north of the Danube, in the Middle Ages it was to the south, and earlier still it may have been nearer its present position. We may therefore conclude that the Balkan Vlachs are for the most part the Romanized tribes of the Balkan peninsula, reinforced perhaps at times by tribes from over the Danube."

To-day the Vlachs are disappearing, owing to the ease with which they allow themselves to be absorbed by the larger nations that surround them, and, though their villages are to be found scattered all over the Balkans, they number little over 600,000. They are simple and kindly, by no means deserving the character of freebooters and robbers that was given to them by Benjamin of Tudela, and has been carefully kept alive by the Greeks. Their manners and customs, which are fully treated here, are quaint and interesting; their costumes, though cumbrous according to European ideas, are undeniably picturesque; and their outlook on life appears to be at least as rational and broad as that of any other people in the Balkans. Specimens of their songs and folk-tales, which are given in appendixes, will appeal to many readers, while philologists will find the chapter on their language full of interest.

The authors are to be congratulated on having provided a serviceable Index and useful maps. The arrangement of the illustrations might have been improved, but their quality is remarkably good, and they are well chosen.



## POLITICAL THOUGHT.

THE little manual of 'Political Thought in England' written by Mr. Gooch is excellent, well informed and well arranged. As befits a volume of the "Home University Library," it is, besides, eminently readable. Mr. Gooch might have produced that dreary thing, a compendium; he has given students instead a set of luminous essays, written exactly to suit their learning. In the process of selection much had to vanish, and Mr. Gooch has mainly confined himself to "political thought" as expressed in the ponderous tome and the active pamphlet, relegating Parliamentary speeches to a subordinate position. Thus we hear more of the Eliot who was the author of 'The Monarchy of Man' than of the Eliot who attacked Buckingham; and the policies of Pym, Cromwell, and the wayward Shaftesbury are only treated incidentally.

Mr. Gooch has acted wisely in thus discriminating. Gardiner, Prof. Firth and other historians will tell students all they want to know about the reigns of James I. and Charles I. and the Commonwealth, even if the Restoration still awaits its decisive elucidator. But Mr. Gooch's object was presumably to educate the elect of them up to a study at first hand of 'The Leviathan' and Petty's 'Treatise on Taxes,' and we can imagine no more fitting introduction to those formidable tasks than this manual of 250 pages.

Mr. Gooch writes as a moderate Liberal, with liberty and toleration for his ideals, and with but a slight leaning towards authority. The writer, however, who could approach the seedtime of all modern political thought with absolute impartiality does not exist, and, if he did exist, his chapters would be so clogged with checks and balances that even the intelligent student could never find his way out of them. Given his predispositions, Mr. Gooch deserves all credit for the fairness with which he has summarized the 'Basilikon Doron' and other expositions of the divine right of kings. He ought not to have dismissed the 'Eikon Basilike' in a few lines, because, shallow though the book is, it exercised an enormous influence. But Filmer, whom Macaulay disposed of as a mere utterer of sophistries, receives full justice at his hands. Mr. Gooch points out that the patriarchal theory advanced by Filmer rested on a sounder historical basis than that of the social contract sustained by his rivals, though his superstructure was, no doubt, of a flimsy kind.

In the same broad spirit Mr. Gooch deals faithfully with the champions of civic liberties. He makes no attempt to disguise the fact that deep in the minds of nearly all of them there lurked a contempt for the multitude, "an inconstant, irra-

tional, and hapless herd," as Milton wrote, "begotten to servility." Milton, indeed, in his final development, is surrendered with a sigh. He had nothing better to suggest than the perpetuity of the Grand Council, or oligarchy in its narrowest form. "No one [Mr. Gooch writes] has ever loved liberty with a nobler and more unselfish passion; but few political teachers have so little understood how it was to be obtained and defended." Flashes of phrase such as this guide the student along his pleasant path. The conservatism of the Presbyterian leaders is brought out in an acute analysis of Prynne's treatises. As Mr. Gooch maintains, Prynne never travelled an inch beyond the ideal of limited monarchy, and before the Restoration a Royalist agent wrote of him, "He asserts the King's right so boldly that he may be called the Cato of his age."

We are not surprised to find Mr. Gooch a little cold to Hooker, and rather ecstatic over Jeremy Taylor, whose system of religious comprehension was, after all, indefinite. On the worldly topic of trade he discourses with much insight, and the strength and weakness of the mercantile doctrine are duly expounded. Mr. Gooch, too, is fully appreciative of the three well-known precursors of Adam Smith, Dudley North, Davenant, and Petty; and emphasizes the merits of that obscure writer Nicholas Barbon, whose pamphlets have only recently been traced to their proper authorship. His concluding phrase is cheerful: "The century which opened with the bullionists and closed with North and Petty cannot be convicted of stagnation."

Mr. Geoffrey Butler, the boarer of a name distinguished in scholarship, has been well advised in republishing, for English readers, his lectures delivered before the University of Pennsylvania on 'The Tory Tradition.'

The constructive side of Toryism has been unduly ignored in this country, thanks to an able band of historians who were permeated by Liberal sentiments. Mr. Butler by his careful examination of the doctrines of Bolingbroke, Burke in his anti-Revolutionary days, Disraeli, and Lord Salisbury goes far towards redressing the balance. He might have devoted more space to Bolingbroke, since the ideal of the abolition of party has its sympathizers, particularly of late years. But his other sections are well done, Lord Salisbury as a Foreign Minister finding in Mr. Butler an especially judicious eulogist. We hardly like, however, his application of the word "utilitarian" with a small *u* to Radical political thought. "Utilitarian" with a capital *U* means the school of Bentham, which, though it advocated, no doubt, the greatest happiness of the greatest number, did so by methods widely different from those favoured by many upholders of governmental intervention. Some such word as "philanthropic" would come nearer to Mr. Butler's meaning.

*Zeus: a Study in Ancient Religion.*—Vol. I. *Zeus, God of the Bright Sky.* By Arthur Bernard Cook. (Cambridge University Press, 2l. 5s. net.)

THIS is, indeed, a μέγα βιβλίον. Yet it is only the first volume (of 800 quarto pages!) of a monograph on Zeus in which the author has apparently poured the contents of his notebooks after years of multifarious study, whenever these notes could be stretched by any interpretation to refer to the worship of any form of Zeus. Here and there these excursions are very interesting, as when he gives us the newest account, excellently illustrated, of the principal temples at Baalbec. All through the book the pictures are lavish, and many of them very good, though only problematically connected with the main subject. The volume might well be separated into articles on the various titles of Zeus for a classical encyclopædia. There are myriad notes and references to all manner of literature, which show that the author has read with enormous diligence and kept a careful account of his reading. It is only after this clear acknowledgment of the merits of the book that we venture to criticize its method.

Mr. Cook's Preface indicates the school to which he belongs. Its leader is the author of 'The Golden Bough,' a work frequently quoted as a final authority. Probably those who have read through 'The Golden Bough' in any of its forms may show another feat of *dolichodromy* in coming out victorious at the end of the present book. But what we wonder at is the claim made in the Preface that

"a new spirit has little by little taken possession of archaeological research. Under the universal sway of modern science, accuracy of observation and strictness of method are expected not only of the philological scholar, but of any and every investigator in the classical field."

In the first place, we do not believe that modern science, so far as it tends to divorce itself from mathematical studies, is at all a model of strict method. The men who pursue "original research" into nature are frequently the victims of bad logic. Science once implied mathematical training: it has assumed various short cuts since, which often ignore the necessity of accurate thinking. There is no pursuit which shows this defect more than the modern researches into the mythology of early or of primitive races. Fifty years ago Max Müller was the coryphæus of a fashionable school of that sort. Who reads his books now? The parallel is not promising for the present folk-lore mythologists. For Max Müller had literary skill; his books were eminently readable, and therefore attracted many readers. The *farrago et congeries* of the modern books on the subject has but little charm. We are constantly treated to the following formula: "Probably we shall not be far wrong if we attempt to rewrite the story thus"; and then we are referred to three passages in 'The Golden Bough' as authoritative. Now we do not object to any author making "an attempt which is probably

*Political Thought in England from Bacon to Halifax.* By G. P. Gooch. "Home University Library." (Williams & Norgate, 1s. net.)

*The Tory Tradition: Bolingbroke, Burke, Disraeli, Salisbury.* By Geoffrey G. Butler. (John Murray, 3s. 6d. net.)



not far wrong" in explaining some complicated and varying myths, but to call this a scientific method is a mistake. The worst of it is that such loose thinking, easily detected by any careful reader, infects many a learned writer, who mistakes quantity of evidence for quality; and that a mere crowd of citations can by their number compel us to believe the man who has taken the pains to collect them.

Most charitably Mr. Cook has given us a summary of the conclusions at the end of the volume. They fill but half-a-dozen pages, and are disappointing as the outcome of such enormous research. They seem like the summary of 200 pages instead of 776, and at the very outset we find this sentence:—

"When Hellenistic artists portray Zeus with a blue nimbus round his head, a blue globe, a blue mantle, what are these attributes, taken together, but an indication that the god so portrayed was once the blue sky, and the blue sky only?"

We are staggered at the assertion that the blue-draped god of the third century is a direct survival of a pre-Homeric belief some 1,000 years older, and we turn to the early chapter on the subject—the transition of Zeus from the sky to the sky-god. Here is a passage which reminds us strongly of Max Müller's account of the terror of savages when they saw the sun set, and joy when he rose again. We are told that primitive men began by enjoying the blue heavens as the source of happiness, and worshipped the sky before they thought of the sun as a person, or the sky as the home of a powerful being producing storms and calm. Certainly savages like the Solomon Islanders, still in their Stone Age, conceive their gods as invisible powers, not as abstractions, but as persons. The arguments adduced to the contrary by Mr. Cook are only probabilities or possibilities, and are, indeed, by him stated as such repeatedly, yet presently assumed to be proved conclusions. We enter our protest, not for the first time, against this loose way of thinking, which tends to all sorts of varying results.

The most difficult of all inquiries is to get at the real notions of savages about what we call their religion. Missionaries are probably the least fit of all for such research, for they are bent on introducing a new order of ideas into minds perhaps wholly incapable of comprehending them. Passing travellers, however learned and intelligent, are seldom allowed to witness religious or magical rites, which are almost always clothed in mystery, and hidden from all strangers. The observations of Hellenistic or Roman speculators are worthless. It is only a man who has lived among a primitive people for years, and as an observer without prejudice, who can hope to learn anything trustworthy about their religion. As to the beliefs of primitive people thousands of years ago, then, how much can be regarded as certain?

We are careful to repeat that the many details piled up in the volume are often amusing as well as interesting, and that the illustrations are admirably produced.

*Memories of Forty Years.* By Princess Catherine Radziwill. (Cassell & Co., 16s. net.)

THIS book contains reminiscences of London society in 1893, of the Berlin Court between 1873 and 1886, and of the Petrograd Court under Alexander III. It is rather disappointing to find that the Russian chapters are little more than eulogy of a crowd of titled personages, contrasting oddly with the descriptions of an early Court by Tolstoy, whom the author does not like. Still, it is piquant to find in her a warm admirer of Pobedonostseff, and of Tchernevine, head of the Okhrana or secret police. She speaks highly of Alexander III. and of his policy, with which Western Europe did not sympathize, and declares, perhaps rightly, that he took the only safe course at a critical time in Russian history. She pays a high tribute to the Count de Montebello, the French ambassador, who overcame German influence at the Court, and laid the foundation of the Dual Alliance by his diplomacy and social tact and popularity. She has little to say of unofficial Russia, but her rose-coloured picture of high society is, at any rate, novel and agreeable.

Of London as she saw it twenty-one years ago she speaks more frankly, but with equal enthusiasm. She flatters our national pride, but tells us that our wealthy people have no home life. She includes a caustic estimate of Gladstone, whom she thought vain, and tells with evident glee two new anecdotes against his wife. She conceived a great admiration for Mr. Asquith and for his First Lord, then a youth, and records that Grant Duff said of Mr. Churchill: "Winston is a curious mixture of American impudence and English caution, and I feel sure that later on his wildest acts in life will be very wisely premeditated." She attributes a piece of rather cruel wit to Queen Victoria, who, when asked whether the old Duchess of Cleveland had really once been pretty, replied, "Yes, my dear; but it only lasted one moment."

The Princess is most candid in her German recollections. She tells us not once, but twice, that her son-in-law, Prince Blücher, is as thrifty as he is rich, with anecdotes to point the moral. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the Berlin Court under William I. described with more than a spice of malice. She tries hard to show that the old Emperor had a mind of his own, apart from his Chancellor; but she represents him in a very unamiable light, and is still more severe on his consort, a disappointed woman, always posing, and bitterly uncharitable to her daughter-in-law. In noticing that the Empress Augusta disapproved of Bismarck's anti-Catholic policy, and urged the Emperor to change it, the Princess forgets to add that, in this case at least, the Empress was right, and that the detested Bismarck had, as he said, "to go to Canossa." But the Iron Chancellor was kind to the author, though he hated all the other Radziwills, his political opponents. The Princess sketches anew the painful story of the

fouls that raged round the Crown Prince and his English wife, and that caused him to be alienated both from his father and from his son, as well as influential sections of German opinion. If Frederick III. had had his way, there might have been no war now between the countries. But his father lived too long.

It is curious to be reminded that, forty years ago, "the Belgian and Prussian royal families had always been upon intimate terms," and that the Belgian minister was a special favourite with Bismarck. The author supplies glimpses of the German statesmen and politicians, including Prince von Bülow, whose career does not seem, after all, to have been so definitely closed as the Princess thought. We are told that Menzel, "a small eccentric man," "used to go about with a busy air among the guests at all the balls given in the Imperial palace, with notebook and pencil in hand," sketching any one who pleased him. Ranke, who "was entirely devoid of any prejudice or sympathy," and Helmholtz, who was a man of the world outside his laboratory, are among the unofficial people mentioned in the Berlin chapters, which are the best in a rather superficial book.

*In a Cumberland Dale.* By Percy Withers. (Grant Richards, 5s. net.)

MR. WITHERS in this engaging volume describes his life in Lakeland when, for a short space of time, he played the backwoodsman in a secluded Cumberland dale. He played the game well—in the proper spirit of boyish adventure which the country inspires after familiarity with towns. He indulged to the full in the delights of stolen bathes in tarns and beckes, and of walks in mist and rain as well as fair weather upon the fells, and learnt the changing beauty of the woods throughout the year. The spot which our literary smallholder chose for his settlement was well selected: the far shores of Derwentwater are sufficiently remote for the settler to imitate Wordsworth's Hermit, and claim a share in his simple rite,

Here I sit and watch;

sufficiently near to civilization, on the other hand, to admit of his shopping in Keswick, and rowing his visitors and stores back from the station across the wild and stormy waters of the lake to the landing-stage which he had proudly built with his own hands. His descriptions of his emotions and experiences among the woods and lakes and mountains should stir a sympathetic thrill in the reader. They are for the most part admirably phrased. As one reads one cannot refrain from a sigh of thankfulness that much of that lovely shore has been acquired by the Public Trust, lest a crop of bungalows should be the outcome of this book.

One feels also, as one reads, that the writer is all a little self-conscious and superior in Thoreau's way—bungalow builders perhaps are; and one is too insistently aware of the literary town-dweller's perpetual astonishment at his



own contentment in the simple life of the country, which is, besides, so much less simple than it sounds. But the book is saved from being mere wordiness and "blather," as one of Watts-Dunton's Snowdon gipsies would have termed it, by the introduction of one or two country types, and notably of the old woodman Peter Dalethwaite, a character of rare beauty, simplicity, and truth—a type not common, but comprehensible, and drawn by the author with great skill and charm.

It is a sure test of genuine appreciation that Mr. Withers shares with Dalethwaite a preference for autumn and the days of wind and cloud and rain. "In a day o' mizzle, when yer hevn't a blenk o' blue sky, yer canna look wrang." Not for them the glaring, impoverished days of high summer prayed for by the hotel-bound tourist, but the "back-end" with the rain and the mist, when,

"from small beginnings rehearsed in a thousand places of dale and hill secretly, the forces muster in the open—you see them swarming over the mountains into the valleys, and clambering back again to the mountains. If the forces of the sky join them, it is well—those are gala days. But this Earth Pageant is abroad, and you may watch its evolutions, its massings, its deploys, its tattoos of colour, from daybreak to nightfall; and at every hour content yourself that there was never an hour just like this one. So it goes far into the winter, and then there is a withdrawal and a waning; but there are still 'goings-on,' for there are still the mountains, and mists among them, and morning and evening light upon their faces. And one day Spring comes."

*Essays on Books.* By William Lyon Phelps. (Macmillan & Co., 6s. 6d. net.)

MOST of the really vital criticism on art comes from the creative artists, and not from the academic critics, and Prof. Phelps, who belongs to the latter body, does not form an exception to the rule. He is an unusually pleasant and readable academical, but what he has to say always gives one rather the impression of something intelligently appropriated by Culture—with the capital C—than of something vividly and directly perceived. One need only compare these essays of his with, let us say, Mr. Henry James's recently published 'Notes on Novelists' to be conscious of the difference. We do not discover in the volume a single passage of that illuminating quality which is apparent in almost every page of the critic who is also a craftsman and a creator. Indeed, one need not go outside Prof. Phelps's own book to illustrate the point. One of his essays deals with Marlowe, and deals with him capably and judiciously: we read the account of the poet's career and the estimate of his plays with a sense that it is all much as it should be, and then at the very end we come upon a little passage quoted from Miss M. P. Willcocks, in which a really suggestive generalization regarding the Elizabethans finds expression; and the effect of it is to make everything that has preceded seem a trifle superficial.

We do not, however, say this in disparagement of Prof. Phelps's work, but only because it is important that the distinction between the two orders of criticism should be made clear. There is justification enough for examples of the second order, if they are good of their kind, as the present volume is. The essays of which it consists—the majority of them are reprinted from American periodicals—cover a tolerably wide range, and are, for the most part, marked by competent scholarship, good sense, and a pleasant warmth of admiration. Much the most considerable of them, so far as length (and, we think, merit also) is concerned, is devoted to the author of 'Clarissa Harlowe.' The subject here is excellently suited to Prof. Phelps's method: the sketch of Richardson's life is neatly put together, and agreeably enlivened with anecdotes and quotations; and the discussion of his novels, for which the Professor evidently has a genuine affection, is both just and generous, and may quite possibly tempt some few readers, in an age which is apparently no longer daunted by many-volumed works of fiction, to make a first-hand acquaintance with those early examples of the art. Prof. Phelps rightly emphasizes Richardson's two pre-eminent merits as a novelist: his excellent psychology—as manifested, at any rate, in certain of his characters—and his sincere and admirable realism. He might have added, we think, that Richardson can, on occasion, show a pretty turn for dialogue.

The other papers are slighter, and, indeed, one or two of them are more in the nature of notes than anything else. There is, however, a pretty lengthy essay on Jane Austen, which, though it does not contain anything particularly fresh, advocates her claims as a novelist with considerable effect. "She is one of the supreme literary artists of the world, like the Russian Turgenev," says Prof. Phelps, and he is unquestionably right: she is surely the most artistic of all the woman writers; but she is also in a sense, we cannot help thinking, one of the least womanly—perhaps the one thing goes some way towards explaining the other. The reviewer is a little inclined to question the statement that "with every fresh reading comes the old pleasure, heightened in intensity; to read her novels is simply to live, to live in a world of steadily increasing interest and charm." At any rate, the experience of some is rather that, while they admire her more every time they read her, they *like* her not quite so well; her clarity of vision is unsurpassable, but it would almost seem to presuppose a lack of other and more precious qualities, and one is now and then conscious of missing in her that depth of humanity that one finds, say, in Mrs. Browning. However, the point of view represented by Prof. Phelps is, no doubt, the one that commands itself to the majority of literary critics.

Dickens, Carlyle, Whittier, and Herrick are the subjects of briefer articles; and four final essays are devoted to German authors.

*Dante Alighieri: La Divina Commedia.* Edited and annotated by C. H. Grandgent. (Heath & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

THE editor of this work, who is Professor of Romance Languages in Harvard University, informs us in the Preface that it is the first annotated edition of the Italian text published in America. He adds that it is "primarily intended for the general public, though adapted also to academic use." His text is based on the latest edition of Dr. Moore's Oxford Dante, but he has "not neglected the recent investigations of other scholars." As the former has practically become the standard edition for English-speaking readers, it would have been convenient to students if he had furnished a table of the more important of his deviations from it. The notes are partly historical and exegetic, partly intended as a help to those whose Italian is scanty; but they have been wisely confined within narrow limits in order not to distract attention from the text, which is printed in clear type and with an ample margin.

The chief features of the book are a valuable Introduction to the whole poem, a preliminary note of five or six pages to each Cantic, and an "Argument" of varying length to every canto. These Arguments usually include much more than an analysis of the contents. Their principal aim is to unfold the moral and allegorical significance of the poem in full detail; but they also contain short notices of the chief personages mentioned. They thus help to relieve the notes at the foot of the pages, and they are frequently followed by bibliographical references, which should be most useful to advanced students. Sometimes, however, as in the case of the "Mystical Procession" in the 'Purgatorio' (xxix.), a bibliographical note is wanting.

But the strength of the book lies in the attention paid in these Arguments to the allegorical interpretation of the poem. This is a subject on which commentators have differed widely; and it is impossible for Prof. Grandgent to discuss their views at length. His interpretation for the most part follows familiar lines; but he shows a tendency to prefer the suggestions of some recent Italian scholars—notably those of Francesco Flamini. For instance, he considers that the "Wolf" in the Introductory canto of the 'Inferno' stands for Incontinence, and not for Avarice; although two subsequent passages (in 'Inferno,' vii., and 'Purgatorio,' xx.) would seem to make the latter interpretation inevitable. He also follows the Italian commentators in identifying the "Matelda" of the Earthly Paradise neither with the Countess of Tuscany nor with the German nun Matilda of Hackeborn, but with an early friend of Beatrice mentioned in the 'Vita Nuova.' The Arguments in the 'Paradiso' will be specially helpful to those readers who might be repelled by the scholastic disquisitions of that Cantic.

The only serious blot upon this useful guide is the absence of an index.



## FICTION.

*A Drop in Infinity.* By Gerald Grogan. (John Lane, 6s.)

'A DROP IN INFINITY' is something quite out of the usual run of fantastic stories. A genius with more than a touch of insanity finds a way into the Fourth Dimension, where lies a world planned much like our own, but without human inhabitants. He proceeds to colonize this world, sending down a few suitable emigrants at infrequent intervals. The story of "Marjorie-land," as written by its pleasantly humorous patriarch, is full of ingenious devices admirably in keeping with the general madness of a Fourth Dimensional world. The incident of the arrival of Lieut. Peder Ommundsen is described as Mr. H. G. Wells would have described it in one of his earlier romances. This particular colonist, it may be explained, had been stunned by an exploding shell just before his translation, which led to his making some very natural mistakes on recovery. The sociological aspects of "Marjorie-land" are rather amusing: whether by accident or design, all members of the working class were excluded from that country, with the exception of one who had to be evicted. Sociology apart, this is a thoroughly entertaining piece of work by a new author.

*Light from Asia.* By H. M. Barclay. (Heath, Cranton & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

THE intentions of the author are too ambitious for her powers. She daringly undertakes the task of "exposing the real teaching of the wisdom of Asia." She begins by lamenting, as one of the blackest days for Christianity, the decision of the Buddhists to give their teaching more openly to the world, and complains of the many souls led away by its fascinations. Strange to say, the greater part of the book is then devoted to a recital of these doctrines, thus, in the guise of a novel, placing them within the reach of many otherwise unlikely to become acquainted with them, as novels penetrate where other books do not. This is the most interesting and best-written portion of the story. The Christian faith is not upheld with an "understanding eye," and narrow limitations are placed round it. It is useless to hope to discover truth by fettering thought and withholding knowledge.

*Countrymen All.* By Katharine Tynan. (Maunsell & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

THIS is a collection of short stories dealing with Ireland and the Irish. Despite their charm and excellent local colour, a disappointed impression remains that the author does not "make her point" in them. One feels that her mind is seething with love of the Irish, and that she wishes to make the world share her feelings, but that, like the prophet of old, she needed to have her lips "touched with a live coal" before she "opened her mouth to speak." It may be that the intensity of her emotion mars her expression. For that matter, the author has a hard task: we are accustomed to-day to think of Ireland in terms of Synge, Mr. Yeats, and

those others whose experience and enthusiasm are idealized by their own special inspiration. To their heights she does not attain—she has not their "universal" touch (in prose, at any rate); but her book is a notable addition to the literature on Ireland by reason of the sympathetic and careful study it presents of Irish character.

*Arundel.* By E. F. Benson. (Fisher Unwin, 6s.)

AT a time when the public may reasonably be expected to require more than ordinary inducement to turn from the narration of fact to fiction, those novelists on whom we generally rely do not appear to be putting forth their best efforts.

Mr. Benson here gives us a tale of a marriage of convenience, disturbed by the late arrival of a lady who agitates the stagnant pool of a prosperous City man's mind. The author faithfully reproduces the smug atmosphere of a district reached "in twenty minutes in a well-padded railway carriage." We know the sort of residents too well to be interested in his characters. If Mr. Benson had laid any of them suddenly under the necessity of actually earning their living, his account of the results might, we conceive, have been intensely diverting.

*The Orchard Pavilion.* By Arthur Christopher Benson. (Smith, Elder & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

THE dialogue form of presenting an argument has of late years experienced a revival of popularity and achieved some notable successes. It has attracted Mr. Benson, as indeed it always must tempt every author whose temperament enshrines any spark of philosophic fire. 'The Orchard Pavilion' proves (what one might have suspected beforehand) that this form of art is peculiarly well suited to Mr. Benson's powers. The note of sickly and exasperating egotism which, to our taste, often renders his books a doubtful joy is here eliminated, except in the Preface. We are introduced to three typical Oxford Undergraduates of thirty years ago, who, in a setting appropriate to a Platonic Dialogue, discuss with all the vehemence and point of youth the fundamental principles of life. One is a frank Hedonist who likes things which are beautiful, and because they are beautiful, and for no other reason; another an embryo clergyman who believes in God and conscience, "which is God telling me what I ought to do"; and the third an agnostic materialist with a love of work and power, and a desire to impose orderly life on State and individual. They say their say—those who know their Greek philosophers and have read for "Greats" will not expect them to say anything very new—and they live their lives, and meet again, after thirty years, to compare notes. The Hedonist has met with happiness and success, but is conscious of something wanting; the materialistic barrister has learnt, not in the Courts, but through the loss of a beloved wife, "that there is something moving behind it all which

loves, or tries to love"; and the Honorary Canon scores an easy victory for Christianity in the nicest possible way.

There is nothing very profound or original in the thought, or even in the phrasing, of this dialogue, but the re-statement of the old points of view is clear and vigorous. Only we thought it a little hard upon the vanquished to crown the parson's victory by quoting a whole sermon of his from the pulpit. *Parcere subjectis* is a good motto in argument as in war.

*Under Which Flag? a Romance of the Bourbon Restoration.* By Edith Staniforth. (Washbourne, 3s. 6d.)

IT would not surprise us to learn that this book had become popular, although it cannot be said that it has any conspicuous literary quality. It belongs to the school of Miss Yonge's historical fiction; its marked *pietas*—we can think of no English word quite equivalent—has the same feminine and Mid-Victorian savour; and it has a carelessness about structure and characterization, and a certain pointless rapidity in narration, which we have observed to be actually acceptable to the more naive sort of readers, though no doubt persons of superior literary tastes regard them as blemishes. On the whole, we think the main faults of the book arise from the choice of the subject. Miss Staniforth has evidently taken pains with her history, and she shows some skill in the selection of points to emphasize, and still more in her little descriptions of scenery. But the Hundred Days and the battle of Waterloo provide a heavy task for even the strongest pens, and a singularly difficult background for the delineation of character; while the atmosphere of the Restoration is again not easy to seize or to convey. The faintness of the personages of the tale, the somewhat hackneyed and highly inconsequent situations, and the slight air of weariness which hangs about all tales where well-worn clichés turn up in any abundance, come, we think, principally from the strain involved in attempting something a little alien from one's particular powers. On the other hand, the directness and wholesomeness of the book, and the easy movement of the writing, are attractive. We should expect Miss Staniforth to make quite good domestic fiction.

*Little Madame Claude.* By Hamilton Drummond. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6s.)

THIS mediæval romance lacks originality in plot and characterization, and the period chosen is so little known that the significance of the events narrated may be lost on the reader. The plot concerns a secret mission undertaken on behalf of a queen, and is carried out by the conventional figures of such a romance, even to the scheming cardinal. The narrative is told in a vigorous style, while the adventures are really exciting and relevant to the action, which is coherent and probable. The characters, if not very original, are well drawn and human.



## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**McKim (Randolph H.), ROMANISM IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY**, 5/ net. Putnam

Contains four essays: 'The Present Outlook for Romanism,' 'Pope Leo XIII.'s Encyclical on the Reunion of Christendom,' 'Fundamental Principles of Protestantism,' and 'Religious Liberty and the Maryland Toleration Act.'

**On Personal Service; or, the Vision and the Task**, by a Headmaster, 2/6 net. Wells Gardner

A series of addresses especially intended as an appeal to Public School boys, with an Introduction by Mr. Herbert L. Woolconube, secretary of the Cavendish Association.

**Sampson (Rev. Gerard), MISSION HYMNS**, 1/ net with Tunes; 1d. Words only. Wells Gardner  
Especially designed for use in Teaching Missions.

## POETRY.

**Binyon (Laurence), THE WINNOWING-FAN: POEMS ON THE GREAT WAR**, 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

A collection of short poems on aspects of the war, including 'The Fourth of August' and 'Louvain.'

**Mathew (John), BALLADS OF BUSH LIFE AND LYRICS OF CHEER**, 2/ net. Melville & Mullen

A collection of verses by an Australian writer.

**Meller (Walter Clifford), BALLADS OF THE FORTY-FIVE**, 2/ net. Bell

A collection of Jacobite verses.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Dictionary of Dates**, brought down to the Present Day, newly compiled by Eric F. Smith, 1/ net. Dent

A revised edition.

**Lincoln Wills, VOL. 1., A.D. 1271-1526.**

Lincoln Record Society  
Abstracts of wills relating to the diocese and county of Lincoln, edited by Canon C. W. Foster.

**Macaulay (Lord), THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND**, Vol. V., 10/6 net. Macmillan

The latest issue of the illustrated edition.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Browne (Edith A.), BUSINESS AND PLEASURE IN COLOMBIA**, 6d. A. Staines Mauders

A guide-book to places of interest in the State of Colombia.

## WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Chesterton (Cecil), THE PRUSSIAN HATH SAID IN HIS HEART**, 2/ net. Chapman & Hall

An examination of the causes of the war.

**Doyle (Arthur Conan), THE GERMAN WAR**, 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

Essays upon different phases of the war, including 'Great Britain and the Next War,' reprinted from *The Fortnightly Review* of February, 1913.

**Hamund (St. John), THE RUBAIYAT OF WILLIAM THE WAR LORD**, 1/ net. Grant Richards

A parody of Fitzgerald's Omar Khayyam, with decorations by Mr. Scott Calder. See p. 671.

**Ingram (Arthur F. Winnington), A DAY OF GOD**, 1/ net. Wells Gardner

Five addresses by the Bishop of London on the present war.

**James (Henry), THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER MOTOR-AMBULANCE CORPS IN FRANCE**, 1d. Macmillan

A letter to the editor of an American journal describing the work of the Corps, and the need for more helpers and funds.

**Lloyd's Who's Who in the Great War**, 6d. net. Hodder & Stoughton or 'Lloyd's News'

Brief biographical notices of rulers and diplomats, and of the combatants who have distinguished themselves in the war.

**Maude (Col. F. N.), WAR AND THE WORLD'S LIFE**, 5/ net. Smith & Elder

The price of this volume has been reduced from 12s. 6d. net. It was reviewed in *The Athenæum*, June 22, 1907, p. 758.

**Woolf (Bella Sidney), RIGHT AGAINST MIGHT**, the Great War of 1911, 1/ net. Cambridge, Heffer

The writer's aim is "to convey some impressions of certain outstanding phases" of the war. Foot-notes are given for children, and there are illustrations.

## NAVAL.

**Jane (Fred T.), WARSHIPS AT A GLANCE**, 2/6 net. Sampson Low

Containing "silhouettes of the world's fighting ships, on a scale of 1 inch to 320 feet."

## PHILOLOGY.

**Roman Elegiac Poets**, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Karl Pomeroy Harrington. New York, American Book Company

The book contains a selection from the work of Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Roberts (H. D.), RELIGION IN SOCIAL AND NATIONAL LIFE**, 2/ net. Lindsey Press

A study of practical Christianity applied to the problems of social and national ethics.

## POLITICS.

**Selected Speeches on British Foreign Policy, 1738-1914**, edited by Edgar R. Jones, "The World's Classics," 1/ net. Milford

A selection of Parliamentary speeches, from Chatham to Sir Edward Grey, "dealing with such phases of foreign policy as are of exceptional interest at present."

## YEAR-BOOKS AND DIARIES.

**Patriot's Diary, 1915**, compiled by R. M. Leonard, 1/ net. Milford

This diary contains patriotic extracts for each day, and records of notable events.

**Royal Navy List: WHO'S WHO IN THE NAVY**, 1915, 7/6 net. Withby

Includes the Service records of naval officers, the current history of the Royal Navy, and events of the war up to November 30th; and a summary of ships' services and commissions.

**Who's Who, 1915**, 15/ net. Black

The sixty-seventh issue contains 2376 pages.

## MAPS.

**Salisbury Plain District**, 1/ net. Bartholomew

A revised edition of a touring map, on a scale of half an inch to a mile.

## FICTION.

**Andreief (Leonidas), THE RED LAUGH**, Fragments of a Discovered Manuscript, translated from the Russian by Alexandra Linden, 1/ net. Fisher Unwin

This story presents a gruesome picture of war. The translation was first published in 1905.

**Jackson (Helen Hunt), RAMONA**, 7/6 net. Sampson Low

A new edition, with illustrations by Mr. Henry Sandham.

**Macbeth**, by a Popular Novelist, 6/ net. Greening

A novel founded on Shakespeare's tragedy, with eight illustrations in colour by Miss Averil Burleigh.

**Robins (Elizabeth), COME AND FIND ME**, 7d. net. Nelson

A cheap reprint.

**Scott (Sir Walter), THE ANTIQUARY**, edited with Notes and Glossary by F. A. Cavenagh, 2/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

An annotated and illustrated edition.

**Seventh Post Card (The)**, by Flowerdew, 6/ net. Greening

A detective story concerning a society whose object was to punish with death any motorist who, though acquitted in court, had taken human life.

**Wynne (May), THE HERO OF URBINO**, 6/ net. Stanley Paul

An historical romance of Italy in the time of Cesare Borgia.

## JUVENILE.

**Keeler (Charles), ELFIN SONGS OF SUNLAND**, 8/ net. Putnam

A third and enlarged edition, with pen-and-ink decorations.

**Wynne (May), MURRAY FINDS A CHUM**, 3/6 net. Stanley Paul

Five-year-old Murray is sent on a visit to his grandfather's house in the country, where he finds a chum in his little cousin Ruth, and they meet with all sorts of adventures.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Alchemical Society, Journal**, NOVEMBER, 2/ net. Lewis

Contains 'Some Notes on the Alchemical Researches of M. Jollivet Castclot,' by Mr. W. de Kerlor, and reviews.

**Open Court**, DECEMBER, 10 cents. Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co.

Features of this issue are 'Count Zeppelin in Alsace in 1870,' by Mr. Karl Klein, and 'Lessons of the War,' by Mr. Paul Carus.

## PAMPHLETS.

**Downfall (The) of Modern Christianity**, by a Woman, 3d. Canterbury, A. King

The author explains that this pamphlet has been written "merely to suggest a method by which the standard of the Godhead can be raised to a higher level than the present one."

**Soulsby (L. H. M.), THESE GLORIOUS TIMES: A CHRISTMAS LETTER**, 2d. net. Longmans

A Christmas greeting to Brondesbury girls, originally written for private circulation.

## SCIENCE.

**Glasgow (Maude), LIFE AND LAW**, 5/ net. Putnam

A study of the natural history of sex from the lower animal forms to the human race, together with a consideration of the hygiene of sex.

**Soddy (Frederick), THE CHEMISTRY OF THE RADIO-ELEMENTS**, Part I., 4/ net. Longmans

Second edition, revised and largely rewritten.

**Viereck (Henry L.) and Cockerell (T. D. A.), NEW NORTH AMERICAN BEES OF THE GENUS ANDRENA**. Washington, Government Printing Office

A paper reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

## FINE ARTS.

**Glory of Belgium (The)**, Illustrations in colour by W. L. Bruckman, 20/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

The letterpress, giving "a sketch of some of the relics of mediæval Belgium," is by Mr. Roger Ingpen.

**Lenygon (Francis), DECORATION IN ENGLAND FROM 1660 TO 1770**, 40/ net. Batsford

The writer's aim is "to show the characteristics of Interior Decoration in a series of comparative illustrations." The volume contains 133 plates with numerous other illustrations.

**Thomson (W. G.), TAPESTRY WEAVING IN ENGLAND FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE END OF THE XVIIIth CENTURY**, 30/ net. Batsford

A history of the manufacture of English tapestry, forming part of the "Library of Decorative Art." The illustrations are a notable feature.

**Vasari (Giorgio), LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, AND ARCHITECTS**, newly translated by Gaston du C. de Vere, Vol. VII., 25/ net. Lee Warner

This volume covers the period 1511-74, from Bastiauo to Taddeo Zuccheri.

**Victoria and Albert Museum, Department of Textiles: GUIDE TO THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY**, 6d. Stationery Office

A full-size photographic reproduction of the tapestry, coloured by hand, is exhibited in the Museum. This illustrated guide-book has been prepared by Mr. F. F. L. Birchall.

## DRAMA.

**Four Plays of the Free Theater**, translated, with an Introduction, by Barrett H. Clark, \$1.50 net. Cincinnati, Stewart & Kidd

Containing 'The Fossils,' by M. François de Curel; 'The Serenade,' by M. Jean Julien; 'François' Luck,' by M. Georges de Porto-Riche; and 'The Dupe,' by Mr. Georges Ancey. They have all been produced at the Théâtre Libre in Paris. M. Brieux contributes a Preface.

**Schnitzler (Arthur), GALLANT CASSIAN**, a Puppet Play in One Act, 1/6 net. Gowans & Gray

Translated from the third edition by Mr. Adam L. Gowans.

## FOREIGN.

**Guerre (La) de 1914**, 1fr. Paris, 'La Vie' Offices

A special number of the review *La Vie*, which has suspended its regular publication during the war. The contents include 'A la Clarté de la Guerre,' by M. André Ménabréde, and 'L'Angleterre et la Guerre,' by M. John Charpentier.

**Kruisinga (E.), A HANDBOOK OF PRESENT-DAY ENGLISH: VOL. I. ENGLISH SOUNDS**, 4/ net. Utrecht, Kemink & Zoon

A second edition, revised.

**Montenovesi (Ottorino), IL CAMPO SANTO DI ROMA**, 3 lire. Rome, L'Universelle Imprimerie Polyglotte

The history and description of the burial-ground of Rome, with a general plan and 29 illustrations.

**Revue Historique**, 6 fr. Paris, Alcan

The contents of the September-October number include a Foreword on 'L'Appel des Allemands aux Nations Civilisées'; 'Les Artistes et leur vie en Grèce,' by M. Pierre Waltz; 'Lettres inédites de Sismondi,' by M. P.-N. de Puybusque; and 'Publications relatives à l'Histoire Byzantine,' by M. Louis Bréhier.



## SLEEP.

To "the Child in us that trembles before death."—PLATO.

SAY hast thou never been compelled to lie  
Wakeful in Night's impenetrable deep,  
Counting the laggard moments that so creep  
Reluctant onward; till, with voiceless cry  
Enduring, thou hadst willing been to fly  
From Life itself, and in oblivion steep  
Thy tortured senses? To such longed-for sleep  
Death is a way; and dost thou fear to die?  
Nay, were it this, just this, and naught beside—  
Merely the calm that we have anguished for,  
The wayfarer might still be glad to hide  
From grief and suffering!—but how much more  
Is Death,—Life's servitor and friend,—the guide  
That safely ferries us from shore to shore!

FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

## DR. INGRAM BYWATER.

WE regret to notice the death on Thursday in last week, at the age of 73, of Dr. Ingram Bywater, a Greek scholar of the first rank, and of international reputation. Educated at University College and King's College Schools, he went on to Queen's College, Oxford, as a scholar, and after taking firsts in the two classical examinations became a Fellow of Exeter in 1863, and a tutor in that College for some years. Appointed Reader in Greek in 1883, he became Regius Professor in 1893, and held the chair till 1908, when he retired. At Oxford he played an active part as a delegate of the Press; the weekly meetings of the Oxford Aristotelian Society in his rooms are remembered with gratitude; and in his younger days he was a keen cross-country runner.

Dr. Bywater had that wide and commanding erudition which is typical of an earlier age than the present, and that highly critical taste which prevents some scholars from giving the world an adequate representation—at least, in the permanency of print—of their skill and knowledge. His books are few. Apart from his work on the 'Fragments of Heraclitus' in 1877, and an edition of the works of Priscianus Lydus for the Berlin Academy in 1886, his publications are confined to Aristotle. In 1890 he published a revision of the text of the 'Ethics,' and two years later a supplementary pamphlet on the same subject, including an elaborate account of the Laurentian MS., to which he assigned the first place in importance. In 1897 he published his critical text of the 'Poetics,' which he had been studying for many years. A second edition of this appeared in 1911, embodying in brief form the results he had dealt with at length in his full commentary on the 'Poetics,' with introduction and translation, published in 1909. This was marked throughout by erudite and accurate scholarship and fine critical judgment. On the philological side the work leaves little to be desired. The translation, however, has the freedom of paraphrase, and makes no attempt to rival that of S. H. Butcher.

It should be added that Dr. Bywater was one of the editors of *The Journal of Philology*, and in former years a reviewer in our own columns. He never sought publicity, and lived largely in his library, being a keen collector of early printed and rare Greek books.

## Literary Gossip.

MR. ROBERT ADAMS, assistant to Dr. Francis Barrett, who recently retired, has been appointed his successor as Glasgow City Librarian.

FROM the twenty-eighth annual report of the Scottish History Society we learn that since the last meeting the three following volumes have been delivered to members: 'Highland Papers,' edited by Mr. J. R. N. Macphail; 'Selections from the Records of the Regality of Melrose,' edited by Mr. C. S. Romanes; and 'Records of the Earldom of Orkney,' edited by Mr. J. S. Clouston. 'The Scots in Poland,' edited by Mr. A. Francis Steuart, has been delayed by the war; and 'Origins of the '45,' has not yet left the hands of Dr. W. B. Laikie.

Early future issues will be the second volume of 'Selections from the Records of the Regality of Melrose'; 'Selections from Bailie Steuart's Letter-Book'; 'Rentale Dunkeldense'; the second volume of 'Wariston's Diary'; the second volume of 'Highland Papers,' edited by Mr. Macphail; and 'Letters of the Earl of Seafield and others to Godolphin relating to Scotland in the Reign of Queen Anne,' edited from MSS. in the British Museum by Prof. Hume Brown.

As was to be expected, FitzGerald's 'Omar' has been pressed into the service of parody. Mr. St. John Hamund has made adequate use of his opportunities in 'The Rubaiyat of William.' The sixth quatrain—

Indeed, indeed, when no one thought of War,  
I swore—but did I mean it when I swore?—

My little neighbour Belgium to protect,  
Nor let her suffer harm on any score—  
expresses aptly the famous paradox of Euripides—

ἡ γλῶσσαν ὁμῶμοχ', ἡ δὲ φρήν ἀνύμοτος,  
and the eighth and ninth give good record of ambition and achievement, summed up two stanzas further on in the lines,

I often wonder if the truth can be  
One half so ghastly as the tales they tell.

For humorous parody the thirty-fifth quatrain is perhaps the cleverest:—

Now the Young Turk reviving old desires,  
Old Abdul Hamid gracefully retires,

While the strong hand of Enver to the plough  
Puts forth, and Mehmet on the throne perspires;  
while the serious and fateful note of the original is well caught in the final quatrain, with its last words "Turn down an empty Throne." The design at the foot of the page on which the thirty-fifth quatrain figures is eloquent of the Turkish situation.

AT Messrs. Hodgson's sale on the 10th inst. several first editions of Stevenson fetched good prices: 'The Inland Voyage,' 10l. 5s.; 'Travels with a Donkey,' 9l.; 'Treasure Island,' 4l. 6s.; 'The Silverado Squatters,' 4l.; 'Prince Otto,' 6l. 6s.; and 'A Child's Garden of Verses,' 6l. 17s. 6d.

Other first editions sold were Meredith's 'Richard Feverel,' 3 vols., 6l. 10s.; Mr. George Moore's 'Flowers of Passion,' 5l. 10s., and 'A Mummer's Wife,' 2l. 13s.; and

Mr. Conrad's 'Tales of Unrest,' 2l. 3s., and 'Lord Jim,' 2l. 14s.

The sale also included Dürer's 'Great Passion,' 1511, &c., in 1 vol., 51l.; Chamberlaine's 'Imitations of Holbein,' 4to, 9l. 10s.; Ouseley's 'Coloured Views of South America,' 21l.; Ackermann's 'Oxford University,' 2 vols., 13l. 5s.; and Sir George Trevelyan's 'American Revolution,' 4 vols., 6l. 10s. An autograph letter from Charles Lamb to Sir Anthony Carlisle sold for 21l.

VISCOUNT BRYCE has written an Introduction, and Dr. Nicholas Butler, President of Columbia University, a Preface, to 'The British Empire and the United States,' by Dr. William Dunning, which is announced by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin for January 11th.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH & Co. will publish shortly 'With the Allies,' Mr. Richard Harding Davis's account of his European experiences. The book, which will be illustrated by a number of photographs, describes the bombardment of Reims Cathedral, of which he was an eyewitness; the burning of Louvain; the entrance of the Germans into Brussels; the Battle of Soissons; and the author's arrest on the charge of being an English spy.

ONE of the earliest books to appear in 1915 will be 'The War: its Origins and Warnings,' by Mr. Frank J. Adkins, which Messrs. George Allen & Unwin will publish on January 4th.

A new author for the New Year is announced by the same publishers in Mr. Erie Leadbitter, whose novel, 'Rain before Seven,' will be published on January 11th.

WE notice the appearance in Paris of 'L'Appel des Intellectuels Allemands: Textes Officiels,' translated by M. Louis Dimier, who has supplied also a Preface and commentary to the German claims.

M. GEORGES OHNET has begun the issue, in fortnightly parts, of a 'Journal d'un Bourgeois de Paris pendant la Guerre de 1914.'

MESSRS. STANLEY PAUL are publishing in January Vols. I. and II. of 'The Memoirs of the Duke de St. Simon,' translated and edited by Mr. Francis Arkwright; a translation by Lady Theodora Davidson of 'Juliette Drouet's Love-Letters' to Victor Hugo, edited with a biography of Juliette by M. Louis Guimbaud; and 'Life and Letters in the Italian Renaissance,' by Christopher Hare. All the three books will be illustrated.

NEXT YEAR we shall revert to the use of 'Our Library Table' for short notices which cannot be conveniently arranged in the front part of the paper.

MR. MADISON CAWEIN, whose death is announced in the New York *Nation* of the 10th inst., was one of the most prolific American poets of the day, and produced over twenty volumes. His work was especially appreciated in his own state of Kentucky. His 'Kentucky Poems' were introduced to English readers by Mr. Gosse in 1902, and recently his own selection of his verse was published with a Foreword by Mr. W. D. Howells.



## SCIENCE

*The House-Fly, Musca domestica*, Linn.: its Structure, Habits, Development, Relation to Disease, and Control. By C. Gordon Hewitt. (Cambridge University Press, 15s. net.)

Busy, curious, thirsty fly,  
Drink with me, and drink as I,

wrote Oldys in an earlier age, and the men of letters who have moralized on the fly regard it as harmless. When Tennyson in 'Maud' speaks of a man walking "with his head in a cloud of poisonous flies," he does not refer to *Musca domestica*. The "sweet-hearted" person of 'In Memoriam,' whose light-blue eyes were "tender over drowning flies," thought that "doubt is Devil-born," and had no doubts, we presume, concerning the blameless life of the submerged insects. But doubts with the scientific observer have long become certainties. The common house-fly is condemned, and has attained an evil importance.

Since *Musca domestica* was proved to be a carrier of human disease much has been written and published concerning it. It has inspired the researches of competent authorities, and has incited much popular publication by other writers. The present volume not only deals with its malign efficacy in the dissemination of disease, but also constitutes the fullest and best life-history of it which has yet appeared. Dr. Hewitt has investigated his subject at first hand, and his extensive bibliography shows that he is also familiar with the work of others.

As we read these pages we are again reminded that *Musca domestica*, like most other noxious animal organisms, is largely dependent on the insanitary conditions existing in most human communities, and a prevalence of house-flies may well arouse a suspicion as to sanitary arrangements, both in urban and rural populations; in fact, a numerical increase of this insect should be as important to the health officer as to the entomologist, or even more so. Dr. Hewitt states that there is a very large amount of testimony as to the part played by flies in the spread of enteric in military stations and camps, and especially during the two recent wars—the Spanish-American and the Boer War. During the former, officers whose mess-tents were protected by screens suffered proportionally less from typhoid fever than did those whose tents were not so protected; whilst in the latter war a decrease in the disease was coincident with the killing of the flies by the cold nights of May and June. It is some comfort to reflect that the dangers and discomforts of our troops during the present war will not be thus supplemented for some months to come.

The relation of house-flies to many diseases is a subject for review in a medical rather than in a literary journal, but this matter forms only one section of the volume, which deals also thoroughly with the structure and general habits of the species. A fair-sized volume devoted to the life of

a single insect may perhaps provoke a smile among literary men; but this publication provides the detail of an up-to-date knowledge, and may be recommended as at present the book on the subject.

*The Living Touch*. By Dorothy Kerin. (Bell & Sons, 2s. 6d. net.)

MISS DOROTHY KERIN is as one born out of due season. Five hundred years ago she would have made the reputation of the convent in which she would certainly have lived. The account of her miraculous visions would have spread abroad, and thousands would have gone on pilgrimage to see her. Had she lived only a hundred and fifty years ago, she would have made a worthy successor to Mary Tofts, who was vouched for by Howard the apothecary and Nathanael St. André, the King's Anatomist. As it is, she remains a neurasthenic who sees beatific visions, hears heavenly voices, and suffers from mysterious complaints. She belongs to a dangerous, but not uncommon type who not only succeed in deceiving themselves, but are also able to impose upon their friends and neighbours. They undergo protean changes both physically and mentally, often with such rapidity that it is difficult for the uninstructed to believe that such metamorphoses are merely phases in the disorder. In this particular case Miss Kerin has succeeded in deluding her doctor, who bears witness that, "in my opinion, it is beyond the power of medical science to explain" the things which happened to her. The whole testimony of the relatives, friends, and nurses which she adduces shows how small is the critical faculty even in those who may be assumed to have had some education, and how ingrained is the love of the marvellous.

## INSTINCT AND EMOTION.

A SYMPOSIUM on 'Instinct and Emotion,' by Dr. Wm. McDougall, Mr. A. F. Shand, and Prof. G. F. Stout, produced an interesting discussion at the Aristotelian Society on the 14th inst.

The question of the relation of instinct to emotion was first prominently brought forward in the theory of instinct expounded by Dr. McDougall in his 'Social Psychology.' Instinct was in his view the fact of fundamental importance in the study of human nature. His particular contention was that instincts were certain innate dispositions to a course of action, and these were called into activity by definite emotions. Each principal human instinct was attached to a primary emotion. These instincts with their corresponding emotions were the instinct of flight and the emotion of fear, repulsion and disgust, curiosity and wonder, pugnacity and anger, self-abasement and self-assertion, with subjection and elation, and finally, the parental instinct, to which corresponded the tender emotion. These were not, of course, exhaustive, but they served to indicate the nature of the constituents of the human mind and the foundations of human social life.

Mr. A. F. Shand in his recent book 'The Foundation of Character' criticized and challenged this theory on an essential point. He denied that there is in fact any such

organic attachment between a principal instinct and a primary emotion as the theory required, and he argued that, on the contrary, any instinct and any emotion could be freely built up into an emotional system. These systems constituted, in Mr. Shand's view, a kind of hierarchy at the basis of which were instincts and innate tendencies which were natural dispositions; these became organized in systems of the emotions, and these again in the larger systems of the sentiments, the chief of which are love and hate.

In the symposium Dr. McDougall said that he agreed with Mr. Shand in holding that the innate constitution of the human species contains a number of dispositions which determine us to the pursuit of ends independent of all experience of these ends. These dispositions are all alike in their affective-conative aspect. The most differentiated are what we call the primary emotions. Each of these primary emotions is experienced when a particular one of the more complex conative dispositions is brought into play. He differed from Mr. Shand, however, in the distinction the latter made between the emotional disposition and the instinct. He considered that in this distinction Mr. Shand was proceeding from a radically false conception of instinct. He used instinct to bridge the chasm between psychical and bodily activity. In his own view, on the contrary, all the innate conative dispositions are of essentially similar nature, are all alike "affective dispositions," and the distinctive qualities of the feelings we call emotions are but highly differentiated qualities of the feeling which accompanies them. That instinct and emotion are connected means that they work together. The energy of conative dispositions, which is the source of energy for the whole process, and the fact that it is connected with the cognitive disposition in the instinct, render the cognitive disposition capable of activity.

Mr. Shand denied that his view implied a separation as well as a distinction between the instinct and the emotion, or that it was an attempt to overcome a psycho-physical difficulty. Dr. McDougall's theory failed signally to account for the chain-instincts, such as the nest-building of birds, and the highly differentiated actions of insects making provision for their offspring. In such cases we had not one instinct, but a multiplicity of instincts, and how could they be correlated with one emotion?

Prof. Stout declared that much of the difference between the two theories could be traced to the ambiguity in the use of the term "instinct." In popular usage, instinct always implied some kind of congenital endowment; but mainly it referred to a distinction between the actions of human beings as determined by reason and the lessons of experience, and the actions of lower animals when they appear to aim at certain ends by means which cannot have been learnt in past experience. Instinctive movements involve psychical process of a peculiar kind, innately determined, and the nature of this psychical activity is generally regarded as a mystery. For Mr. Shand the central fact from which the definition of instinct must start is the existence of trains of congenitally determined movements directed to ends, and distinctively characteristic of the various species of animals. But in considering instinct as wholly consisting in complex trains of motor behaviour, and neglecting the reference to the kind of psychical process involved in their execution, Mr. Shand had laid himself open to Dr. McDougall's criticism, namely, that he obscures the distinction between instinctive



behaviour and reflex action. This, however, could be easily rectified. Dr. McDougall's definition of instinct, on the other hand, passed over as unessential the existence of definite trains of movements congenitally determined, and considered the distinguishing mark of instinct to be the existence of psychical dispositions with their nervous correlates. The vital issue between the two views is the question whether, and under what conditions, different special emotions occur within the same instinctive activity, and whether the same special emotion can be directly connected with different types of motor activity, and also the same type of motor activity with different emotions. In illustration Prof. Stout took a special case, the parental instinct, to which, in Dr. McDougall's view, there corresponded one special emotion, the tender emotion. In what sense could this emotion be considered one and primary, since it must include emotions so different as joy and sorrow?

Dr. Edgell doubted if the word "instinct" could have any useful function in psychological terminology. What distinguishes instinct in biology is a fact of structure which may mean some special arrangement of the nervous system, a congenital mechanism. It can only have a strictly psychological meaning if it is taken to stand for a given interrelation of cognition, affection, and conation. The difficulty of regarding the specific impulse or tendency in each instinct as fixed to the structural disposition is to know how the impulse can ever seek a new outlook other than that which is innately prescribed for it—to know how, in fact, it can grow and develop.

Dr. Mott referred to the important physiological aspect of the question. Recent discoveries in bio-chemistry had shown that emotions such as fear were invariably accompanied by specific organic disturbances and particular secretions. Dr. McDougall's attempt to identify concealment and flight as forms of one instinct correlated with the emotion of fear was physiologically impossible. Tremendous liberation of energy is necessary in flight, and all the muscles of the body are involved; and this must overcome the paralysis of the muscles which fear induces, if the animal is to escape by flight. He also referred to the experiments of Prof. Sherrington and others to prove that instinctive reactions can take place when cognition is entirely in abeyance, as in decerebrate animals.

Dr. Ernest Jones viewed the problem from the point of view of abnormal psychology. Dr. McDougall had identified sentiment with "complex." It was rather what in psycho-analysis is known as a "constellation." It was very important to distinguish sentiment from instinct. The former is acquired by individual experience.

Prof. Nunn regarded the problem as fundamentally concerned with the question whether instinct could be regarded as a source of energy. This underlay the particular question on which the two writers were mainly divided. May emotions be connected with a number of instincts or activities? He preferred not to call instincts activities, because they do not represent sources of energy. The emotion itself was a difficulty in Dr. McDougall's theory, for it seemed almost identical with energy. Is, then, the energy we actually experience in every case to be attributed to an emotion, even when we are not aware of emotion and have no emotional experience? He thought it possible that, in the earlier stages of evolution, external behaviour was practically the whole of instinct.

## SOCIETIES.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—Dec. 2.—Dr. A. S. Woodward, President, in the chair.—Prof. T. McKenny Hughes read a paper 'On the Age and Character of the Shippea Hill Man.' He gave a general description of the skeleton. When it was first dug out the skull was in fragments, and the calotte, with its prominent brow-ridges, suggested to many a greater affinity to the Neanderthal type, and a greater antiquity, than appeared probable when the rest of the cranium was added to it. He claimed that it could not be older than Neolithic, and suggested that it might be even as late as the time of the monks of Ely, who had a retreat on the island close by.

The second paper was 'On a Bone Implement from Piltown (Sussex),' by Mr. C. Dawson and Dr. A. S. Woodward. During the past season the authors have continued excavations in the Piltown gravel round the edge of the area previously explored. The most important discovery was a large bone implement, which was found in dark vegetable soil not far from the spoil-heap whence the right parietal bone of the Piltown skull was obtained two years ago. It appears to be a longitudinal strip flaked from a limb-bone by a blow at the thicker end, in the same way as flint implements were flaked from their original cores. Direct comparison suggests that it was taken from a proboscidean femur as large as that of *Elephas meridionalis*.

**METEOROLOGICAL.**—Dec. 16.—Mr. W. F. Stacey read a paper on 'The Distribution of Relative Humidity in England and Wales.' He had prepared mean monthly and annual maps of relative humidity based on the 9 A.M. observations made at over 90 stations during the years 1901–1910. An examination of these maps shows that in winter the air over the interior of the country is more moist than that over the coastal regions; that the minimum relative humidity occurs earlier in the year in the western parts of the country than in the eastern; that in summer the air over the interior of the country is drier than that over the coastal regions; and that the smallest range of humidity is found in the West, and the greatest in the interior towards the East. The distribution of temperature is the chief determining factor in the distribution of relative humidity; while sea influence, the direction and character of prevailing winds, and the configuration of the country have important effects on temperature, and therefore on relative humidity.

A paper by Mr. A. E. M. Geddes on 'Observations of the Upper Atmosphere at Aberdeen by means of Pilot Balloons' was also read. These observations were made at the Observatory, King's College, during 1912 and 1913, and in every case two theodolites were used, thus securing an accurate determination of the flights to a level of 3,000 metres.

**SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.**—Dec. 14.—*Annual Meeting.*—The awards of premiums in respect of papers published in the *Journal of the Society* during 1914 were announced as follows: The President's Gold Medal to Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann for his paper on 'The Utilization of Solar Energy'; the Bessemer Premium, value 5*l.* 5*s.*, to Mr. A. S. Buckle for his paper on 'Cylinder Bridge Foundations in the East'; the Clarke Premium, value 5*l.* 5*s.*, to Mr. S. M. Dodginton for his paper on 'Mechanical Appliances for the Painless Killing of Animals'; the Premium, value 3*l.* 3*s.*, for members of affiliated societies, to Mr. R. H. Cunningham (Crystal Palace Engineering School) for his paper on 'Irrigation in India'; and a Society's Premium, value 2*l.* 2*s.*, to Mr. James Tonge for his paper on 'Uses of the Hydraulic Mining Cartridge.'

The Scrutineers reported that the following had been elected as members of the Council and officers for 1915: *President*, Norman Scorgie; *Vice-Presidents*, Percy Griffith and Henry C. Adams; *Members of Council*, Henry Adams, C. T. Walrond, S. Cowper-Coles, B. H. M. Hewett, F. H. Hummel, G. A. Becks, F. L. Ball, W. B. Esson, G. O. Case, and W. N. Twelvrees; *Associate Member of Council*, C. E. May; *Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer*, D. B. Butler.

**ARISTOTELIAN.**—Dec. 14.—Dr. F. C. S. Schiller in the chair.—The following were elected Members: Miss B. C. Barfield, Mr. Oliver Strachey, Mr. James Stuart, and Prof. Sugimori. The papers read on 'Instinct and Emotion' are reported in another column.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Mechanics in the Home,' Prof. C. V. Boys. (Juvenile Lecture.)  
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Chemistry in the Home,' Prof. C. V. Boys. (Juvenile Lecture.)  
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Fluids in the Home,' Prof. C. V. Boys. (Juvenile Lecture.)

## FINE ARTS

*An Artist in Spain.* By A. C. Michael. (Hodder & Stoughton, 20*s.* net.)

THE illustrations are the chief attraction of this volume; but the text, though somewhat diffuse, is by no means without merit. Mr. Michael does not usually take the guide-books as his models, and such a sentence as the following is scarcely typical: "Segovia occupies a lofty eminence between the converging curves of two small rivers, one flowing through a fertile valley and the other through a deep and narrow ravine."

The writer had visited Spain before, and, if he has nothing very new to say about places as familiar as Salamanca, Madrid, and Granada, his good sense and good nature are unfailing. His digressions show that he has a very fair acquaintance with the language and literature of Spain, and he is, perhaps, too ready to assume that his readers are as well informed as himself. A word or two might have been spared to the Villena mentioned on p. 24, and, similarly, a few lines would have been welcome concerning Don Ieronimo (p. 37), the fighting bishop—"Bien entendido es de letras e mucho acordado"—who figures in the 'Poema del Cid.' But we do not mean to imply that Mr. Michael makes no concessions to the laity. On the contrary, he goes on the simple principle of giving the most picturesque version of every anecdote connected with the city which he is describing. Thus we read of Luis de León's imprisonment by the Inquisition, of his returning on his release to his chair at Salamanca, and of his beginning his lecture with the words "Decíamos ayer," "As we were saying yesterday" (p. 40). So "the story goes," says Mr. Michael, and the phrase perhaps implies more than a shade of doubt. The doubt is justified, for Luis de León's chair was filled during his imprisonment, he lectured in Latin (not in Spanish), and the incident is never heard of till some thirty years after his death.

If the author has the opportunity of revising his text, he would do well to modify the perplexing statement (p. 123) that Don Pedro was "called by some the Cruel, by others the Just." This implies a curious misinterpretation of words and of historical fact. After his fall, Don Pedro was commonly called "the Cruel"; he can but rarely have been called "the Just." He has, however, been frequently presented on the Spanish stage as a fearless administrator of the law ("El Justiciero"), and his legendary reputation for high-handed dealing with the nobles has made him something of a favourite with the Spanish democracy from the seventeenth century onwards.

But we have no quarrel with Mr. Michael; his interests are wide; and though we do not agree with his views on the respective merits of popular bull-fighters, or of the *seguidillas* and the *jota aragonesa*, he discusses these and many other *cosas de España* with intelligence and point.



## Musical Gossip.

THE year now drawing to a close has indeed been eventful. Since August the public has been chiefly engaged in following the details of the war. The only concerts which made any marked appeal were those organized for benevolent purposes. For his Promenade and Symphony Concerts Sir Henry J. Wood had announced many novelties. The foreign, and notably the German and Austrian, items were withdrawn. All the British novelties announced were, however, given. While the war lasts, and probably long after it has been brought to an end, British compositions will be in request, and the best composers, as in the Elizabethan period and even earlier, ought again to be held in highest honour by Continental nations. At one time British music was virtually ignored by them, but its repute has been rapidly growing.

A NOTABLE event of this year was the first production of 'Parsifal' in England, at Covent Garden. Innumerable performances of excerpts from that work had been given for many years in the concert-room, but these had only whetted the appetite for a complete stage presentation. Twelve performances were announced, but more were added at the winter and also at the grand season. Some mentally compared it with the 'Ring,' 'Tristan,' and 'Die Meistersinger,' and found it wanting. Others, in sympathy with the subject and its treatment, thought it Wagner's highest achievement; and even musicians, at first somewhat indifferent, became after a few hearings deeply impressed. At every performance up to the end there was no flagging of interest. 'Parsifal,' on account of its length and difficult stage-mounting, may never become part of the regular repertory of any theatre, but occasional performances will, no doubt, be given for many years.

A SECOND event of importance was Mr. Joseph Beecham's Russian season at Drury Lane. The operas of the previous year were repeated, and created, especially in the case of Moussorgski's 'Boris Godounov,' an equally strong impression. These and other operas, in the treatment of the chorus, the use of folk-melodies, and the due subordination of the music, opened up new and tempting paths. Wagner, in spite of his system, wrote masterpieces; but that system has proved the ruin of many a promising composer.

At the extra concert of the London Symphony Orchestra, at Queen's Hall on the 17th inst., the programme opened with a Symphony by M. A. Wischnegradsky, born at Petrograd in 1867. He has written three such works. The present one is planned on classical lines. This is no drawback; only, when the form be old, there must be something new in the music, if it is to command attention. That quality is lacking, although at times the very full scoring makes the work sound more imposing than it is in reality. The Allegretto is a graceful, if not striking movement.

M. M. Meytschik, a Russian pianist, played the solo part of M. Scriabin's Piano-forte Concerto. The simple Andante was delicately rendered, but in the loud passages in the other two movements the tone was hard. The composer's own rendering of it some months ago was more effective, but the music itself represents an early stage in his career—when Chopin was his idol. The Finale is the weakest section. M. Safonoff and the orchestra gave a fine performance of Tchaikowsky's 'Manfred.'

THE most distinctive feature in the Albert Hall concert of the Royal Choral Society last Saturday (Christmas Carols and Patriotic Music) was the admirable combination of the four soloists in the second part of 'In Dulci Jubilo': the passage "O Patris caritas," &c., is singularly intricate and exquisite, needing a thorough appreciation of old-time counterpoint and what we may call its *lateral* (rather than the modern *vertical*) harmony, and to this full justice was done. Mr. Alfred Heather showed equal appreciation of the mediæval spirit in his short phrase "a cunabulis" in the carol of that name. There was a distinctly sacerdotal touch, which was particularly telling, in his enunciation.

There were several excellent items in the programme: 'Ring out, Wild Bells,' by Mr. Percy E. Fletcher, and 'The Kingsway,' by Sir Edward Elgar, were, perhaps, the most effective. Sir Frederick Bridge's compositions and arrangements were pleasing, but too "long-winded." He takes too much time to make his point, and is then inclined to write all round it; whereas Sir Edward Elgar fits his theme to his words, and achieves the movement necessary to these without undue delay or loss of effect.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Incorporated Society of Musicians will open at Harrogate on January 1st.

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.  
— Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.  
SAT. New Year's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.  
FRI. Royal Choral Society, 'The Messiah,' 7.30, Royal Albert Hall.

## Dramatic Gossip.

'DER TAG,' by Sir James Barrie, was given for the first time at the Coliseum last Monday afternoon. As a play it is as inadequate in its purpose of presenting to us the cause and effect of the present war as a tin whistle would be were it used to sound a cavalry charge. This is not to deny that some of its notes ring out with truthful sincerity. The Emperor, hesitating whether he shall sign the fateful paper loosing the dogs of war, soliloquizes as an egotist intoxicated with his own power probably would. The figure which represents Culture utters things which bear, at least, the stamp of truth—"England, O Emperor, was grown degenerate, but you have made her great again." But such isolated flashes only throw the whole into a deeper shadow of obscurity. We must suppose that Mr. Norman McKinnel was quite sure as to the distinction in the play between dreamland and waking moments, but he failed to make it clear to us. We noted the naive paragraph given to members of the audience by the management to the effect that "there will be no attempt on the part of the Actors in this Play to suggest, artificially, the appearance of the Characters they represent"; but surely it was not necessary to make Court functionaries speak as do these:—

"Officer. Your Imperial Majesty is not afraid to sign?"

"Emperor (flashing). Afraid!"

"Officer (abjectly). Oh, sire! . . ."

"Chancellor. I ask your pardon, sire. It came, somehow, pat to my lips."

It was indeed a sorry thing to follow Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's 'A Story of Waterloo,' and it is not as though Sir James Barrie lacks the necessary intuition. For he can appreciate well enough the evil which

has brought war on us. In the principal part of 'The Twelve-Pound Look' he faithfully mirrored that selfish desire for aggrandizement which has brought low countless individuals, and is now ruining a mighty empire. It were well that individually and collectively we recognized this spirit for what it is, and that is the end which we expected the present piece to serve. The actors did, perhaps, as much as they could with the stuff dealt out to them.

THE ULSTER PLAYERS, who appeared last week at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, produced a new North of Ireland play entitled 'If.' Humorous dialogue and good character-drawing did much to atone for a somewhat ragged plot, and the author, Mr. Rutherford Mayne, made as Col. Sylvestre a decided hit.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY has nearly completed a verse translation of the 'Alcestis,' which will in due course be published by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin. Prof. Murray has also revised his own play 'Carlyon Sahib,' which will be issued by the same house.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. C. S.—L. Y. B.—J. D. H.—Received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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